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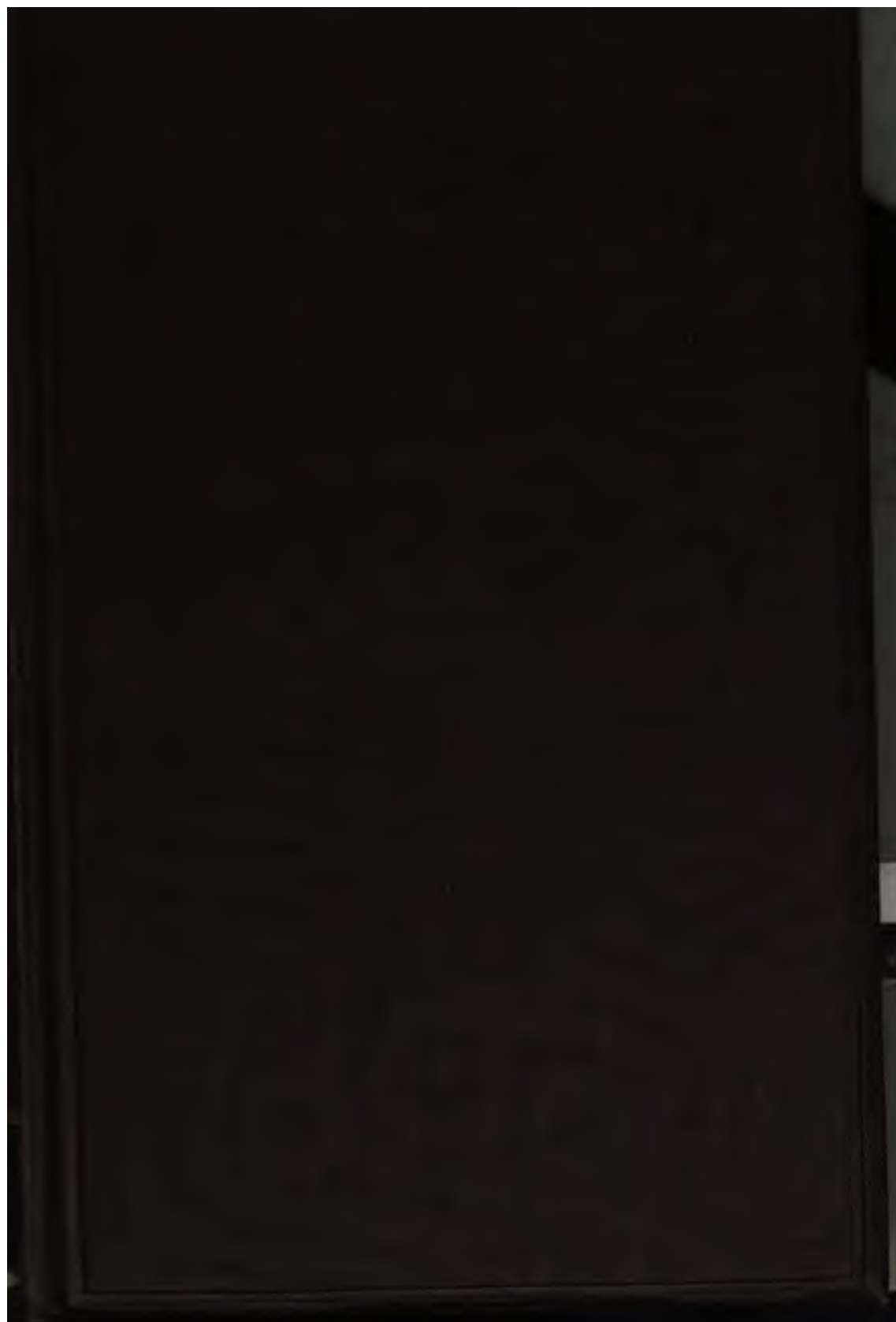
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THE NEW NATION.

VOL. IV.



THE NEW NATION.

BY

JOHN MORRIS.

IN FIVE VOLUMES.

VOL. IV.



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THE NEW NATION.

CHAPTER VII. (*continued*).

THE TESTIMONY OF BYGONE HUMANITY CONCERNING THE RACE OF SHEM, AS CONVEYED TO US IN FORTY LANGUAGES AND SEVERAL HUNDRED DIALECTS.

SO FAR the reader, if he was originally very much prejudiced in favour of the Shemite race and therefore has not yet lost faith in Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, may, still holding on to some vague idea about the Israelites being "the chosen people of God," have been able, in his own mind, to make excuses for these people, for their blasphemous pretensions, their frightful idolatry and bloodthirsty habits of human sacrifice; for a prejudiced mind is very elastic, superstition still has some hold on people's opinions, and others may find excuses where I see none; but no matter how superstitious the race of Shem may have been, or, if they prefer my saying so, no matter how holy they were, they need not have been filthy dirty; they need not have been so foul and loathsome as to have bred corruption until their names have become associated with fleas, bugs, and such like body vermin; they need not have gone about in a state so intensely nasty as to breed the itch, the leprosy and a host of other skin diseases; some of which, such as the small-pox, and the plague, have apparently been so virulent, when once in full career, as to have attacked dirty and clean almost alike, and still remain a scourge to humanity; nor need they have bred such other foul diseases as attack the vital source, from which fresh life should spring pure and undefiled, and cause a whole family of complaints to be generated from generation to generation; these things can not have been a necessity of their superstition, nor can such filth, and foul corrupting rottenness, have been a necessary accompaniment of their peculiar sanctity; that these loathsome diseases are merely a matter of cause and effect there can be no doubt, the causes being dirt

and vice, the result being putrefaction in a thousand different forms.

When speaking, in Chapter III., of Sarah the wife of Abraham and the disease she communicated to Abimelech (Abi-Melech) King of Gerar, I set it down as the leprosy, and in Chapter VI., when treating of Moses and the Exodus of lepers from Egypt, I stated that I should hereafter show, by etymology, that leprosy and such like loathsome diseases were common to the whole Shemite race, from Shem himself downwards. The reader will of course remember, that, in Chapter VI., I historically connected Moses and his followers with the lepers of Egypt; I have now to fulfil the promise then made concerning the whole race of Shem, and, in so doing, I herewith produce my third chain of evidence.

No. 1. Sm, Sam, Sem or Shem.

Egyptian 569	Shemm, venom, poison.
Swahili A.	Sumu, poison.
Turkish 741	Semm, poison.
Turkish 728	Samm, poisonous.
Arabic 676	Samm, venomous, baneful, infectious.
Arabic 712	Samm, poisoning, infecting with venom.
Hindu 1236	Samm, venomous.
Hindu 1308	Samm, poison.
English	Zymotic, pertaining to a morbid poison, a small quantity of which entering the blood, produces in that fluid a peculiar change which is analogous to that of fermentation. (Latham's edition of Johnson. London, 1870.)

Memo : "It must not be assumed that
 " all zymotic diseases are true fermenta-
 " tions, for the class is intended to compre-
 " hend all the principal diseases which have
 " prevailed as endemics, and all those which
 " are communicable by contact, as *syphilis*,
 " *scurvy*, &c. *Small-pox*, *plague*, *whooping*
 " *cough*, &c., are among the zymotic
 " diseases." (See Chambers's *Encyclo-*
pædia. London, 1874.)

Arabic 600	Zama, stink.
Arabic 668	Zuhm, a stink.
Arabic 668	Zahim, or Zaham, stinking.
Hebrew	Zmh or Zamh (זמח), lewdness.

Jerem. xiii. 27 *the lewdness of thy whoredom*.
 Ezek. xxiv. 13 *thy filthiness is lewdness*.

Persian 676	Sam, a disease, a swelling.
Hindu 1236	Sam, a swelling.
German	Schwamm, a spongy excrescence on the body, proud flesh.
Polish	Dzuma, the plague, or pestilence.
Assyrian	Simmu, the plague.

No. 2. Aylm, Ilam, Elam or Helam.

Arabic 490	Halam, being corroded, fretted by worms.
Arabic 490	Halim, full of tikes.

No. 3. Asur will be considered with No. 75 Isra-el.

No. 4. Arpkad or Arphaxad ; as in the two previous chains of evidence, I have found no words, bearing on this part of the subject, in which all the elements of the above name are preserved.

No. 5. Lod, Laud or Lud ; words derived from No. 34 Lot or Loth are included with this name.

Irish	Luid, a sloven.
Gaelic	Luid, a trull, a slovenly female.
Latin	Lutum, Luti, dirt, a dirty fellow.
Latin	Luteus, Lutea, dirty, sorry, pitiful.
Arabic 1053	Latt, impure, dirty.
Hindu 1766	Lat, dirty.
Italian	Loto, filthiness, nastiness.
Irish	Leithe, mouldiness.
English	Lethy, dirty. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Zulu Kafir	Lota, anything disgusting.
Scotch	Laith, loathsome.
English	Laythe, loathsome. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
English	Lothe, to create disgust. In this sense the word is obsolete ; it now means to feel disgust.
English	Loathsome, disgusting, exciting disgust.
Anglo-Saxon	Laath, abomination.
English	Lewd, given to unlawful indulgence of lust, addicted to fornication and adultery, dissolute, libidinous, vile, profligate, wicked, licentious.
Irish	Lot, a prostitute.
Gaelic	Lot, to commit fornication.
ManchuTartar	Latoumbi, to commit the sin of the flesh.
Sanscrit 871	Luta, a kind of cutaneous disease.

Anglo-Saxon Lida, pestilence.
 Irish Loit, a plague.

No. 6. Arm or Aram ; words derived from No. 49 Arm or Aram are included with this name.

Arabic 831 Aarim, dirty, obscene.
 English Harum, slovenly. (Wright's *Obsolete*.)
 Anglo-Saxon Worms, or Wyrms, corrupt matter, corruption.
 New Zealand Uruumu, a swelling.
 Arabic 1363 Waram, *plural* Awram, a tumour, swelling, imposthume.
 Persian 1350 Waram, a painful swelling.
 Hindu 2133 Waram, a swelling, tumour.
 Arabic 196 Iram, having a swelling.
 Sanscrit 143 Irma, a sore.
 Anglo-Saxon Hramma, a canker in the flesh.
 English Harm, a contagious disease. (Wright's *Obsolete*.)

No. 7. Uz, Aoz, Us or Es will be considered with No. 165 Ause or Hosa.

No. 8. Ul, Ieoul, Hula, Hul or Chul.

Hebrew Alh (אִלְה), filthy.
 Ps. xiv. 3, they are all *filthy*.
 Job xv. 16, more abominable and *filthy*.
 Galla African Ele, or Elaie, to become fusty.
 Polish Walac, to soil or dirty.
 Polish Uwalac, to soil, foul or dirty.
 Persian 151 Aludan, to stain, pollute, contaminate, defile ; to be polluted, to be defiled.
 Arabic 873 Aalah, foulness, impurity.
 Persian 146 Alay, defiling, a defiler.
 Persian 145 Ala, a contaminator.
 Turkish 481 Ala, that which defiles or pollutes.
 Anglo-Saxon Hwele, putrefaction, rottenness.
 English Welowe, to rot. (Wright's *Obsolete*.)
 English Wallow, to live in filth or gross vice.
 Anglo-Saxon Hwall, wanton.
 Irish Aile, a smell.
 Zulu Kafir Gwala, to be dirty.
 Arabic 975 Kalih, dirty.
 Arabic 1030 Kawlaa, filth, nastiness, dirt.
 Arabic 977 Kalah, being dirty, dirtiness.
 Hindu 938 Chhila, dirty.

Arabic 985	Kahl, keeping the person dirty.
Hebrew	Klh or Kalh (קלה), loathsome. Ps. xxxviii. 7, my loins are filled with a <i>loathsome</i> disease.
Hebrew	Gal (גל), to pollute, to defile. Zephaniah iii. 1, filthy and <i>polluted</i> . Mal. i. 7, wherein have we <i>polluted</i> thee. Isaiah lix. 3, your hands are <i>defiled</i> .
Polish	Kalac, to defile, befoul, dirty or pollute
Polish	Kal, dirt, filth.
Norman	Cule, filth.
Turkish 948	Kehle, a louse.
Irish	Cel, poison. (Supplement.)
Sancrit 1169	Hahala, a sort of deadly poison.
Hebrew	Hla or Hala (חלה), diseased. [feet. 2 Chron. xvi. 12, Asa was <i>diseased</i> in his
Hebrew	Hly or Haly (חלי), sickness, disease. Deut. xxviii. 61, <i>sickness</i> and every plague. Eccl. vi. 2, it is an evil <i>disease</i> .
Swahili A.	Weli, sickness.
Swahili A.	Uweli, disease, sickness.
Scotch	Ill, disease, malady.
English	Eile, to be sickly. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
English	Ail, to be indisposed, or an indisposition. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .) [eased.
English	Ill, unhealthy, sick, indisposed, disordered, dis-
English	Ail, indisposition, or morbid affection.
English	Wale, a swelling. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
English	Wheal, a pustule.
ManchuTartar	Aialambi, to break out all over the body with suppurating pustules, as in cases of small-pox.
ManchuTartar	Oualou, a large ulcer or boil.
Coptic	Al, a boil, the itch. (Bunsen, v. 748.)
Meto African	Uwele, the itch.
Persian 186	Awla, a blister, pimple, felon, freckle, small- pox or other eruption of the skin. [illness.
Arabic 488	Halaa, being covered with an eruption after
Anglo-Saxon	Wol, plague, pestilence, disease, mortality.
Dutch	Kwaal, a disease, distemper or malady.
Dutch	Quaal, a disease or distemper.
Irish	Ceal, sickness.
Anglo-Saxon	Calwa, a disease which causes baldness.
ManchuTartar	Choula, pus, corrupted blood.
Gaelic	Col, incest.
Gaelic	Colach, wicked, impious, incestuous.
Gaelic	Colaigh, lewd, carnal.

Dutch	Geil, lascivious, lewd, obscene.
Anglo-Saxon	Gal, wanton, licentious.
Hindu 917	Chhala, a pustule, pimple, watery vesicle, blister.
Hindu 1595	Kil, a botch, a carbuncle.
Greek	Kele, or Kale, a tumour.
Icelandic	Kyli, a boil, an abscess.
English	Coil, a lump or swelling. (<i>Wright's Obsolete.</i>)
English	Caul, a swelling. (<i>Wright's Obsolete.</i>)
English	Coul, an abscess. (<i>Wright's Obsolete.</i>)
English	Kile, an ulcer, a sore. (<i>Wright's Obsolete.</i>)
Turkish 929	Kel, the ringworm or tetterworm.
Arabic 974	Kulaa, St. Anthony's fire or any similar disease corroding the flesh to the bone; pustules in the
Arabic 976	Kalaa, scurf or scab. [mouth.
Arabic 977	Kalah, being covered with spots from scab.
Swedish	Klia, to itch.
Danish	Kloe, the itch, the scab.
Kono African	Kali, the itch; <i>Vei</i> (African) the same.
Hindu 882	Chul, the itch; scratching.
Zincali	Guel, the itch.
French	Gale, the itch, scab or mange.
Sanscrit 293	Gula, the small-pox.
PeninAfrican	Kuli, the small-pox.
TomaAfrican	Kilikili, the small-pox.

No. 9. Gthr, Gather, Guether or Gater; words derived from No. 57 Ktorh, Ketura, Cetura or Chettoura (*Wife of Abraham*) are included with this name.

Hindu 1555	Kathri, impurity, uncleanness.
Hindu 921	Chhutahra, defiled by touching, foul, corrupt, polluted.
Scotch	Quthither, or Quhidder, a slight illness.
New Zealand	Katirehe, a sore throat.
English	Catarrh, a chronic affection of the mucus membrane of the nostrils and fauces.
Fijian	Kadre, a disease in the throat. [neck.
French Romn	Gohatereau, one who has a large tumour on the
French	Goitre, a large spongy tumour which comes in the throat, a wen. (<i>See Fleming and Tibbin's Dictionary.</i>)
English	Goiter, a large tumour that forms gradually on the human throat.
French	Cautere, an issue, also a cauterising iron.
English	Cauterize, to burn or sear morbid flesh with fire or a hot iron.

English	Cautery, a burning or searing, &c.
Latin	Cauterium, Cauterii, an instrument to burn gangrened flesh.
Greek	Kauter, an iron to cauterize with.
Greek	Kauteriazo, to cauterize.
Scotch	Kitter, to fester; used concerning a sore; to gather as a boil does.
English	Gather, to come to a head as a sore, and generate pus. (<i>Johnson's Dictionary</i> by Goodrich and Porter.)
English	Gotour, the matter of a fester or wound. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
English	Quitter, matter from a wound. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
English	Quetoure, a scab or swelling. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .) [elbow.
Spanish	Codera, an itch, a scabbiness or psora on the
Ntere A.	Kuturo, the small-pox.
Hindu 1663	Khodara, pock-marked.

No. 10. Ms, Mas, Mes, Mash, Masa, Mesa, Masc or Mosoch, will be considered with No. 162 Msh, Mosheh, Moseh, Mose or Moses, and Mosaic.

No. 11. Sih, Salah, Sala, Selach, Scelah or Schelach; words derived from No. 89 Saol, Scaul or Schaul, and No. 95 Sih, Selah, Sala, Sela, Sila, Shela, Scela or Schela are included with this name.

Zulu Kafir	Sila, filth, dirt on the face, feet, &c.
Latin	Squaleo, to be filthy, dirty, nasty, foul, or sluttish.
Latin	Squalor, filthiness, dirtiness, nastiness, greasiness.
French	Sale, dirty, filthy, squalid, foul.
Anglo-Saxon	Sol, Sole, or Solea, filth, dirt.
Gaelic	Sal, dirt, filth.
Swedish	Sola, to dirty, to foul.
English	Soil, to foul, to dirt, to defile.
English	Sully, to soil, to dirt.
Greek	Psulla, a flea. [bawdy.
Irish	Salach, unclean, dirty, foul, filthy, nasty, obscene,
Gaelic	Salach, dirty, nasty, foul.
Gaelic	Salaich, to make dirty.
QuichuaPeru	Sillecuni, to scratch.
Latin	Salax, lecherous, lustful, wanton, lascivious.
English	Sulk, an impure person. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)

Greek	Psolos, Psolou, Psolo, a circumcised man, a lewd fellow.
Anglo-Saxon	Swell, a pestilence, a burning, heat.
Bambarra A.	Zioli, a boil.
Hindu 1368	Seli, a tetter on the face.
Hindu 1369	Seliya, pus.
Anglo-Saxon	Swyle, a tumour.
English	Swele, a tumour. (<i>Wright's Obsolete.</i>)
Scotch	Suellieg, the burning ague.
Anglo-Saxon	Swelca, a wheal, a pock.
Arabic 709	Sulak, pimples on the body.
English	Slough, <i>pronounced</i> Sluff, the matter formed over a sore, the part that separates from a foul sore, the dead part which separates from the living in mortification.

Memo: If the pronunciation of this word is the original and radical form, it is derived from Saleph, but if the written form is the correct one it is derived from Selach; it is of no importance, however, to the result of this enquiry which of the two it is derived from, as they are both pure Shemites, and Selach was great-grandfather of Saleph, and there is no known Hamite of the same name as either of them.

Arabic 778	Salikh, a corroding scab.
English	Scalle, a scab. (<i>Wright's Obsolete.</i>)
English	Scale, a slight shell or crust upon the skin; to come off in thin laminae.
English	Scall, scab, scabbiness, the leprosy: as in Leviticus xiii., "It is a dry <i>scall</i> , even a leprosy upon the head."
Arabic 710	Sula, leprous.
Arabic 710	Salaa, the leprosy.

No. 12. Abr, Aber, Eber or Heber, which according to Rule III. may be equally well written Cheber, Gheber or Keber; words derived from No. 25 Aoпр, Apher, Ophir or Ofir, No. 70 Apr, Apher, Epher, Hepher or Opher, No. 139 Hpr, Hophar, Opher, Hepher or Chepher, and No. 69 Gephar are included with this name.

Irish	Ebar, dirt.
Gaelic	Eabar, filth.
Arabic 5	Abbar, fleas.
Greek	Ubris, Ubreos, Ubrei, or Ybris, Ybreos, Ybrei, rank lust, lewdness.

French	Romn	Auvoirie, adultery.
Arabic 485		Hafar, <i>plural</i> Ahfar, rottenness of the teeth about the roots.
Arabic 485		Hafr, rottenness of the teeth or gums.
Manchu	Tartar	Oupara, diseased or corrupt flesh.
Persian 183		Awbar, strong poison.
Hindu 15		Ubhar, swelling, tumefaction.
Ashanti A.		Eboro, a pustule. [sore.
Persian 1382		Habar, or 1383 Hapar, the pus or matter of a
Arabic 890		Ghabar, the corruption or matter of a wound, swelling with matter, the breaking out again of a sore apparently healed.
Arabic 890		Ghabir, corrupt, stinking.
French	Romn	Capouri, some sort of illness apparently the leprosy. (Supplement.)
Asante A.		Eburo, the itch.
Afudu A.		Efer, the itch.
Arabic 10		Ibriyat, dandruff, scurf on the head.
Arabic 10		Abras, leprous.
Arabic 9		Ibras, afflicting with leprosy, bringing forth a leprous child.

No. 13. Plg, Peleg, Pheleg or Phaleg.

Swedish	Filk, filth.
Polish	Blocko, dirt.
Polish	Plucha, a sloven, a slut.
Polish	Plugawie, filthily, nastily.
Polish	Plugawy, dirty, foul.
Fanti	African Pulki, a bug.
Spanish	Pulga, a flea.
Latin	Pulex, a flea.
Scotch	Flech, a flea.
Icelandic	Flekka, to pollute.
Greek	Phalaggiao, to be venomous, malignant.
Hebrew	Pylgs or Pylags (פילגש), a concubine. Judges xix. 2, his <i>concubine</i> played the whore.
Greek	Pallake, a concubine.
Latin	Pallaca, a concubine.
Latin	Pellex, a strumpet, a harlot, a woman that lies with another woman's husband.
Cornish	Palch, weak or sick.
Gaelic	Bolg, a pimple, blain, or blister.
Irish	Bolg, a pimple or blister.
Hindu 585	Phulka, a blister.

Scotch	Pluke, a pimple.
Scotch	Plooky, covered with pimples.
English	Plook, or Plouch, a pimple. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Gaelic	Pluc, a pimple, a tumour.
English	Bloach, a tumour. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Anglo-Saxon	Blac̥tha, or Blæc̥tha, the leprosy.
French Romn	Plique, a disease in which blood issues from the extremities of one's hair; Charles IX. died of it.
Gaelic	Plaigh, a plague, pestilence, epidemic, fever, &c.
Irish	Plaigh, a pestilence, contagion, or plague.
Icelandic	Plaga, a plague. [disease.]
Spanish	Plaga, the plague, an eminently contagious
English	Plage, the plague. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
English	Plague, the name of an acute malignant febrile disease that often prevails in Egypt, Syria, and Turkey, and has at times prevailed in Europe with frightful mortality.

Memo: "The plague is characterised by buboes; in the fourteenth century it was known as the *black* death; its permanent home seems to be the eastern extremity of the Mediterranean. Darting pains are felt in the groins, followed by buboes, and about the second or third day petechial spots, livid patches like bruises and dark stripes appear on the skin, often accompanied with hæmorrhagic discharges from the mucous membranes; 60,649 persons died of this disease in London during the months of August, September, and October in the year 1665." (See Chambers's *Encyclopædia*, London, 1874, article Plague.)

No. 14. Yktn, Iektan, Jaketan or Joctan; I have found no words, bearing on this part of the subject, in which all the elements of the above name are preserved, unless it may be the Sanscrit word *Okodani*, "a bug;" see page 188.

No. 15. Almodd or Almodad; I have found no words in which all the elements of this name are preserved.

No. 16. Slp, Saleph, Sheleph, Schaleph or Sceleph.

Italian	Salavo, dirty.
English	Sloven, a person who is habitually negligent of cleanliness.

Arabic 407	Salab, being dirty and filthy; filth.
French	Salope, nastiness, filthiness, slovenliness, sluttishness; a slut. (Boyer's <i>Dictionary</i> : London, 1753.)
German	Schlappig, slovenly.
German	Schlapps, a slovenly fellow.
Gaelic	Slabag, a slut or slattern.
Gaelic	Slabair, a sloven.
Gaelic	Slaban, a draggler.
Gaelic	Slaibeach, of dirty habits.
Gaelic	Slaop, slovenliness.
Irish	Slapach, slovenly.
Irish	Slapaire, a sloven.
Irish	Slab, filth. (Supplement.)
Scotch	Slupe, a sloven. [solete.]
English	Salope, a dirty sluttish person. (Wright's <i>Ob-</i>
Arabic 778	Salib, a burning fever.

No. 17. Hzmot or Sarmoth; I have found no words, bearing on this part of the subject, in which all the elements of the above name are preserved.

No. 18. Yrh, Iare or Iareh will be considered with No. 155
Ayr, Aer or Aara.

No. 18 otherwise spelled Jare or Jera.

Polish	Jur, a lewd lecherous man.
Hindu 754	Jar, virulence.
Hindu 770	Jar, a fever.

No. 19. Hdorm, Hadoram or Aduram.

Arabic 108	Itram, being dirty and stinking.
Arabic 108	Ittiram, contracting a dirty colour.
Latin	Atheroma, a kind of swelling in the neck or armpit containing matter.

No. 20. Aozl, Uzal, Usal, Ezel, Aizel or Aezel; words derived from No. 126 Yhzal, Asiel, Jasiel or Jachsel are included with this name.

Scotch	Oozlie, in a slovenly state.
English	Wasele, to become dirty. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Greek	Ozoles, Ozolou, a stinkard.
Arabic 443	Jawzal, poison.

Dutch	Jeucksel, an itching, or manginess.
Turkish 1119	Hezl, obscenity.
Persian 1378	Wayshal, name of a disease.
Arabic 90	Aslaa, leprous.

No. 21. Dklh, Diklah, Dacla, Decla or Dikela.

English	Daggle, to trail in the dirt. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
English	Daggle, to befoul, to dirty.
Arabic 369	Takahhul, keeping one's person squalid.
Arabic 559	Dakhl, disorder, disease.
Arabic 559	Dakhal, a certain kind of disease.
Kamuku A.	Tokuali, the itch.

No. 22. Aobl, Obal, Ubal, Hobal, Ebal, Aebel or Gebel ; words derived from No. 26 Hvyllh, Evila, Hevila, Havila or Chavila and No. 80 Apollo are included with this name.

Persian 450	Chapal, filthy, nasty, disgusting.
Hindu 852	Chapal, foul, filthy, brutal, beastly.
Anglo-Saxon	Afulan, or Afylan, to make filthy, to putrefy.
Anglo-Saxon	Afuladth, putrefied, &c.
Latin	Oboleo, to smell strong or stink of.
Arabic 13	Aball, a fornicator.
German	Ubel, ill, sick, also a sore place.
Hebrew	Hbl, or Habal (חבל), corrupt. Job xvii. 1, my breath is <i>corrupt</i> .
Hindu 13	Abila, a blister.
Persian 14	Abila, a pimple, a blister.
Swahili A.	Kipele, a pimple.
Turkish 432	Abile, a pimple.
Swahili A.	Upele, a large pimple.
Hebrew	Ybl, or Yabal (יבל), a wen. Lev. xxii. 22, maimed or having a <i>wen</i> .
Irish	Iubal, a disease. (Supplement.)
Latin	Ephelis, a certain cuticular disease.
English	Evyl, to fall ill or sick ; also a disease. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
English	Evil, a malady, as the <i>king's evil</i> or scrofula.
Matatan A.	Ovele, the itch.
Timne A.	Kebol, the itch.
Sanscrit 219	Kapala, a kind of leprosy.
Persian 14	Abila, small-pox.

No. 23. Abymal or Abimel.

Sanscrit 97	Avimala, foul.
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No. 24. Sba, Saba, Seba, Sheba or Sabeus; words derived from No. 64 Sba, Saba, Seba, or Sheba, No. 103 Sub, No. 120 Seva, and No. 121 Sevi are included with this name.

Icelandic	Subb, sluttishness.
Arabic 776	Saaab, being troubled with nits.
Arabic 794	Suaabat, <i>plural</i> Suaab, a young louse, a nit.
Persian 682	Supuz, a louse.
Hindu 1382	Shaiba, pollution.
Egyptian 498	Sep, to corrupt, a corrupter.
Greek	Sepo, to make rotten or putrid, to be or become rotten, to mortify.
Hindu 1144	Zuaf, deadly venom.
Arabic 736	Shabb, a certain disease.
Arabic 596	Zibah, a sore throat.
Arabic 596	Zubah, a suffocating disease in the throat.
Coptic	Sobe, a swelling, a tumour. (Bunsen, v. 768.)
English	Shab, a scab. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
English	Shabby, mangy, itchy. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Hebrew	Zob (זוב), a running issue. Leviticus xv. 2, when any man hath a running issue out of his flesh. Numbers v. 2, every one that hath an issue.
Greek	Seps, Sepos, Sepi, a putrefying sore.
Dselana A.	Sabes, the small-pox.
Polish	Dziob, the marks or pits of the small-pox.
Coptic	Sobh, the leprosy. (Bunsen, v. 764.)

No. 24 *otherwise spelled* Sceba or Scheba; words derived from No. 64, also spelled Sceba or Scheba, are included with this name.

German	Schabe, a dog-louse.
Latin	Scabo, to scratch.
German	Schaben, to scratch.
German	Schabig, scabby, itchy, mangy.
Latin	Scabies, Scabiei, a scab, the mange, the murrain.
Anglo-Saxon	Scaeb, or Sceabb, a scab.
English	Scab, an incrustated substance, dry and rough, formed over a sore in healing; the itch or mange in horses; a disease of sheep.
Scotch	Scab, the itch as it appears in the human body.
Italian	Scabbia, the leprosy.

No. 25. Aopr or Apher has been already considered with No. 12 Abr or Eber.

No. 26. Hvylyh, Havila or Evila has been already considered with No. 22 Hobal or Aebal.

No. 27. Iobab.

Hebrew Abab, *plural* Ababat, (אבבבב), a blain, blains.
Exod. ix. 9, a boil breaking forth with
blains.

No. 28. Rao, Reu, Rehu, Regu, Rhagau, or Ragau.

French	Roui, fustiness.
English	Ruggy, fusty, frowsy. (<i>Slang.</i>)
Italian	Roccia, dirt, filth.
New Zealand	Riha, the egg of a louse.
Arabic 602	Raa, a large tike.
English	Ray, to defile or beray. (<i>Wright's Obsolete.</i>)
Persian 645	Rihidan, to putrefy.
Zulu Kafir	Roye, to spread as an eruption.
Persian 608	Raya, an ulcer on the heads of children.
Danish	Roe, the scurf or scab of a wound or ulcer.
French	Roue, an immoral person.
English	Rake, a loose disorderly, vicious man, addicted to lewdness and other scandalous vices.
Persian 614	Rakh, disease.
Sanscrit 854	Roga, sickness, disease, malady.
Hindu 1198	Rog, disease, sickness.
Greek	Rexis, Rexeos, Rxei, suppuration.
FrenchRomn	Rache, the scab, scald-head, inveterate itch or mange.
Persian 636	Rukh, mangy.
Sanscrit 837	Raka, the itch or scab.

No. 29. Srog, Sarug, Serug, Sherug, Serugh, Seruch or Saruch; words derived from No. 88 Zerach and No. 97 Zerach are included with this name.

Icelandic	Saurga, to defile, to pollute.
Icelandic	Saurigr, filthy, dirty, foul.
Polish	Szargac, to dirty.
Polish	Szargam, I dirty.
Irish	Sarog, a louse.
Persian 697	Sirka, a nit.
Persian 697	Surk, 747 Sharak, or 695 Surku, the measles.
Irish	Sruaic, a pustule.
Polish	Czerak, an abscess, boil, or angry swelling.
Polish	Czyrek, a boil.

Manchu Tartar Sirke, a disease of long standing.
 Irish Seirg, a consumption, decay.
 Persian 747 Sharak, eruptions on the body.
 Persian 747 Shirk, the small-pox.
 Manchu Tartar Sourki, the small-pox.

No. 30. Nhor, Nahor or Nachor; words derived from No. 32, same name, are included with these.

Persian 1308 Nar, filthy, abominable.
 Gaelic Nigir, sore, sick.
 Manchu Tartar Nicharhan, a hard tumour.
 French Nouure, the rickets.
 Landoro A. Noro, the itch.
 Papiah A. Ngiaara, the itch.

No. 31. Trh, Tare, Thare, Thara, Tareh, Terah or Terach.

Greek Tragos, Tragou, lewdness.
 Fijian Drogoa, dirty.
 Danish Draek, dirt, filth.
 German Dreck, filth, dirt.
 Icelandic Threkk, filth.
 Galla African Turraie, to soil.
 Galla African Turre, to be unclean.
 Galla African Turri, dirt.
 English Teary, sickly. (*Wright's Obsolete.*)
 New Zealand Taru, a disease.
 Anglo-Saxon Theor, an inflammation, a blistering heat.
 Arabic 552 Daria, troubled with buboes.
 English Darriky, rotten. (*Wright's Obsolete.*)
 Hebrew Try or Tary (טרי), putrifying.
 Isaiah i. 6, bruises and *putrifying* sores.

No. 32. Nhor, Nahor or Nachor has been already considered with No. 30, same name.

No. 33. Aran, Arran, Hrn or Harran; words derived from No. 163 Aaron, Ahrn, Aharon or Haron, and No. 146 Arn, Iran, Eran or Heran are included with this name, and all three, according to Rule III., may equally well be written Chrn, Chran, Charan, Cran, Caran, Kran, Karan, Ghrn, Ghran, Gharan, Gran or Garan.

Welsh Huran, a slattern.
 Anglo-Saxon Wraene, lustful.

Arabic 64	Arun, <i>plural</i> Urun, poison, venom.
Gaelic	Gorn, the force of poison.
Irish	Gorn, the force of poison.
Gaelic	Crine, rottenness.
Irish	Crine, rottenness.
Irish	Crion, rotten.
Persian 1006	Kirna, a tike.
Arabic 1390	Hurnua, a louse.
Spanish	Aranar, to scratch, to tear the skin with the nails.
Turkish 515	Iring, pus, matter of sores.
Welsh	Crawn, pus collected in a sore.
Welsh	Crawni, to collect matter or pus.
Irish	Guirin, or Goran, a pimple.
Irish	Garan, a blotch, a pimple.
Gaelic	Guirean, a pimple, pustule, or scab.
	Armoric—Goron.
Scotch	Girran, or Guran, a small boil.
Welsh	Goryn, a pimple, a blain.
Welsh	Gorynu, to break out in pimples. [skin.
Spanish	Grano, a pimple, a small pustule of matter on the
Persian 1041	Girwand, pustules on the lips; the ringworm or tetter excoriating the skin and becoming [white.
Malayan 113	Charana, a cancer.
Welsh	Chwaren, a botch or swelling, the plague.
Arabic 960	Karwaniy, having swelled testicles.
Persian 1027	Kuwarun, disease of skin, prickly heat.
BarbaAfrican	Kurunu, the itch.
Sanscrit 82	Aruna, a kind of leprosy.

No. 34. Lot has been already considered with No. 5
Lod or Lud.

No. 35. Abrm, Abram, Abrhm, Abraham or Ebrahim (or as in Persian, Ifraham; see *Dictionary*, page 128); words derived from No. 142 Aprym, Aphrem or Ephraim are included with this name.

Arabic 10	Abrimat, tikes.
Arabic 10	Abram, a sort of disease.

No. 36. Sry, Sara, Sarai or Sarah will be considered with
No. 88 Zara or Zarah.

No. 37. Mikh, Milca, Melca, Milcha, Melcha or Milcah.

Hindu 1948	Malichh, an unclean race.
Latin	Malacus, Malaca, voluptuous.

[illegible][illegible]

Trial	Control	MCI	AD
1	85	75	65
2	88	78	68
3	90	80	70
4	92	82	72
5	95	85	75

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New Zealand
Kororo

No. 41. Kdrlamr, or Chedorlaomer (but more properly Lamar, as explained); I have found no words, bearing on this part of the subject, in which all the elements of the above name are preserved.

No. 42. Tdal, Tidal or Tidhal; I have found no words, bearing upon this part of the subject, in which all the elements of the above name are preserved.

No. 43. Moab will be considered with No. 159 Maphi.

No. 44. Amon will be considered with No. 85 Ymyn or Iamin.

No. 45. Yzhk or Isaac has been already considered with No. 38 Yskh or Isca.

No. 46. Aoz, Uz, Huz, Hus or Us will be considered with No. 165 Ause or Hosa.

No. 47 Boz, Buz, Bus or Baux.

Hebrew Bas (בז), to stink; stink.
Exodus xvi. 20, it bred worms and *stank*.
Isaiah xxxiv. 3, their *stink* shall come up.

Italian Puzzo, a stink.

Turkish 559 Piss, dirty, filthy, unclean.

Malayan 32 Basi, musty; mould, mother.

Latin Pes, a louse.

Hindu 537 Pissu, or Pisu, a flea.

French Puce, a flea.

Memo: This word is pronounced Puse, and by the light of the Hindustani word just quoted, it is evident that it should be so written.

Arabic 222 Bazaa, or Bizaa, or 223 Bazy, or Bazw, obscene.

Irish Bais, lust, lechery.

English Beassh, to defile. (Wright's *Obsolete*.)

Italian Puzzo, infection.

Malayan 60 Bisa, poison, venom, poisonous infection.

Hindu 331 Bis, poison, venom.

Hindu 336 Bisha, venomous.

Hindu 337 Bish, poison.

Arabic 240 Bashaa, having a fetid breath.

Arabic 240 Bashia, disgusting, offensive, disagreeable.

Arabic 241 Bashia, stinking-breathed, offensive.

English Pose, a catarrh.

Persian 289	Posidan, to rot, to become putrid.
Swahili A.	Pisho, cautery, marks of cautery.
English	Powsh, a blister. (<i>Wright's Obsolete.</i>)
English	Push, a boil. (<i>Wright's Obsolete.</i>)
English	Push, a little swelling or pustule, a wheal, a pimple, an eruption.
English	Pox, any pustules, especially the small-pox. (<i>Wright's Obsolete.</i>)
English	Pus, matter generated in ulcers.
Italian	Puzza, corrupted matter or pus in wounds.
Zulu Kafir	Puza, a cutaneous eruption.
Orungu A.	Pasa, the itch.
Biafada A.	Bisia, the small-pox.
Arabic 263	Bayaz, leprosy.
Persian 292	Pes, or Pesi, the leprosy.
Hindu 606	Pes, leprosy.

No. 48. Kmoal, Kamouel, Kemuel, Camuel or Chemuel; words derived from No. 99 Chamul are included with this name.

Turkish 894	Kaml, a louse.
Arabic 978	Kamal, a louse.
Arabic 979	Kamal, being lousy.

No. 49. Arm or Aram has been already considered with No. 6 Arm or Aram.

No. 49 *otherwise spelled* Rm, Ram or Remmon.

Persian 645	Rima, dirt round the eyes and eyelashes.
Arabic 631	Rimm, being carious and rotten.
English	Ram, fetid. (<i>Wright's Obsolete.</i>)
Persian 645	Riman, impure, filthy.
Persian 645	Rimin, a running sore.
English	Rheum, an increased and inflammatory action of the vessels of any organ.
Persian 631	Rim, pus, matter. (Also on page 644.)
Hindu 1208	Rim, pus, matter.
WolofAfrican	Rama, the itch. (<i>Polyglotta Africana.</i>)
WolofAfrican	Rame, the itch. (<i>African Vocabulary.</i>)

No. 50. Ksd, Kesed, Cased, Chesed, Chesched, Chazad or Caseth.

Persian 1008	Kast, dirty.
Sanscrit 253	Kesata, a bug, a louse.

Persian 1012	Kashwad, the basest profligacy.
Welsh	Gwst, a distemper, a disease.
Turkish 670	Khassta, sick, ill.
Persian 521	Khast, violent itching.
French	Kyste, a cyst.
English	Cyst, a bag which includes morbid matter in animal bodies.

Memo : " A cyst is the bag or tunic including all incysted tumours, as the scirrhus, atheroma, steatoma, meliceris, &c." See *Ency. Brit.*

Persian 543	Khwasta, fetid.
Italian	Guasto, rotten.
Malayan 258	Kusta, leprosy.
Hindu 1590	Kushth, leprosy.
Sanscrit 243	Kushtha, the leprosy.

No. 51. Hzo, Hazo, Haz, Azau, or Azay will be considered with No. 165 Ause or Hosa.

No. 52. Plds or Pildash.

Dutch	Bluts, the spotted fever.
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No. 53. Ydlp, Idlaph or Jidlaph.

Welsh	Hadlif, a seminal gleet.
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No. 54. Btoal, Bethuel, Bathuel or Bathuail.

English	Puddle, to make foul, to pollute with dirt.
Italian	Piattola, a crab louse.
Greek	Bdolos, Bdolou, Bdolo, a stench.
Greek	Batalos, Batalou, Batalo, a lewd fellow.
Latin	Petulus, wanton.
Latin	Petulans, lascivious, obscene.
English	Fiddle, to scratch. (<i>Wright's Obsolete.</i>)
Welsh	Ffothell, or Pothell, a wheal, a blister.
Cornish	Bothell, a blister.
Greek	Ptilos, Ptilou, Ptilo, one afflicted with a disease of the eyelids in which their edges become swollen and inflamed, and the eyelashes fall off.

No. 55. Rbkh, Rebekah or Rebecca.

Italian	Robaccia, a dirty slut.
Greek	Rupax, Rupakos, Rupaki, a dirty fellow.

Gaelic	Rapach, slovenly.
Irish	Rapach, slovenly.
Latin	Rubigo, foulness.
Latin	Robigo, rust, anything like rust, dirt contracted on anything, blight, mildew, rottenness. (J. E. Riddle's <i>Latin Dictionary</i> , London, 1836.)
Arabic 610	Rabigh, a lewd fellow.
Persian 610	Rabukha, sensual delights.
Dutch	Rappig, scabby, scurvy.
Dutch	Rappigheid, scabbiness.

No. 56. Lbn or Laban.

Irish	Laban, dirt.
Gaelic	Laban, dirt.
Gaelic	Labanach, a slovenly fellow.
Gaelic	Labanta, dirty, slovenly.
English	Leaven, to taint.
Spanish	Liviano, lewd, unchaste.
Spanish	Lobanillo, a wen, tumour or ganglion.

No. 57. Ktorh, Ketura, Cetura, or Chettoura has been already considered with No. 9 Gthr, Gather, Guether or Gater.

No. 58. Zmrn, Zimran or Zembran, and No. 104 Smrn or Samaron; I have found no words, bearing on this part of the subject, in which all the elements of the above names are preserved.

No. 59. Yksn, Iacsan or Jokshan; I have found no words, bearing on this part of the subject, in which all the elements of the above name are preserved.

No. 60. Mdn, Medan, Madan or Maddan; words derived from No. 61 Mdyn, Midian, Median, Madian or Madiam are included with this name.

Scotch	Midden, a dirty slovenly woman.
Hindu 1818	Madam, the thrush, or apthous eruptions in the mouths of infants.
Swahili A.	Matana, leprosy.
Turkish 1027	Matun, struck with the plague.
Assyrian	Mitanu, the plague.

No. 62. Ysbk, Isbac, Iesboc or Jesboc; I have found no words, bearing on this part of the subject, in which all the elements of the above name are preserved.

No. 63. Soh, Soie, Soue, Sue, Suha, Suah, Shuah, Scuah,
Schuach or Sous.

Hebrew	Zoa (זוא), filthy. Zech. iii. 3, Joshua was clothed with <i>filthy</i> garments. Zech. iii. 4, take away <i>the filthy</i> garments.
Hebrew	Zoah (זואה), filth, filthiness. Isaiah iv. 4, <i>the filth</i> of the daughters of Zion. Prov. xxx. 12, not washed from their <i>filthi-</i> [ness.
Persian 767	Shawa, filth on the body.
Persian 742	Shukh, dirt, filth, impurity.
Persian 687	Sakh, dirt, filth, impurity.
Spanish	Sucio, dirty, nasty, filthy.
Spanish	Xugue, filthiness, foulness.
Welsh	Swga, filthy.
Welsh	Soga, slovenly.
English	Sockie, a sloven. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Fijian	Soso, dirt.
Italian	Sozzo, dirty, nasty, filthy.
English	Soss, anything dirty. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Hindu 1232	Sas, a bug.
Persian 674	Sas, a sort of flea or louse.
Chin. III. 244	Sih, lice.
Chin. III. 97	Tseih, or Tsou, insects that are generated among putrid flesh.
Arabic 720	Sawaa, disgusting; indecency of behaviour.
Persian 677	Saya, lewdness.
Chin. III. 524	Seay, lewd.
Greek	Psoa, rottenness, putrid stench.
Chin. II. 427	Soo, putrid.
Coptic	Sahseh, rottenness, decaying. (Bunsen, v. 768.)
Sanscrit 1013	Suc, to decay, become fetid, or stink.
Arabic 778	Saaak, emitting a foul stench.
Arabic 724	Sahik, fetid.
Arabic 724	Sahak, smelling fetidly.
Anglo-Saxon	Suaec, a smell.
Anglo-Saxon	Seac, or Seoc, sick. Friesic—Sic.
Dutch	Ziek, sick.
English	Seke, sick. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
English	Sick, affected with disease of any kind.
Circassia 124	Zweg, ill.
Scotch	Sick, sickness.
Arabic 760	Shakw, a disease.
Danish	Syge, a disease, a distemper.

German	Seuche, a contagious disease or epidemic.
Chin. II. 667	Tsaou, disease.
Chin. III. 696	Tsuy, sick, diseased.
Chin. II. 685	Soo, disease.
Chin. II. 676	Saou, an ulcer or sore.
Chin. II. 677	Seih, bad flesh, polypi in the nose, ulcers in the throat.
Chin. III. 113	Seih, protuberant flesh arising from disease.
FantiAfrican	Sua, an abscess.
Persian 667	Zah, or Zih, the running of a sore.
Hindu 1213	Zakh, a bad sore on or deep-seated ulcer.
Persian 733	Shak, tumid, swelling.
Persian 768	Shukh, pus, matter.
Persian 722	Soza, a bile, a felon, burning violently, giving excruciating pain.
Icelandic	Sax, a skin disease.
Persian 702	Sagh, ringworm.
Bode African	Sga, the itch.
Undaza A.	Soi, the itch.
N'goala A.	Zo, the itch.
Chin. II. 670	Seay, to itch.
Chin. II. 681	Seay, an itching.
Chin. II. 257	Saou, to scratch.
Arabic 720	Sua, the leprosy.
GbeseAfrican	Suo, the small-pox.
Mandenga A.	So, the small-pox; <i>Dsalunka</i> , <i>Kankanka</i> , and <i>Bambara</i> , African, the same.
TomaAfrican	Zo, the small-pox.
ManchuTartar	Sokia, the small-pox.
Assyrian	Sikhu, the plague.

No. 64. Sba, Saba, Seba, Sheba, Scheba or Sceba has been already considered with No. 24 Sba, Saba, Seba or Sheba.

No. 65. Ddn, Dadan or Dedan.

Irish	Tuthan, a slut.
Latin	Tetanicus, apt to have the crick or cramp.
Greek	Tetanos, Tetanou, Tetano, a convulsive tension of the body so that it becomes stiff as a corpse.
English	Tetanus, a spasmodic contraction of the muscles of voluntary motion, particularly those which shut the lower jaw; the locked jaw.

No. 65 *otherwise spelled* Daran.

Arabic 565	Daran, filth; being dirty.
Arabic 333	Taran, filth, dirt.
French	Ternir, to sully.
French	Terni, sullied.
Arabic 333	Turna, a whore.

No. 66. Asor, Assur or Asshur will be considered with
No. 75 Isra-el.

No. 67. Ltos, Lots or Letusc.

German	Latsche, a slovenly woman, a slut.
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No. 68. Lam, Leum, Loom or Luom.

Greek	Luma, filth or dirt.
Greek	Lume, defilement, impurity.
Greek	Loimos, Loimou, Loimo, or Loimia, Loimias, Loimia, plague, pestilence, any deadly infectious disorder.

No. 69. Ayph, Epha, Ephah, Ipha, Hephah or Hephah; words derived from No. 103 Yob or Iob are included with this name.

Scotch	Haip, a sloven.
Egyptian 365	Api, dirt.
Ashanti A.	Efe, dirt, dirty, filth.
Ashanti A.	Efi, foul.
Arabic 124	Uff, dirt that gathers about the ears or nails.
English	Waff, a nauseous smell, also an attack of illness. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Anglo-Saxon	Huf, a round spongy substance covering the glottis, a disease.
Latin	Uva, a disease, the swelling of the uvula.
Scotch	Hives, or Hyves, any eruption on the skin proceeding from an internal cause, such as <i>Bowel-hive</i> , &c.
English	Huff, a scurvy incrustation on the skin. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Arabic 461	Haff, scurfy-headed.
Manchu Tartar	Aipimbi, to have a swelling as a pimple or boil.
Wolof A.	Oppe, a fever.
Gallafrican	Woba, a fever.
Swahili A.	Wabba, cholera.

- Arabic 1354 Waba, a plague or pestilence.
 Swahili A. Uovu, rottenness, corruption.
 Swahili A. Ovu, rotten.
 Yoruba A. Ifo, the itch; *Eki, Dsumu, Yagba, Oworo, Dsebu, Ife, Ondo, Dsekiri*, and *Igala*, African, the same.

No. 70. Apr, Apher, Ephher or Hephher has been considered with No. 12, Abr, Aber, Eber or Heber.

No. 71. Hnk, Anoch, Enoch, Henoch, Hanoch, Hanoc, Chanoc, Chanoth or Chonoch; words derived from No. 79 Hnok, Anoch, Enoch, Ehnoc, Henoc, Henoch, Hanoch, Chanoth or Chonuch are included with this name.

- Ashanti A. Onchu, foul.
 Fijian Kanaki, dirty, sluttish.
 Cornish Kynak, a louse. (Borlase.)
 QuichuaPeru Chanca, a polluted thing.
 QuichuaPeru Ccuncu, a bad odour.
 New Zealand Haunga, to emit a smell. *He ngohi tenei e haunga mai nei*, this is fish which smells.
 Chin. III. 535 Ung, fetid or stinking vapour.
 Sanscrit 31 Anuka, lustful, libidinous.
 Caribbean Aneck, sickness.
 QuichuaPeru Anchayani, to be very ill.
 QuichuaPeru Onceconi, to be ill.
 QuichuaPeru Onccoy, illness.
 Chin. II. 668 Yang, diseased.
 Chin. III. 870 Hwang, disease.
 Chin. II. 675 Hwang, a disease.
 Chin. II. 681 Hwang, the yellow jaundice.
 Chin. III. 894 Ung, a disease of the nose, a stoppage of the [nose].
 Scotch Connoch, a disease.
 Chin. II. 670 Kang, disease, sickness.
 Chin. II. 663 Chhang, disease.
 Chin. II. 13 Chung, swelling of the legs.
 Chin. II. 674 Chung, a swelling or puffing up.
 Chin. III. 110 Chung, to swell, to grow tumid.
 Chin. III. 120 Yung, to swell, the flesh rising up.
 Chin. III. 431 Hung, the skin swollen up and red.
 Chin. III. 122 Hing, swelling up; swelling and pain.
 Persian 199 Inuk, a pimple, a pustule.
 Ibu African Ongo, an abscess.
 Chin. II. 686 Yung, a large offensive sore.

- Chin. II. 674 Yang, sores on the head.
 Chin. II. 668 Yang, to itch; an itching sore.
 Romany Eange, the itch.
 Chin. II. 668 Yang, a sore, an ulcer, a scab.
 Italian Gonga, a tumour or swelling of the tonsils or glands, sore throat. [throat.
 Persian 537 Khunak, the quinsey or inflammation of the
Memo: This and the kindred diseases of croup, mumps, &c., are all more or less attended with tumours, ulcers, &c. (See Ency. Brit. Article Medicine.)
 Turkish 675 Khunnak, the quinsey.
 Chin. II. 677 Chwang, any sort of ulcer or sore.
 English Cank, to be infected with cankers. (Wright's *Obsolete.*)
 English Canky, rotten. (Wright's *Obsolete.*)
 Hindu 895 Chinag, "ardor urinæ."
Memo: This is one of the signs of venereal disease.
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No. 72. Abyda, Abida, Abidaa, Abidah or Ebidas; words derived from No. 86 Avod are included with this name.

- French Epouti, filth.
 Arabic 835 Aabad, a bad scab or itch.
 Greek Aphtha, an erisipelatous eruption in the mouth similar to the thrush.
 M'barike A. Ipitsi, the small-pox.
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No. 73. Aldah, Aldaa, Eldaha, Eldahah, Eldaah, Eldaa or Heldaa; words derived from No. 148 Aladh, Elada, Eladah, Eleada, Elhada, Elhadah or Eldaa are included with this name.

- Icelandic Ylda, decay, rottenness, stench.
 Hindu 2186 Haldia, a kind of poison.
 Welsh Aeled, a disease.
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No. 74. Aso or Esau will be considered with No. 165 Ause or Hosa.

No. 75. Yakb, Iachob, Jacob, Jaacob, Jahacob or Jakob.

- Arabic 1374 Wakab, dirt, filth.
 Swahili A. Uchafu, or vu, Uchafilthiness.

- Arabic 419 Jakhif, or Jakhf, levity, inconstancy.
 FrenchRomn Accoper, to commit infidelity while in the marriage state. (Supplement.)
 Ako African Ekbe, an abscess.
 Adampe A. Agba, the itch; *Anfue*, African, the same.
 Yala African Egba, the itch.
 Alege A. Egbe, the itch.
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No. 75. Ysral or Israel: it has been already explained, *viz.* in Chapter VI., that this title is a compound, being composed of the two words Ysr or Isr and Al or El, Jacob's correct *alias* being simply Ysr or Isr: words derived from No. 3 Asor, Asur, Assur, Assour, Ashur or Asshur, No. 66 Asor, Asur, Assur, Assourie or Asshur, No. 118 Asr, Aser, Asir, Asser or Asher No. 128 Yzr, Aisar, Aser, Ieaser, Issaar, Isseier or Issari and No. 134 Yazr, Iezer, Ihezer, Aeazer or Hieser are included with this name.

- QuichuaPeru Usuri, sick.
 Ashanti A. Osuiari, sick, ill.
 Persian 66 Azar, sickness, disease.
 Persian 66 Azari, sick.
 Hindu. 97 Azar, sickness, disorder, disease.
 ManchuTartarHosori, dandriff or scurf on the head or the body, especially when one has any eruption or disease of the skin.
 Arabic 480 Hushr, scurf.
 Arabic 831 Aazuraa, an inflammation in the throat.
 Persian 70 Azwar, or Azur, lewd.
 Arabic 467 Hasar, being covered with blotches (the skin).
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No. 76. Lah, Lia, Leia, Lea or Leah, which, according to Rule III., may be equally well written Lach, Lagh, Lac, Lag or Lak, and according to Rule I., Loc, Log, Lok, &c.; words derived from No. 90 Leui or Leuei are included with this name.

- Chin.III.879 Luh, dirty.
 Quichua Peru Llequi, dirty.
 Irish Loich, a dirty hussey.
 Portuguese Lixo, filth, dirt.
 Zincahi Liquia, a nit.
 Hindu 1790 Likh, a nit.
 Hindu 1809 Likh, a nit, the egg of a louse.
 Welsh Llau, creepers, lice.

Welsh	Lleua, to louse, or to hunt for lice.
Arabic 1064	Laaa, lascivious.
Arabic 1065	Laaa, or Laaw, <i>plural</i> Liaaa, lecherous.
Italian	Lecco, lechery.
Greek	Locas, or Logas, a lewd woman.
Greek	Lecai, or Legai, lewd.
Greek	Leuce, or Leuke, the white leprosy.
Latin	Leuce, a foul spottiness of the skin like the white morpew or scurf.
Arabic 1067	Laks, the itch or scab.
ManchuTartar	Lagou yo, an ulcer which comes on the head.
Chin. II. 687	Le, a large ulcer.
Chin. II. 685	Loo, a species of hard ulcer, a hard swelling.
Chin. II. 680	Low, a swelling or protuberant ulcer.
Chin. II. 681	Lew, or 687 Leih, a protuberant swelling.
Chin. II. 683	Le, a virulent sore.
Chin. II. 674	La, an itching sore.
Chin. II. 669	Leu, ulcers or sores.
Chin. II. 686	Lae, a virulent sore or disorder.
Chin. II. 666	Leaou, I. 330 Le, or II. 420 Le, or Luy, disease.
Chin. III. 692	Luy, diseased.
Chin. II. 705	Le, a virulent disease.
Chin. II. 671	Lae, a bad noxious disease.
Chin. III. 768	Leih, the bones diseased.
Chin. II. 668	Le, an epidemic or prevailing distemper.
Chin. II. 683	Le, a kind of pestilence.
Italian	Lue, a pest or pestilence.
Latin	Lues, Luis, Lui, pestilence, plague.

No. 77. Rhl, Rahil, Rahel or Rachel.

French Romn	Rul, dirt, filth.
Scotch	Rachlie, dirty and disorderly.
French	Rougeole, the measles.

Memo: The measles, which is a "contagious disorder of the human body, characterised by an eruption on the skin," are usually, but quite erroneously, spoken of in the plural, the real word is simply measles; *measly* means infected with eruptions (Swift) and a *measle* means a leper (Wickliffe); see Webster. The actual word is evidently derived from Misheal or Misael, son of Uzziel, son of Kohath, son of Levi, son of Jacob; Misael was contemporary with, and first cousin to Moses and Aaron (see

Exodus vi. 22 and Lev. x. 4). I mention this now, as Misael is a generation or two further down the line than the other names we are chiefly considering.

No. 78. Reuben, Reubel or Rubil.

- Arabic 627 Raflaa, slatternly. [women.
 French Romn Ruffien, a debauched libertine addicted to
 Latin Rubeola, the measles. (See *Ency. Brit.* Article
Medicine.)
 English Ripple, to scratch. (Wright's *Obsolete.*)
 French Romn Raffle, a scab, the scab of a sore.
 Anglo-Saxon Riofol, leprous.

No. 79. Hnok, Anoch, Enoch, Ehnock, Henoc, Henoch, Hanoch, Chanoch or Chonuch has been already considered with No. 71 Hnk, Anoch, Enoch, Henoch, Hanoch, Hanoc, Chanoc, Chanoch or Chonuch.

No. 80. Ploa, Palu, Pallu, Phalu, Phallu, Fallu, Phallo or Phallou will be considered with No. 152 Bla, Bala, Balaa, Bale, Balee, Bela, Belah or Bolau.

No. 81 *otherwise spelled* Apollo has been already considered with No. 22, Aobl, Obal, Ubal, Hobal, Ebal or Aebel.

No. 82. Hzrn, Assaron, Hesron or Chesron, and No. 98 Hzrn, Esrom, Hesron or Chesron; I have found no words, bearing on this part of the subject, in which all the elements of the above names are preserved.

No. 82. Krmy, Carmi, Charmi or Charmei will be considered with No. 155 Gharem.

No. 83. Smaon, Semeon or Simeon.

- Egyptian 506 Samauna, name of a disease.
 Malayan 182 Semang, the name of a race of men inhabiting the interior or mountainous parts of the Malayan peninsula. They are subject to a leprous scurf called *Kurap Semang*.

No. 84. Ymoal, Iemuel or Jamuel, and No. 99 Hmol, Hamul, Amul, Iemuel or Jemuel; I have found no words, bearing on this part of the subject, in which all the elements of the above names are preserved.

No. 84 *otherwise spelled* Nmoal or Namual.

Arabic 1335 Naml, a kind of St. Anthony's fire, an ulceration on the side of the body.

No. 85. Ymyn or Iamin; words derived from No. 44 Amon or Hammon, No. 99 Iamoun, and No. 119 Ymnh, Imnah or Iamne are included with this name.

Sanscrit 76 Amin, diseased.

French Romn Ominade, a tumour or abscess.

Anglo-Saxon Oman, a burning ulcer, erysipelas.

Anglo-Saxon Omena, the bursting of an ulcer.

No. 86. Ahd, Ahod, Aod or Ohad will be considered with No. 94 Yhodh, Iouda, Iuda, Ihuda or Ihudha.

No. 86 *otherwise spelled* Chod will be considered with No. 92 Kht, Kohath or Chehath.

No. 86 *otherwise spelled* Avod has been already considered with No. 72 Abyda, Abida or Abidah.

No. 87. Ykyn, Iakin, Iachin, Achin, Jachin or Jakin.

Arabic 43 Ikhnaa, talking obscenely.

Sanscrit 188. Okana, or 144 Ukuna, a bug. [face.

English Acne, a small hard pimple or tubercle on the

Anglo-Saxon Hacine, "pusta."

M'barike A. Akuan, the itch.

No. 87 *otherwise spelled* Yryb, Ariab, Jarib or Jareb, which according to Rules VIII. and IX. may be equally well written Arip, Ariph, Arif or Ariv: as already explained this name has worked out into Cariv, Carif, Cariph, Carip, Carib, Karib, Gharib, Charib, Harib, &c.

Irish Grib, dirt.

English Grubby, dirty.

English Greoby, foul. (Wright's *Obsolete*.)

English Crabs, or Crab-lice, small insects that stick fast to the skin.

French Romn Grappeux, a low, dirty, disgusting fellow.

Scotch Groff, obscene.

Arabic 412 Jaruf, or 423 Juraf, lecherous.

Arabic 513 Kharab, debauched, noxious, vicious, indecent.

Persian 513	Kharabat, a brothel.
Gaelic	Coirib, corrupt.
Polish	Charoba, disease, illness, &c.
Zincali	Gorbio, a swelling.
Irish	Gearba, a tumour or pustule.
ManchuTartar	Erbe, an ulcer that comes on the lip.
Arabic 51	Irb, <i>plural</i> Arab, a blister, a pimple, pimples.
ManchuTartar	Erpe, pimples which come on the lips.
Greek	Erpes, a cutaneous eruption that spreads round the body.
Latin	Herpes, an eating ulcer which corrodes the flesh to the bone, the disease known as St. Anthony's fire, or the shingles.
Malayan 274	Kurap, a ringworm, tetter, scorbutic humour.
English	Crab-yaws, the name of a disease in the West Indies, being a kind of ulcer on the soles of the feet, with hard callous lips.
English	Croup, a violent inflammatory affection of the throat which often causes death by suffocation, and especially attacks infants.
English	Courap, a distemper in the East Indies, a kind of herpes or itch in the armpits, groin, breast and face.
Zincali	Garipe, the scab.
French Romn	Grappe, an ulcer when it commences to dry up and form a scab.
Gaelic	Gearb, scab, mange, itch.
Irish	Gearb, the itch.
Irish	Garbh, scabbiness.
Hebrew	Grb or Garab (גרב), scurvy, with a scab. Lev. xxii. 22, having a wen or <i>scurvy</i> . Lev. xxi. 22, or be <i>scurvy</i> or scabbed. Deut. xxviii. 27, <i>with the scab</i> and the itch.
Arabic 423	Jarib, <i>plural</i> Jirab, or Jurb, scabby.
Arabic 423	Jarab, being scabby, the scab.
Icelandic	Hrufa, the crust or scab of a boil, or the like.
Icelandic	Hryfi, a scab.
Anglo-Saxon	Hreof, a scab, scabby.
Arabic 474	Harf, scratching.
Welsh	Crafu, to scratch.
Italian	Graffiare, to scratch, to tear with the nails.
Italian	Graffio, a scratch.
Latin	Gravis, Grave, stinking, noisome, rank.
Arabic 958	Karaf, infected with an epidemic disease.
Arabic 411	Jarif, a certain grievous pestilence.
Anglo-Saxon	Href, a person diseased with leprosy.

No. 88. Zrh, Zare, Zara, Zarah, Zerah, Serah, Zhr, Zohar, Soar, Saar, Sahar, Suhar, Sohar, Sochar or Sacher; words derived from No. 97 Zrh, Zare, Zara, Zarah, Zareh, Zerah or Serah, and from No. 36 Sry, Srh, Sara, Sarai, Sarah or Sarra are included with this name.

English	Sour, dirt, filth. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Gaelic	Sar, a louse.
English	Sare, rotten. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Hindu 1287	Sara, rotten, stinking.
Hebrew	Zra or Zara (זרא), loathsome. Numbers xi. 20, it be <i>loathsome</i> unto you.
Persian 667	Zahr, poison, venom.
Hindu 1221	Zahr, poison.
Hindu 1221	Zahri, poisonous, venomous.
Turkish 724	Zehir, poison.
Turkish 724	Zor, a disease.
Polish	Zachorowac, to fall sick.
Greek	Xeros, Xera, dry, parched, lean, withered, haggard, with a rough hoarse voice.
Turkish 727	Sari, contagious.
Arabic 674	Sari, infecting, contagious.
Hindu 1231	Sari, infecting, contagious.
Sanscrit 1109	Sara, the matter formed in a boil or ulcer, pus sickness, disease.
Swedish	Sar, a sore, a wound.
Anglo-Saxon	Sar, a sore, an ulcer, painful eruptions on the skin.
Danish	Saar, ulcerated, sore; also a sore, a swollen ulcer.
English	Sore, a painful rupture, &c., of the skin and flesh, a boil, an ulcer.
Dutch	Zeer, a sore, an ulcer.
Dutch	Sweere, an ulcer, boil, or sore.
Arabic 748	Shary, afflicting with pimples.
Arabic 748	Shara, a pimply or florid ulceration of the skin.
Arabic 748	Shira, having a pimply eruption on the skin.
Greek	Psora, a cutaneous disease, the itch, scab, or mange.
Greek	Psoriao, to have the itch, scab, or mange.
Turkish 776	Saraja, the scrofula.
Arabic 795	Sawrat, an itching on the head.
Dewoi A.	Sire, the itch
G'be African	Zire, the itch.
Hebrew	Zra or Zara (זרע), leprous, a leper. Leviticus xiii. 44, he is a <i>leprous</i> man. Leviticus xxii. 4, what man soever of the seed of Aaron is a <i>leper</i> shall not eat of the holy things until he be clean.

Numbers xii. 10, Miriam (the sister of Moses), behold she was *leprous*.

Arabic 803 Zirw, the uncleanness of leprosy.
 Persian 769 Shora, white leprosy.

No. 88 *otherwise spelled* Zerach has been already considered with No. 29 Srog, Serugh or Seruch.

No. 89. Saol, Saoul, Saul, Shaul, Schaul or Scaul has been already considered with No. 11 Slh, Sala, Shelah or Scelah.

No. 90. Lvy, Levi or Livi, which, according to Rules VIII. and IX., may be equally well written Leby, Lephy, Lepy or Leby.

Portuguese Laivo, filthiness.
 Galla African Lafa, rotten.
 Malayan 297 Lapu, mould, mother.
 English Lop, a flea.
 Anglo-Saxon Loppe, a flea.
 Arabic 1066 Lafh, being full of virulence, poison.
 Welsh Llof, a polypus. [scurf.
 Greek Lepion, Lepiou, Lepio, a small scale, thin rind,
 Greek Lobe, leprosy.
 Greek Lobos, Lobou, a leper.

No. 90 *otherwise spelled* Leui or Leuei has been already considered with No. 76 Leah or Leia.

No. 91. Grson, Gerson, Gersone, Gershon or Gershom.

Gaelic Gairisinn, nastiness, lewdness.
 Arabic 957 Kirsham, or Kurshum, a large tick or tike.
 Persian 957 Kirisna, a scab.

No. 92. Kht, Kahat, Kaath, Kahath, Kehath, Kohath, Chehath, Cehath, Cahath, Caath or Cath; words derived from No. 86 Chod and No. 110 Gd, Gad or Ghad are included with this name.

Hindu 1646 Khit, dirt, filth.
 Sanscrit 229 Kitta, dirt.
 English Ket, filth. (Wright's *Obsolete*.)
 Anglo-Saxon Cwead, filth.
 Irish Caid, dirt, filth. (Supplement.)

Irish	Caith, dirty.
English	Chatty, a filthy person. (<i>Slang.</i>)
Quichua Peru	Chiti, dirty.
Hindu 853	Chit, dirty.
Hindu 933	Chhut, defilement, contamination.
Hindu 933	Chhot, impurity.
Zulu Kafir	Kuta, mouldiness, mildew.
New Zealand	Kutu, a louse.
Fijian	Kutu, a louse.
Malayan 272	Kutu, a louse.
Hindu 1556	Katta, a large louse.
English	Chats, lice or body vermin. (<i>Slang.</i>)
Hindu 857	Chat, an excoriation, a sore, a scab, a chancre.
Hindu 862	Chaddha, a bubo.
Hindu 1662	Khuthi, a scab.
Zulu Kafir	Kwetu, a scaly appearance on the surface of the human body.
English	Quat, a pustule or pimple.
English	Quot, an inflammatory pustule. (Wright's <i>Obsolete.</i>)
English	Gowte, a swelling. (Wright's <i>Obsolete.</i>)
French	Goutte, the gout.
English	Gout, a painful disease.
English	Coth, a disease. (Wright's <i>Obsolete.</i>)
Fijian	Kida, the epilepsy.
Arabic 891	Ghadd, being afflicted with pestilence.
Gaelic	Gaoid, disease.
Sanskrit 280	Gada, disease, sickness, poison.
Hindu 1728	Goti, a pock, the small-pox.
Kabunga A.	Kato, the itch.
Gadsaga A.	Koti, the itch.
Hebrew	Kot (קוֹת), to lothe oneself. Ezek. vi. 9, and <i>they shall lothe themselves.</i> Ezek. xxxvi. 31, and <i>ye shall lothe yourselves.</i>
Sanskrit 255	Kotha, a disease of the eyes, inflammation and ulceration of the angles of the eyelids.
Sanskrit 255	Kotha, a species of leprosy.

No. 93. Mrry, Merari, Merarei or Meriri.

New Zealand	Mororohu, a flea.
Arabic 1280	Mahrur, troubled with a flux or watery tumour between the skin and flesh.
Arabic 1212	Maarur, troubled with ulcers.

No. 94. Yhodb, Ihuda, Iuda, Iouda or Juda; words derived from No. 86 Ahd, Ahod, Aod or Ohad and No. 115 Addei, Addi, Adi, Edi or Aedis are included with this name.

French	Odieux, <i>pronounced</i> Odyeu, loathsome.
Galla African	Yade, to lust.
Polish	Jad, venom, virus.
Arabic 114	Iadaa, communicating a contagious disease from one to another.
Arabic 843	Aadwa, contagion, any contagious disease.
Greek	Odazo, to itch.
Greek	Oidos, Oideos, Oidei, a tumour.
Greek	Oideo, to swell as a sore or tumour.
Arabic 1354	Wata, pus, matter.
Swahili A.	Uwati, a vesicular eruption on the skin.
Egyptian 338	Aat, leprous.
Egyptian 339	Aati, a leper.

No. 95. Slh, Selah, Shelah, Schela, Scela, Sela, Sila or Sala has been already considered with No. 11 Slh, Salah, Sala or Scelah.

No. 95 *otherwise spelled* Selom will be considered with No. 129 Slm, Slom, Salom, Silem or Shillel.

No. 95 *otherwise spelled* Selon or Silan.

English	Slany, a slattern. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Greek	Psolon, one who is circumcised, a lewd fellow.
Dsalunka A.	Solinyan, the itch.

No. 96. Prz, Perez, Peres, Pheres, Phares, Pharez or Fares; words derived from No. 140 Prs, Peres, Perish, Pheres or Phares are included with this name.

English	Frouzy, fetid, musty, rank.
Assyrian	Pursuu, a flea.
Hebrew	Pras or Paras (פרעש), a flea. 1 Sam. xxiv. 14, a dead dog or <i>a flea</i> . 1 Sam. xxvi. 20, the king of Israel has come out to seek <i>a flea</i> .
German	Prassen, to live in debauchery.
German	Prasser, a sensual profligate.
Swahili A	Barasi, a disease.
English	Brash, a rash or eruption. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Spanish	Barroso, pimpled, full of pustules.

Persian 282	Parosh, pimples, pustules.
French Romn	Verescies, pimples, pustules, tumours.
Italian	Pruzza, a cutaneous disease.
Polish	Parszywy, itchy, mangy, scabby.
Norman	Purris, rotten.
Arabic 235	Baris, leprous.
Arabic 230	Baras, being leprous, leprosy.
Fulah African	Barras, the leprosy.
Hindu 317	Baras, the white spotted or scaly leprosy.
Scotch	Farsy, having the farcy or leprosy of horses.

No. 97. Zrh, Zare, Zara, Zarah, Zareh, Zerah or Serah has been already considered with No. 88 Zrh, Zare, Zara, Zarah, Zerah or Serah.

No. 97 *otherwise spelled* Zarach or Zerach has been already considered with No. 29 Srog, Serugh or Seruch.

No. 98. Hzrn, Hzron, Ezron, Esron, Esrom, Asron, Hezron, Hesron or Chesron has been already considered with No. 81 Hzrn, Hzron, Esron, Assaron, Asron, Asrom, Hezron, Hesron or Chesron.

No. 99. Hmol, Hemul, Hemuel, Hamuel, Hamul, Amul, Iemouel, Iemuel or Jemuel has been already considered with No. 84 Ymoal, Iemuel, Iemouel, Jemuel or Jamuel.

No. 99 *otherwise spelled* Chamul has been already considered with No. 48 Chemuel or Kemuel.

No. 99 *otherwise spelled* Iamoun or Jamun has been already considered with No. 85 Ymyn, Iamin, Iamein, Jamin or Jamni.

No. 100. Ysskr, Issacar, Issachar or Isachar.

Swedish	Oskar, unclean.
Swedish	Oskara, to defile, to pollute.
French Romn	Esquirre, a tumour which comes on the liver.
English	Asker, a scab. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Greek	Eschara, or Eschare, scurf or scab.
Greek	Escharoo, to cover with an eschar or scab.
French	Escarre, eschar, slough.
Irish	Easgar, the plague.
Gaelic	Easgar, the plague. (Supplement.)

No. 101. Tola, Tula, Tulaa, Tolah, Tholah or Thola.

Scotch	Dall, a sloven.
Welsh	Deail, a decomposed state.
Arabic 825	Tahl, fetid.
Arabic 825	Tahal, stinking.
Arabic 821	Talih, the sheep tike.
Zulu Kafir	Tula, a large bluish tick on cattle, dogs, &c.
Hebrew	Thla or Thala, <i>plural</i> Thalaym (תחלמים), sickness, disease. Deut. xxix. 22, <i>the sicknesses</i> which the Lord hath laid upon that land. 2 Chron. xxi. 19, so he died of <i>sore diseases</i> . Ps. ciii. 3, all <i>thy diseases</i> .
Arabic 819	Tala, sick, diseased.
Arabic 821	Talyaa, the scab, ringworm, dry scab, scabby.
Hindu 1120	Dewli, the scale or scab of small-pox.

No. 102. Poh, Poah, Puah, Pua, Phoua, Phu, Phua, Phuah, Phuwah or Fua.

Welsh	Baw, dirty, filthy.
French	Boue, dirt.
French	Boureux, dirty, bad, foul.
Galla African	Bouwo, a fever.
Chin. III. 107	Poo, the name of an insect.
French	Pou, a louse.
French Romn	Paou, a louse, also a flea. (Supplement.)
Hindu 614	Pihu, a flea.
French	Puer, to stink: <i>il pue</i> , "he stinks."
Sanscrit 590	Puy, to stink. Zendic—Pu. Norse—Fui.
Chin. III. 127	Po, offensive stinking vapour. [person.]
Chin. III. 127	Po, diseased air, the atmosphere around a sick
Chin. II. 419	Pho, putrid vapours.
Chin. II. 422	Fow, to become putrid.
Chin. III. 107	Foo, corrupted, rotten.
Chin. II. 676	Foo, rotten.
Chin. II. 99	Foo, rotten, putrid, stinking.
Spanish	Feo, immodest, obscene.
Fijian	Vaya, poisonous.
Manchu Tartar	Fiha yo, the venereal disease.
Chin. II. 682	Fei, a chronic and incurable disease.
Zulu Kafir	Fo, sickness, disease.

Sanskrit 699	Bhaya, sickness, disease.	[disease.
Hindu 381	Bauhai, a woman afflicted with the venereal	
Hindu 372	Bawaha, pocky, afflicted with the	<i>Lues venerea</i> .
Hindu 381	Bauha, pocky.	
Hindu 277	Bao, the pox.	
Latin	Boa, or Bova, a disease mentioned by Pliny,	
	wherein red pimples arise in the flesh, per-	
	haps the measles, small-pox or swine-pox.	
Spanish	Bua, a pustule, a mattery pimple.	
Fijian	Bo, a boil.	[of a sore.
French Romn	Boe, or Boue, pus, the matter which comes out	
Greek	Puos, Pueos, Puei, or Puon, Puou, Puo, dis-	
	charge from a sore, matter.	
Greek	Puoo, or Pueo, to bring to a head, to make to	
New Zealand	Pe, suppurating (as a boil).	[suppurate.
Sanskrit 590	Puya, discharge from an ulcer or wound.	
Hindu 571	Puya, pus, matter from an ulcer.	
Chin. II. 679	Peaou, an itching ulcer, the name of a disease	
	in which sores break out over the body.	
Chin. III. 893	Paou, sores on the face.	
Chin. II. 672	Pei, the cicatrix left by an ulcer.	
Chin. II. 241	Peih, to open an ulcer.	
Chin. II. 662	Pe, sores on the head, a scabbed head.	
Chin. II. 682	Pee, a painful swelling which has burst the skin.	
Chin. II. 666	Pei, hard painful swellings.	
Chin. II. 677	Poo, a hard swelling.	
Chin. III. 660	Phaou, sores on the face.	
Chin. II. 461	Phaou, pustules, or blisters on the skin.	
Manchu Tartar	Feie, a sore.	
Chin. II. 683	Fei, an ulcer or swelling on the feet.	
Chin. II. 666	Fei, small eruptions on the skin, the prickly heat.	
Chin. II. 669	Fow, a hot fiery sore.	
Chin. II. 671	Fei, a hot sore or ulcer, a kind of leprosy.	
French Romn	Fy, a kind of leprosy.	
Manchu Tartar	Fouhou, pimples, ringworm, leprosy.	

No. 102 otherwise spelled Puva, Puvah, Phuva or Phuvah.

Italian	Paffa, living in a slothful state.
French Romn	Bouve, filth.
Zulu Kafir	Beva, a lewd, lecherous person, a fornicator.
Latin	Bova, the disease already mentioned as " <i>Boa</i> "or <i>Bova</i> ," wherein red pimples arise in the flesh, as described by Pliny.
Zulu Kafir	Bovu, matter from an abscess, purulent discharge.

Irish Buafach, Buafadh, virulent, poisonous, poison.
 Swahili A. Bofu, or Bovu, rotten.

No. 102 *otherwise spelled* Phout.

Welsh Ffiaidd, loathsome, abominable, odious.
 Latin Foedus, Foeda, filthy, nasty, dirty, stinking.
 Latin Foede, foully, dirtily.
 English Fade, dirty, disgusting. (Wright's *Obsolete*.)
 Italian Vieto, stinking.
 FrenchRomn Poude, dirty, filthy.
 FrenchRomn Puder, to stink.
 Latin Puteo, to stink.
 Spanish Pito, a bug.
 Turkish 530 Bit, a louse.
 Dutch Vyt, a whitlow or sore on one's finger end.
 English Poud, a boil or ulcer. (Wright's *Obsolete*.)
 English Paid, a sore. (Wright's *Obsolete*.) [face.
 Anglo-Saxon Bituihu, a foul tetter or scab running over the
 Sanscrit 590 Puta, ichor, pus, matter.
 FantiAfrican Potau, rotten.
 Greek Putho, to rot, to become rotten.
 Sanscrit 973 Vyatha, disease.
 Sanscrit 979 Vyadhi, disease, leprosy.

No. 103. Yob or Iob has been already considered with
 No. 69 Ayph, Ipha or Hepha.

No. 103 *otherwise spelled* Job.

Swahili A. Jipu, a boil.

No. 103 *otherwise spelled* Sub has been already considered
 with No. 24 Sba, Saba or Seba.

No. 103 *otherwise spelled* Ysob, Ysyb, Iasoub, Iesob, Iasub,
 Jasub or Jashub will be considered with No. 130 Yosp,
 Ioseph or Joseph.

No. 103 *otherwise spelled* Iasoum or Asum will be con-
 sidered with No. 124 Hsym, Hasim or Asom.

No. 104. Smrn, Samron, Sambran, Zambram or Shimron has
 been already considered with No. 58 Zmrn, Zimran,
 Zembran or Simron.

No. 105. Zblon, Zboln, Zebulon, Zabolon or Sebulon.
 Icelandic Spellan, defilement.

No. 106. Srd, Sarad, Sared, Sered or Zered.

Latin	Sordeo, to be filthy, dirty, or nasty.
Latin	Sordes, Sordis, Sordi, filth, dirt, nastiness, scurf.
English	Sords, filth. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Scotch	Sord, filth.
Welsh	Serth, obscene.
English	Scrat, the itch. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Hebrew	Zrat, or Zarat (צִרַת), the leprosy. Levit. xiii. 9, when the plague of <i>leprosy</i> is in a man, (12) and <i>the leprosy</i> cover all the skin. 2 Kings v. 27, <i>the leprosy</i> of Naaman.

No. 106 otherwise spelled Seder or Sedar.

Greek	Saturos, Saturou, a lewd fellow.
Greek	Saturiao, to suffer from a swollen state of the genital organs.
BeranAfrican	Sidiri, the itch.
Adirar A.	Zidiri, the small-pox.

No. 107. Alon, Allon, Ailun, Alun, Elon or Helon.

Scotch	Hullion, a sloven.
English	Hallion, a reprobate. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Irish	Eilne, uncleanness, pollution.
Gaelic	Eilne, uncleanness, pollution.
Persian 1377	Wilin, ringworm, dry scab.

No. 108. Yhlal, Allel, Iaheleel, Jaheleel or Jahleel.

GallaAfrican	Hallale, lewd.
Hebrew	Hll or Halal (הלל), to prostitute, defile, pollute. Lev. xix. 29, do not <i>prostitute</i> thy daughter. Gen. xlix. 4, thou wentest up to thy father's couch, then <i>defiledst</i> thou it. Ezek. vii. 21, they shall <i>pollute</i> it.
Arabic 1397	Halahil, Halahal, or Halahul, mortal, deadly, deadly poison. [poison.]
Hindu 2185	Halahal, or 2188 Halhal, Halhala, or Halhaliya,
Turkish 1120	Helahil, deadly poison.
Fijian	Uloulo, a maggot.
Hindu 2189	Halhali, disease, sickness.

No. 108 *otherwise spelled* Achoel.

Scotch	Hachel, a sloven.
German	Akelei, a whitlow.
FantiAfrican	Ikul, a sore.
Ebe African	Akule, the itch.

No. 109. Dynh, Deina, Dina or Dinah will be considered with
No. 145 Thn or Tahan.No. 110. Gd, Gad or Ghad has been already considered with
No. 92 Kht, Kahat or Cath.No. 111. Zpon, Zpyon, Sefion, Ziphion, Zephon, Saphon or
Sephion will be considered with No. 159 Saophein,
Saphan, Sapphin or Sophan.No. 112. Hgy, Haggi, Aggi, Aggeis or Augis will be con-
sidered with No. 157 Achi, Agchis or Agcheis.No. 112 *otherwise spelled* Chaggi or Chagghi.

Zincali	Chiguay, a louse.
Hindu 1673	Kaik, a flea.
Polish	Cuch, to stink.
Zulu Kafir	Ququ, stench, fætor.
Fijian	Gaga, poisonous.
Hindu 875	Chakawi, the ringworm.
Fijian	Keke, a disease.
Fijian	Ceke, a disease; swelled testicles.
Fijian	Coko, name of a disease.
Sanscrit 195	Kacchu, the itch, the scab.
Fijian	Quiqui, the leprosy.

No. 113. Sony, Sounei, Schuni, Shuni, Suni, Sunis,
Sauneis or Sannis.

Arabic 793	Sanaa, dirt, filth.
Coptic	Zenne, dirty. (Bunsen, v. 773.)
Hebrew	Zhnh, or Zahnah (צחנה), an ill savour. Joel ii. 20, his odious scent and <i>ill savour</i> shall come up.
Arabic 767	Shunua, foulness.
Arabic 766	Shania, odious, foul, detestable.
Hebrew	Shyn (שחין), a boil. [blains. Exod. ix. 9, a <i>boil</i> breaking forth with

- Lev. xiii. 20, a plague of leprosy broken
out of the boil.
Job ii. 7, smote Job with sore boils.
- Latin Sanies, Saniei, matter coming out of a putrefied
sore, corrupt and filthy blood.
- Chin. II. 686 Seen, kind of running scabs which gradually
spread over the skin, wider and wider.
- French Zona, the shingles.
- Arabic 807 Zana, a disease.
- Toronka A. Soinya, the itch.
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No. 114. Azny, Azni, Azeni, Ozni or Osni.

- Quichua Peru Asna, a bad smell.
- Greek Ozaina, a fetid polypus in the nose.
- Latin Ozaena, an ulcer in the nose.
- Spanish Ozena, a putrid stinking ulcer in the nostrils.
- Manchu Tartar Hasan, leprous.
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No. 115. Ary, Iri, Eri, Heri or Her will be considered with
No. 155 Ayr, Ahr, Ahrh, Aara, Aer, Ir or Hir.

No. 115 *otherwise spelled* Addei, Addi, Adi or Edi has been
already considered with No. 94 Yhodh, Ihuda, Iouda or
Juda.

No. 116. Arody, Aroadi, Arudi, Erudi, Eroed or Arod will
be considered with No. 161 Ard, Arde, Arad, Ared or
Hered.

No. 117. Araly, Araelis, Areli, Aroli or Ariel.

- English Arrals, pimples, pocks. (Wright's *Obsolete*.)
- Latin Variolæ, the small-pox.

Memo: "V and U were formerly the
"same letter derived no doubt from the
"Oriental *Waw*" (*Webster*). This word
therefore was originally Uariolæe.

No. 118. Asr, Aser, Asser, Ascher or Asher, like No. 3
Asor or Ashur, has been already considered with No. 75
Isra-el.

No 119. Ymnh, Imnah, Iamne, Iamein, Jamin, Jamne, Jimna or Jomne has been already considered with No. 85 Ymyn, Iamin, Jamin or Jamni.

No. 120. Ysoh, Asua, Iesua, Iessua, Iesoua, Isoua, Ishuah, Jesua, Jeswa or Jischua will be considered with No. 165 Yhosa, Ause, Hosa, Oshea, Josue or Joshua.

No. 120 *otherwise spelled* Seva has been already considered with No. 24 Sba or Seba.

No. 121. Ysoy, Asui, Iasui, Isoui, Isui, Ishuai, Jasui, Jesu, Jessui or Jeswi will be considered with No. 165 Yhosa, Ause, Hosa, Oshea, Josue or Joshua.

No. 121 *otherwise spelled* Sevi has been already considered with No. 24 Sba or Seba.

No. 122. Bryah, Brie, Bria, Baria, Bariaa, Beria, Beriah, Berihah, Beriha, Bericha, Berjaa or Barjaa will be considered with No. 150 Bryah, Bria, Bariaa, Beria, Beriah, Berihah, Beriha or Bargaa.

No. 123. Dn or Dan will be considered with No. 145 Thn, Tahan or Theen.

No. 124. Hsym, Asom, Hasim, Huscim, Hussim, Hushim, Husim or Chusim; words derived from No. 103 Iasoum or Asum are included with this name.

Arabic 964 Kushaum, the tike insect.

Arabic 845 Aazzam, *plural* Auzum, a flea, fleas.

Arabic 1368 Wasam, disease.

Bambarra A. Assume, rotten.

Quichua Peru Ysmuni, to rot.

Greek Eczema, a cutaneous eruption, a pustule.

Persian 522 Khism, a sore.

Tumbuktu A. Kasuma, the itch.

No. 125. Nptly, Neptali or Naphtali; I have found no words, bearing on this part of the subject, in which all the elements of the above name are preserved.

No. 126. Yhzal, Ihasel, Iasiel, Aziel or Jasiel has been already considered with No. 20 Aozl, Uzal, Usal, Ezel, Aizel or Aezel.

No. 126 *otherwise spelled* Nahsael.

Zincali Nasalo, sick.
Zincali Nasalli-pen, sickness.

No. 127. Gony, Goni, Gonei, Gounei, Gaunei, Gayni, Ghuni
or Guni.

Chin. II. 858 Gan, the appearance of dirty flesh.
Latin Cœnum, Cœni, a vile, dirty fellow.
Romany Caen or Cane, to stink.
Fijian Ceno, a disease inside the throat.
Hindu 1754 Ghinahi, a whitlow.
Greek Knao, to itch, to scratch.
Greek Knuo, to scratch.
Greek Knuos, Knuou, the itch, the scurvy.
Chin. II. 664 Kan, venereal sores.
Chin. III. 97 Chin, small-pox, pustules.
Welsh Cowynnu, to form pustules.
Welsh Cowyn, the plague.

No. 128. Yzr, Ieser, Issaar, Isseier, Issari, Aisar or Aser has
been already considered with No. 75 Ysr-al or Isra-el.

No. 129. Slm, Slom, Silem, Sillem, Shillem or Schillem;
words derived from No. 95 Selom are included with this
name.

German Schlamm, dirt.
Swedish Slem, dirty, filthy.
English Slam, to do anything in a slovenly manner.
(Wright's *Obsolete*.)
English Swalme, sickness, to become sick. (Wright's
Obsolete.)
Scotch Swalme, a tumour, an excrescence.

No. 130. Yosp, Ioseph or Joseph, which, according to rules
I. II. and IX., may be equally well written Osp, Asb,
&c.; and which appears to have been varied into Hosp,
Hoseph, Choseph, Koseph, Goseph, Gosep, &c., and is
now written Giuseppe in Italian.

Arabic 100 Isaab, having the head full of nits.
Arabic 1365 Wasab, being dirty and filthy; also dirt, filth.
Arabic 1367 Wasab, plural Awsab, being sick, disease, in-
disposition.
Arabic 100 Isabat, contagion.

Arabic 963	Kashb, corrupting, contaminating, infecting.
Arabic 963	Kashb, or Kishb, or Kashab, poison, venom.
Arabic 844	Auzaf, deadly poison.
Egyptian 350	Asf, contamination.
Arabic 480	Hashafat, <i>plural</i> Hishaf, an ulcer in the throat, a quinsy.
Arabic 964	Kashaf, squalid and scorbutic, having the face affected by distemper, scurf.
Spanish	Caspa, scurf or dirt which sticks to the head.
Arabic 460	Hasib, a pimply eruption.
Arabic 481	Hasbat, Hasabat, or Hasibat, the measles, the spotted fever.
Quichua Peru	Haspini, to scratch.
Polish	Ospa, the small-pox.
Arabic 898	Ghizab, the small-pox.
Kadzina A.	Keasfi, the small-pox.
Arabic 523	Khasaf, walking badly by reason of the mange.
Welsh	Cosfa, an itching.
Welsh	Ysfa, an itching. [dry scab.
Arabic 481	Hasaf, having the dry scab; the ringworm, or
Arabic 478	Husbat, a whiteness of skin from disease, leprosy.
Arabic 34	Ahsab, leprous, bald through disease.

No. 131. Mnsh, Menasseh or Manasse. It has been already shown, *viz.* in Chapter VI., that the Egyptian and therefore the original name of Manasse (the Menes of Greek historians) is Mana or Menes.

Greek	Muonia, Muonias, a lewd woman.
Persian 1083	Man, disease.
New Zealand	Muna, the ringworm.
Gaelic	Man, an ulcerous swelling under the arm.
Hindu 1825	Manj, pus, matter. [animals.
English	Mange, the scab or itch in dogs, cattle, or other
New Zealand	Mangeo, to itch, an itching.
Swahili A.	Mnyeo, itching.
Bambarra A.	Manya, the itch.
French Romn	Main, the itch, the leprosy.
Krebo African	Menisewa, the small-pox.

No. 132. Mkyr, Makir, Machir or Macheir.

Spanish	Mugre, grime, filth, dirt.
Latin	Mucor, mouldiness, such as that which comes on meat that has been kept too long.

- Arabic 1229 Makr, or Makir, poison.
 French Romn Maquerel, one who carries on the shameful business of prostituting women and girls, a procurer or bawd.
 French Maquereau, a pimp, a pander, a procurer.
 French Maquereaux, reddish spots on one's legs, red scorches. (*See Fleming and Tibbin's Dictionary.*)
 Arabic 1230 Makruh, ulcerated. [tionary.)

No. 133. Glad, Galaad, Gelaad, Gilead or Ghilhad.

- Gaelic Gleoid, a slattern, a sloven.
 Irish Gleoid, a sloven.
 Scotch Clatt, to dirty.
 Scotch Clattie, nasty, dirty.
 English Clatty, dirty, slovenly. (*Wright's Obsolete.*)
 Dutch Klad, a spot or blemish.
 Dutch Kladden, to daub or foul.
 Dutch Kladdig, dirty, nasty, slovenly.
 Sanscrit 274 Khalata, filthiness.
 Hindu 1713 Gilat, a tumour, a scirrhus.
 English Gleet, a thin ichor running from a sore, but more especially a flux of thin humour from the urethra.
 Memo: "Gleet is that discharge which
 "often follows a gonorrhœa from venereal
 "causes." (*See Ency. Brit.*)
 Swedish Klada, the itch.

No. 134. Yazr, Iezer, Ihezer, Aeazer or Hieser has been already considered with No. 75 Ysr-al or Isra-el.

No. 134 otherwise spelled Achiezer.

- Arabic 135 Akzar, filth; most filthy.

No. 135. Hlk, Helc, Halac, Elech, Helek, Chelek, Chelech, Chelec or Cheleg.

- Persian 1018 Kalch, or 1020 Kalich, dirt, filth.
 Persian 1018 Kalakhch, filth of the body.
 Danish Klak, or Klik, a blot, blur, spot, or blemish.
 French Cloaque, a filthy creature.
 Persian 1020 Kalich, pus.
 Greek Elkno, to suppurate.
 Greek Elkos, Elkeos, Elkei, a sore, an ulcer, an abscess.

- Hindu 1713 Galka, a sort of bile or sore.
 French Caligo, an ulcer on the surface. (F. Raymond's
Dictionnaire Français, Paris, 1834.)
 Gio African Kelagba, the small-pox.
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No. 136. Asryal, Asriel or Esriel; I have found no words, bearing on this part of the subject, in which all the elements of the above name are preserved.

No. 137. Skm, Sychem, Sechim or Shechem.

- Arabic 760 Shakimat, *plural* Shakaaim, Shukm, and Shakim, venom, dirt.
 Italian Schiuma, impurities.
 Arabic 743 Shakham, stinking.
 Arabic 705 Sakam, sickness.
 Arabic 705 Sakam, or Sukm, being indisposed, sickness.
 Arabic 705 Sakma, sick.
 Arabic 706 Sakim, *plural* Sikam, sick, ailing.
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No. 138. Smyda, Smida, Semida, Semidah or Shemida.

- Gaelic Smod, dirt.
 Danish Smuds, dirt, nastiness.
 Dutch Smoddig, nasty, sluttish.
 Dutch Smetten, to stain, to soil, to defile.
 Dutch Smet, a taint.
 English Smutty, obscene. (Wright's *Obsolete*.)
 English Smit, infection. (Wright's *Obsolete*.)
 Swedish Smitta, a catching disease, infection, contagion.
 Turkish 721 Zahmet, disease.
 Assyrian Simtu, the plague.
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No. 139. Hpr, Hephher, Hophar, Opher or Ephher has been already considered with No. 12 Abr, Aber, Eber or Heber.

No. 140. Prs, Peres, Perish, Pheres or Phares has been already considered with No. 96 Prz, Peres, Pheres, Phares or Fares.

No. 141. Srs, Sares, Seres or Sceres; words derived from No. 88 Zares are included with this name.

- Polish Zaraza, an epidemical disease, plague or pestilence.

English Schirrus, a hard tumour often terminating in a cancer, caused by the induration of a gland. This is one of the most dreadful diseases incident to human nature; sooner or later it produces the most excruciating torment, by degrees it is infected with a slow and malignant suppuration, degenerating into a horrid ulcer, consuming not only the part itself, but eating the neighbouring ones, and corrupting the whole body with the most incurable poison. (See *Ency. Brit.* Article *Medicine*, No. 123.)

No. 142. Aprym, Aphrem or Ephraim; words derived from this name have been already considered with No. 35 Abram, Abrhm, Abraham or Ebrahim, which in Persian is Ifraham. But words derived from his real name, viz. Pry, Prh, Prah, Pre, Phre or Phra, as shown in Chapter VI., will be considered with No. 150 Bryah, Bria or Beria.

No. 143. Sotlh, Sutala, Sutalah, Suthelah, Shuthelah or Scuthelah.

English	Stoly, dirty. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
German	Sudel, filth, dirt.
Danish	Sudel, filthiness, slovenliness.
Greek	Skitaloi or Scitaloi, lewd fellows, lechers.
Greek	Skitalizo or Scitalizo, to feel or show lust.
Sanscrit 1010	Sitala, the small-pox.
Hindu 1363	Sitala, or Sitla, the small-pox.

No. 144. Bkr, Beker, Becher, Bochar, Bachar, Bacher or Bachr will be considered with No. 153 Bkr, Beker, Becher, Bechor, Bochor, Bacher, Bachir or Bacchar.

No. 145. Thn, Tahan, Tohan, Theen, Thehen, Thahan, Thachan or Tachan; words derived from No. 109 Dynh, Dinah, Dina or Deina and from No. 123 Dn or Dan are included with this name.

Chin. III. 874	Tan, dirt.
Chin. III. 880	Tan, very dirty.
Arabic 582	Danis, or Danas, dirty, filthy.
Arabic 554	Dania, vile, impure.
English	Dain, noisome effluvia, taint, putrid affection. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)

Mandingo A.	Dunyo, a louse.
Wolof African	Tainye, a louse.
Galla African	Tukana, a bug.
Malayan 137	Dokana, lascivious, unchaste, obscene.
Greek	Thuania, debauchery.
Sanscrit 375	Tihan, sickness.
Arabic 823	Tany, disease, sickness.
Chin. II. 682	Tan, disease, an epidemic.
Arabic 594	Din, being attacked by disease.
Hindu 1066	Dinai, a tetter, the ringworm.
French Romm	Tigne, an obstinate scab on the head.
French	Teigne, the scald-head. (<i>See Fleming & Tibbin's Dictionary.</i>)
French	Teigne, scurf, an eruption on the scalp.
Chin. II. 684	Teen, a sort of eruptive fever.
Chin. II. 698	Tan, a disease of the skin of the face.
Chin. II. 682	Tan, the yellow jaundice, or, according to some authorities, the erysipelas.
New Zealand	Tuwhenua, the leprosy.
Karekare A.	Tenya, the itch.
Kum African	Tanua, the small-pox.
Swahili A.	Tauni, the plague, the cholera.
Arabic 809	Taaun, plague, pestilence.
Turkish 794	Taun, the plague or pest.
Hindu 1431	Taun, a plague or pestilence.

No. 145 *otherwise spelled* Taham; which, according to Rule III., may be equally well written Tacham.

Fijian	Tomo, dirty.
Malayan 91	Tuma, vermin that harbour in filthy clothes.
Persian 579	Dum, a felon, a sore.
Arabic 573	Dugham, a disease in the throat.
Galla African	Digame, to decay.
Arabic 399	Tahm, or Tahim, fetid.
Hebrew	Tma or Tama (טמא), unclean. Leviticus xiii. 44, he is a leprous man, he is <i>unclean</i> . Leviticus xiii. 45, the leper in whom the plague is shall cry <i>Unclean! Unclean!</i>
Arabic 825	Tahm, a word expressive of disgust.
Gaelic	Tom, the plague.
Irish	Tom, the plaguc.

No. 145 *otherwise spelled* Tht, Thaath, Thahath,
Tahath, Tachath.

Egyptian	512	Tata, to pollute.
Irish		Tut, filth, a stink.
Gaelic		Tut, a stink.
Zincali		Tati, fever.
Hindu	1012	Dad, the ringworm, herpes, blotch, the shingles.

No. 146. Arn, Iran, Eran or Heran has been already considered with No. 33 Aran, Arran, Hrn or Haran.

No. 147. Brd, Bered, Bared or Barad.

Polish		Brud, filth, dirt.
Italian		Brutto, foul, filthy.
Italian		Farda, filthiness.
Swedish		Frata, to corrode.
Gaelic		Frid, a pimple, pustule or tetter.
Gaelic		Bride, a pimple.
English		Proud, swelling and inflamed, said of the flesh. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Italian		Prudere, to itch: " <i>che prude</i> , itchy."
Irish		Broth, an eruption on the skin.
Gaelic		Broth, a cutaneous eruption.
Hebrew		Bhrt or Bahrat (בְּהֵרֵת) a bright spot. Leviticus xiii. 2, a rising, a scab, or a <i>bright spot</i> . [skin.]
		Leviticus xiii. 39, the <i>bright spots</i> in the
Malayan	53	Burut, diseased in the scrotum.

No. 148. Aladh, Elada, Eladah, Eleada, Elhada, Elhadah or Eldaa has been already considered with No. 73 Aldah, Aldaa, Eldaha, Eldahah, Eldaah, Eldaa or Heldaa.

No. 149. Zbd, Zabed, Zabad or Sabad.

English		Sapid, putrid. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .) [mours.
Greek		Sepedon, rottenness, putrefaction, putrid hu-
Sanscrit	1152	Sphata, swelling, intumescence.
Icelandic		Spyta, a running sore.
Persian	755	Shift, a running of blood or matter.
Arabic	404	Subat, a disease disabling one from moving.
Hebrew		Sphat or Sapahat (סִפְחָת), a scab. Leviticus xiii. 2, when the man shall have in the skin of his flesh a <i>scab</i> like the plague of leprosy.

Hindu 1292 Sufaidi, leprosy.

Sanscrit 1032 Svaitya, leprosy.

No. 149 *otherwise spelled* Zabor.

Persian 656 Zafr, or Zafar, filth.

Arabic 787 Sufar, a tike.

Persian 780 Sabura, obscene, impure.

Baga African Tsebor, the itch. [stinking.

Greek Sapro, Sapro, filthy, rotten, putrid, diseased,

Greek Saproo, or Saprio, to make or be rotten, to stink.

Latin Suppuro, to breed filth as a sore does, to rankle,
fester, suppurate, give out matter.

French Suppurer, to suppurate. [does.

English Suppurate, to generate pus as a boil or abscess

English Sprue, a matter formed in the mouth in certain
diseases.

No. 150. Bryah, Bria, Bariaa, Beria, Beriah, Berihah, Beriha
or Bargaa; words derived from No. 122 Bryah, Brie,
Bria, Baria, Bariaa, Beria, Beriah, Berihah, Beriha, Beri-
cha, Berjaa or Barjaa and from Pry, Phry or Phre (the
more correct version of No. 142 Apnym or Ephraim, *see*
Chapter VI.) are included with this name.

English Frow, a dirty woman, a slattern. (Wright's *Ob-
solete*.)

Persian 918 Furak, impure.

Irish Brog, obscene. (Supplement.)

Icelandic Varga, or Verga, to soil.

Spanish Puerco, filthy, nasty.

New Zealand Para, dirt.

New Zealand Paru, to be dirty.

Turkish 564 Pire, a flea.

New Zealand Puruhi, a flea.

Arabic 922 Faraat, *plural* Fara, a louse.

Latin Virus, Viri, a stinking smell.

New Zealand Piro, stinking.

French Romn Bere, venom, poison.

Latin Virus, Viri, poison, venom.

Latin Vari, pits or marks made by the small-pox or
measles, red pimples or specks in the face.

Hindu 581 Phuriya, a sore, a pimple, a bile.

Hindu 590 Phora, a boil, sore, ulcer, abscess or imposthume.

Malayan 237 Puru, an ulcer, blotch, boil or scab.

New Zealand Para, to be affected with pimples.

Gaelic	Brach, or Braich, a pimple.
Gaelic	Breac, a pox, most commonly applied to the small-pox.
English	Brook, a boil or abscess. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
French Romn	Brac, the pus that comes out of a sore.
Hindu 520	Pirki, a sore.
Polish	Parch, scald, scab, itch, mange. [mange.]
Latin	Porrigo, scurf or scale on the skin, dandruff; the
Susu African	Furaki, sick, ill.
Irish	Farrach, pestilence.
Latin	Fraceo, to grow fusty, or mouldy, to putrefy or rot.
Haussa A.	Barchi, rotten.
Malayan 53	Buruk, rotten, decayed, bad.
French	Pourri, rottenness, rotten, a rotten part.
New Zealand	Pirau, rottenness.
Bornu African	Baru, the small-pox; <i>Nguru</i> , African, the same.

No. 151. Bn-aony or Benoni, which appears to have been sometimes abbreviated into Benny and Benn.

Egyptian 378	Bennu (<i>apparently</i> Benenu), noxious.
Egyptian 383	Fennu (<i>apparently</i> Fenenu), dirt.
Latin	Veneno, to poison or envenom.
Italian	Veneno, poison.
Spanish	Veneno, poison, venom.
Portuguese	Veneno, poison.
French	Venin, venom.
Dutch	Venyn, venom, poison.
Dutch	Fenyn, poison, venom.
English	Venenate, to poison, to infect with poison.
English	Venene, poisonous, venomous.
Arabic 938	Fanin, a painful swelling in the armpit.
English	Bunion, an enlargement and inflammation of the joint of the great toe. (Webster's <i>Dictionary</i> by Goodrich and Porter.)
Spanish	Benino, a pimple or small red pustule.
Spanish	Venino, a large malignant pimple.

No. 151 *otherwise called* Benymn, Beniamin or Benjamin, which appears to have been usually abbreviated into Benym, Beniam, Benji, Benj or Beng.

French	Fange, dirt, filth. (See Fleming and Tibbin's <i>Dictionary</i> .)
Italian	Fango, dirt.
Anglo-Saxon	Fynig, musty, filthy.

Zulu Kafir	Punga, a stink.
English	Venom, a gathering in the finger. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
English	Venime, poison. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
English	Venom, to envenom. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Armoric	Benym, or Vinym, poison. (See Webster's <i>English Dictionary</i> under Bane.)
Anglo-Saxon	Pang, venom, poison.
Chin. II. 666	Ping, sickness, disease.
Chin. I. 853	Ping, a disease that excites alarm in sleep.
Portuguese	Fungo, a sort of tumour.
Chin. II. 674	Fung, a kind of leprosy. This word is applied to thirty-six forms of disease; it includes insanity and certain forms of the venereal disease.

No. 152. Bla, Bala, Balaa, Bale, Balee, Bela, Belah or Bolau; words derived from No. 80 Ploa, Palu, Pallu, Phalu, Phallu, Fallu, Phallo, Phallou, Phallous, Phallos or Phallus are included with this name.

Cornish	Plos, filth.
Persian 210	Balush, impure, nasty.
English	Flossy, a slattern. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Fijian	Velavela, filthy, abominable, disgusting.
Danish	Fael, filthy, foul.
German	Faul, foul, dirty, filthy.
English	Foul, dirty, noxious, filthy, not clean.
Wolof African	Felle, a flea.
Dutch	Vloo, a flea.
Icelandic	Flo, a flea.
German	Floh, a flea.
Anglo-Saxon	Flea, a flea.
English	Flea, an insect whose bite is very troublesome.
Arabic 937	Faly, hunting for lice, lousing.
Portuguese	Piolho, a louse.
Persian 210	Balush, a louse.
French	Pouilleux, a lousy fellow, lousiness, lousy.
French	Paillard, libidinous, wanton, a rake.
French	Polisson, a dirty, licentious fellow.
Greek	Peioles, a lewd fellow.
Latin	Polluo, to make filthy, soil, defile, or pollute also to poison, envenom, infect, or corrupt.
French	Polluer, to pollute: " <i>il pollue</i> , he pollutes," &c
Greek	Palasso, to befoul, to defile.
Persian 275	Palusa, sickness.

English	Palsy, the loss of the power of voluntary motion in the whole body, or in a particular part,
Fijian	Bulewa, a disease, swelled mouth. [paralysis.
Persian 210	Balu, the ringworm. [Obsolete.)
English	Foul, any disease that produces ulcers. (Wright's
English	Fale, a pustule or sore. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Zulu Kafir	Fula, a cutaneous eruption, a running sore.
French	Plaie, a sore.
Persian 294	Pela, a blotch rising in the midst of a bubo or
Dutch	Buil, a bile or boil. [boil.
Anglo-Saxon	Byle, a bile, or sore.
	Frisic—Bule.
English	Boil, a sore angry swelling, a tumour on the flesh, accompanied with soreness and in-
English	Bile, an inflamed tumour. [flammation.
Zulu Kafir	Bihla, to break out, as a purulent sore.
Persian 270	Bela, pus.
Persian 294	Pela, the pus of a sore.
ManchuTartar	Foulhaha, the pus which comes out of sores, ulcers, &c.
Icelandic	Vilza, matter out of a sore.
Arabic 935	Filhas, stinking.
German	Faule, rottenness, putridity.
Zulu Kafir	Bola, corruption, rottenness.
Zulu Kafir	Bolwa, a rotten fellow.
Swahili A.	Pele, the itch.
Icelandic	Bola, the small-pox.
Irish	Bill, a leper.
Welsh	Ball, the plague, eruption.
Cornish	Val, a pest or plague. (Borlase.)

No. 152 *otherwise spelled* Beleleel.

Zincali	Fulalo, a dirty fellow.
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No. 153. Bkr, Beker, Becher, Bechor, Bochor, Bacher, Bachir or Bacchar; words derived from No. 144 Bkr, Beker, Becher, Bochar, Bachar, Bacher or Bachr are included with this name.

French Romn	Bouchar, dirty, filthy, stinking.
Arabic 217	Bakkar, having a stinking breath, a fetid breath.
Arabic 217	Bakhra, stinking, offensive.
Sanscrit 910	Vikara, sickness, disease.
Filham A.	Bacors, the itch.

No. 154. Ydyaal or Adeiel.

Anglo-Saxon	Widl, filth.
Anglo-Saxon	Atol, foul.
Greek	Aitholix, a pustule, a pimple.
English	Whitlow, a swelling about the ends of the fingers, generally terminating in an abscess.
English	Widdle, a small pustule. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i>).
English	Addle, a swelling with matter in it. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i>).
Irish	Iadal, a disease. [<i>Obsolete</i> .)
Anglo-Saxon	Adel, or Adol, a disease.
Anglo-Saxon	Adl, sick, ill, diseased, corrupted, putrid.
Anglo-Saxon	Widl, pollution.
FantiAfrican	Edu, poison.
English	Addle, in a morbid state, putrid.
Welsh	Hadl, rotten, corrupt, decayed.
Welsh	Hadlu, to putrefy, become rotten.

No. 154 *otherwise spelled* Asuber or Asyber.

Latin	Asper, stinking, fetid.
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No. 155. Ayr, Aer, Aor, Or, Ir, Hir, Ahr, Aher, Aara, Ahrh, Ahrah, Ahara, Aharah, Achrach, Acher, Achrah, Gra, Gera, Gira, Guera, Gherah or Geras; words derived from No. 18 Yrh, Iare, or Iareh and from No. 115 Ary, Iri, Eri or Heri are included with this name.

Fijian	Weru, filth.
Anglo-Saxon	Horue, Horu, or Horwa, filth, dirt.
Arabic 136	Akrah, squalid, dirty (fellow).
Arabic 961	Karah, having a dirty, squalid skin.
Arabic 1007	Karih, dirty, filthy, offensive.
Hindu 1581	Karih, filthy, dirty.
Turkish 950	Kir, any dirt collecting on the body.
Persian 1006	Kara, filth, dirt, nastiness.
Persian 1029	Koras, or Kuwurs, dirt.
Persian 1004	Kurasa, filth, impurity,
Persian 1004	Karsh, dirt on the body.
Arabic 1004	Kuras, or Kurus, dirt on the body.
Arabic 1004	Kurus, foulness of the skin.
Arabic 1003	Kurraz, or 1004 Kurraziy, filthy.
English	Gross, impure.
Cornish	Creiz, dirt. (Borlase.)
Welsh	Crest, dirt.
French	Crasse, filth, foulness, dirt, either on the skin, in the hair, or on the clothes.

Arabic 944	Karis, a bug.
Greek	Coris, or Koris, a bug.
French	Acarus, a tick; " <i>Acarus de la gale</i> ," the itch
French	Acariens, mites. [tick.
Greek	Acari, or Akari, a mite or maggot, such as is found in cheese or the skin of animals.
Arabic 120	Aawar, plural Aaawir, a nit in the head.
Arabic	Haraa, small lice. (Page 1673 J. Richardson's <i>Dictionary</i> , London, 1829.)
Swedish	Hora, a whore.
Dutch	Hoer, a whore.
Danish	Hore, a whore.
German	Hure, any woman who violates chastity.
English	Whore, a prostitute, a harlot, a concubine.
English	Whore, to have unlawful sexual commerce, to practice lewdness.
Arabic 834	Aahir, a whore.
Persian 892	Ghar, a whore.
French	Garce, a whore. (Fleming and Tibbin's <i>Diction- ary</i> , Paris, 1854.) [adultery.
Polish	Kurestwo, whoredom, harlotry, fornication,
Polish	Kurwa, a whore, a strumpet, a harlot.
Arabic 519	Kharua, an adulteress.
Polish	Choro, in bad health.
Polish	Chory, ill, sick.
French Romn	Gourre, the venereal disease.
Zincali	Grao, poison, venom.
Persian 1041	Gara, mouldiness.
English	Hor, corruption. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Persian 1387	Hir, a pimple, a pustule.
Turkish 501	Ur, a wen.
Persian 892	Ghar, a wen.
Persian 907	Ghir, a florid ulceration of the skin.
Irish	Gur, a blotch.
Persian 1041	Girih, an abscess.
French Romn	Gerreu, an abscess, a fester.
Gaelic	Gris, cuticular inflammation, pimples, pustules.
Arabie 514	Khuraj, an eruption, pimple, sore, or blotch;
Persian 542	Khwura, a gangrene, a cancer. [an issue.
Icelandic	Okkr, a tumour.
Latin	Agria, a scab, a rebellious ulcer.
Arabic 135	Ikrah, afflicting with ulcers.
Arabic 961	Karih, covered with ulcers.
Arabic 961	Kirrih, ulcerated.
Arabic 956	Karh, plural (960) Kuruh, a painful ulcer, a pustule tending to corruption.

- Hindu 1512 Karha, a sore, an ulcer.
 Arabic 845 Aarr, being ulcerated, scabby.
 Arabic 1363 Wary, pus, corrupted matter in the body, a large ulcer full of matter, or running with matter.
 Greek Ichor, discharge, matter, pus.
 English Ichor, sanious matter flowing from an ulcer, serous matter, pus.
 Gaelic Ioghar, pus.
 Irish Gur, pus formed by inflammation.
 Scotch Gree, the ichor which oozes from a sore in a brute animal.
 Persian 1029 Koras, or Kuwurs, pus, matter.
 English Creas, the measles. (*Wright's Obsolete.*)
 Swahili A. Churuwa, the measles.
 Polish Kur, the measles.
 Polish Wegry, the swine measles.
 Greek Achor, scurf, dandriff.
 Arabic 1004 Kurus, scurf.
 Welsh Crest, scurf.
 Persian 1004 Karsh, scurf.
 Arabic 957 Kirshia, a white eruption like salt on the body.
 Greek Choiras, the scrofula, especially any scrofulous induration of the glands of the neck when swollen and hardened.
 Zincali Querisar, to scratch.
 Malayan 273 Koris, or Goris, to scratch.
 Hindu 982 Kharash, excoriation, scratching, scraping.
 Persian 502 Kharish, itching, scratching.
 Persian 514 Kharashidan, 893 Gharashidan, or 1038 Garashidan, to scratch.
 Persian 503 Kharidan, to itch, to scratch.
 Greek Chrao, Chrauso, or Chrio, Chriso, to scratch.
 Malayan 281 Garis, to scratch.
 Malayan 282 Garu, to scratch what itches.
 ManchuTartarHirhoumbi, to scratch oneself.
 ManchuTartarHirhou ! scratch !
 Spanish Hura, a poisonous boil on the head.
 English Achor, the scald-head, a disease forming scaly eruptions, a sort of *herpes*.
 Arabic 136 Akraa, *plural* Kura, bald from disease.
 Arabic 958 Karaa, being bald through disease.
 Persian 519 Khura, a disease which causes the hair to fall off, or which destroys the nose and lips.
 Hindu 971 Kharish, or Kharisht, the itch, scab or mange.
 Hindu 971 Kharishti, mangy, itchy, scabby.

Polish	Krosta, the itch, mange or scab.
Spanish	Cresta, an ulceration in the pudenda, but more properly in the anus, from abusive coition.
Latin	Crusta, the scab of a sore.
Dutch	Krauwazi, the itch.
Persian 502	Kharish, the mange, the itch.
Persian 502	Kharish, a sore, a scab.
Hindu 1651	Kharuj, itch, mange.
Arabic 956	Karih, scabby, ulcerous.
Arabic 961	Karah, seams left by the scab.
Persian 1041	Gari, the itch or scab.
Persian 1038	Gari, the mange.
Persian 1038	Gar, scab, mange.
Irish	Carra, a scab.
Gaelic	Carr, or Carra, scab, mange, itch, scurvy. Old Swedish—Kaerre.
M'bofia A.	Ekere, the itch.
Basa African	Ukuru, the itch.
Fijian	Karokaro, the itch.
New Zealand	Harehare, an eruption, the itch.
Arabic 845	Aarr, or Aurr, the scab.
Arabic 831	Aarr, scabby.
Arabic 115	Aaarr, scabby, itchy.
Persian 195	Ir, a kind of itchy eruption on the body, whose pustules are larger than measles or small-pox.
English	Erre, a sore, a pock mark. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Wolof African	Eure, the leprosy.
Persian 1378	Wiri, the leprosy.
Hindu 1633	Korhi, leprous, a leper.
Malayan 274	Kuro, leprous scurf.
Hindu 1632	Kor, 1633 Korh, or 971 Khura, the leprosy.
Manchu Tartar	Keri, an epidemic disease which is catching.
Udom African	Akiri, the small-pox; <i>Mbofon</i> , African, the same.
Okam African	Akir, the small-pox.
Latin	Acer, Acris, Acre, virulent.
Portuguese	Goro, addle, rotten.
Latin	Caries, Cariei, rottenness.
English	Caries, the corruption or mortification of a bone, an ulcerated bone. [bone, &c.
English	Carious, mortified, corrupted, ulcerated, as a
English	Cariosity, mortification or ulceration of a bone.
Turkish 640	Churumek, to rot, putrefy.

No. 155 *otherwise spelled* Gharem; words derived from No. 82 Krmý, Carmi, Charmi or Charnei are included with this name.

English	Grime, foul matter, dirt.
Arabic 519	Kharim, licentious.
French Romn	Gorme, one who has a goitre or wen.
French	Gourme, the mumps.
Gaelic	Craoim, or Creim, a scab.
Persian 1041	Garmi, the venereal disease.
Hindu 1699	Garmi, the venereal disease.

No. 156. Namn, Nahaman, Naaman, Naeman, Neeman, Noeman, Noama or Nooma.

Bambarra A.	Nyama, dirt, filth.
Bambarra A.	Nyimi, a louse.
Arabic 1333	Nama, or Namaa, small lice, nits.
Gaelic	Nimhe, poison, venom.
Irish	Neimh, poison.
Gaelic	Cneim, a scab.
Irish	Cnamhuinn; a cancer, gangrene.
Irish	Cneim, erosion.
English	Nome, a phagedenic (<i>viz.</i> a flesh-eating or corroding) ulcer or species of herpes.
Latin	Nomae, corroding sores which by creeping on eat and consume the body.
Malayan 350	Nambi, a disorder of the leprous kind.

No. 157. Ahy, Ahoh, Ahoah, Ahoe, Ahi, Ihi, Ehi, Echi, Achi, Achia, Agchis or Agcheis; words derived from No. 112 Hgy, Hagi, Haggi, Haggai, Agi, Aggi, Aggei, Aggeis or Augis are included with this name.

Chin. I. 262	Yih, licentious.
Chin. I. 658	He, dissolute.
Chin. II. 800	Wei, indecent, lewd.
Chin. I. 386	Wa, lascivious airs or songs.
Chin. I. 146	Yaou, not pure, depraved.
Circassia 103	Eyeyay, impure, unclean.
Chin. II. 521	Hea, or Ho, not pure or clean.
Chin. II. 466	Yu, not clean.
Chin. II. 812	Yu, filthy.
Chin. II. 322	Huh, or Hwuh, soiled and dirty.
Chin. II. 730	Hwa, foul and dirty.
Chin. II. 800	Wei, filthy, dirty, unclean, stinking.

- Chin.III.878 Wei, dirty, filthy.
 Chin.III.209 Woo, dirty, filthy.
 Chin. III. 87 Huh, or Hwuh, dirt, filth.
 Chin. III. 62 Hwae, the appearance of dirty skin.
 Chin. II. 735 Hwuy, dirt on the face.
 Chin. II. 521 Hew, a dirty face.
 Chin.III.697 Wae, or Wei, the head in a dirty and vile state
 Quichua Peru Uecca, dirt.
 Quichua Peru Aca, filth.
 Arabic 37 Akhkh, dirt, filth.
 Ibu African Aja, dirt, filth.
 Ibu African Igu, a louse; *Ashanti*, African, the same.
 Hindu 2223 Yuka, a louse.
 Persian 1416 Yak, a flea.
 Accadian Ikh, or Ukh, vermin, a flea.
 Arabic 1356 Wajaa, *plural* Awjaa and Wijaa, disease.
 Chin.III.788 Wei, a form of disease.
 Chin II. 422 Wei, 424 Wuh, 662 Heu, 678 Yih, or 665
 Hae, disease.
 Chin. II. 662 E, disease; sick.
 Chin.III.688 Yew, sickness, disease.
 Chin. II. 810 Yu, sickness.
 Chin. II. 423 Ye, sick, diseased.
 Chin. II. 683 Yaou, the name of a disease.
 Chin. II. 671 Yih, infectious disease.
 Chin. II. 683 Yih, to infect with disease.
 English Yaw, to rise in blisters.
 English Yaws, a severe cutaneous disease which is in-
 digenous in Africa; it is propagated solely by
 the infection of the matter of the pustules
 applied to a part of the body where the skin
 is broken.
 Scotch Yaws, the disorder called Syphilis, also Sivvens.
 Chin. II. 663 Yew, a gathering, a swelling.
 Chin. II. 672 Yew, an ulcer.
 Chin. II. 662 Yih, protuberant ulcers on the head.
 Chin. II. 681 Yih, itching scabs on the head.
 Chin. II. 668 Ya, a bald head with ulcers that descend.
 Chin. II. 767 Yu, poisonous, applied to ulcers.
 Chin. II. 479 Yu, the purulent matter of a sore.
 Chin.III.118 Heue, the appearance of a sore or ulcer.
 Chin. II. 667 E, a sore.
 Chin.III.113 He, a disease consisting of hard lumps.
 Chin. II. 664 Heue, a hollow place in a large sore.
 Chin. II. 425 Hwuy, broken, opened as a swollen ulcer.
 Chin. II. 127 We, or Wei, a certain ulcer.

- Chin. II. 686 Wei, an ulcer breaking open.
 ManchuTartarYo, an ulcer or boil.
 New Zealand Whewhe, a boil.
 Welsh Egwy, watery eruption.
 Coptic Ako, an eruption on the skin. (Bunsen, v. 749.)
 KupaAfrican Ako, the itch.
 GoaliAfrican Ekua, the itch.
 Aku African Aka, the itch.
 New Zealand Haki-haki, the itch.
 Irish Ochus, the itch.
 English Yeeke, the itch. (Wright's *Obsolete*.)
 Scotch Yeuk, Youk, or Yuck, the itch, to itch, itchiness.
 English Yuck, to itch.
 English Eek, Yoke, or Yuke, to itch. (Wright's *Obsolete*.)
 English Heuky, itchy. (Wright's *Obsolete*.)
 Arabic 487 Hakk, itching.
 Galla African Hoke, to itch.
 Galla African Hoke, to scratch.
 Arabic 487 Hakk, scratching, rubbing.
 QuichuaPeru Uccini, to scratch.
 ManchuTartarOuachambi, to scratch oneself.
 ManchuTartarOuacha! scratch!
 Greek Uagche, a bad sore throat.
 QuichuaPeru Accuni, to vomit.
 English Ague, the cold fit which precedes a fever, or a
 paroxysm of fever in intermittents; it is ac-
 companied by shivering.
 Chin. II. 682 Yo, a species of ague.
 Chin. II. 12 Yaou, a swelling of the foot.
 Chin. II. 12 Hwa, diseased feet.
 Chin. III. 147 He, or 870 E, yellow jaundice.
 Chin. II. 344 He, or 419 Hew, rotten.
 Chin. III. 127 Yue, putrid.
 Chin. II. 422 Yu, or Heu, to rot.
 Chin. II. 324 Hew, to rot, stinking, an offensive smell.
 Chin. II. 417 Hew, putrid, stinking as a dead carcase.
 Chin. II. 398 Heuh, stinking.
 Chin. III. 14 Yih, stinking raiment.
 Arabic 144 Akha, stinking-breathed.
 Welsh Egwy, a plague.
 Chin. II. 664 Yih, plague, pestilence.

No. 157 *otherwise spelled* Achim or Achium.

- Greek Auchmeo, to be dry, dusty and dirty, to look
 squalid or unwashed.

Greek	Auchme, squalor, filth, wretchedness.
Swedish	Akomma, a complaint: as " <i>Han hade en venerisk</i> " <i>akomma</i> , he had a venereal complaint."
Arabic 865	Aukam, or Aakam, an incurable distemper.
Swahili A.	Ukoma, leprosy.

No. 158. Ras, Rus, Ruas, Rhos, Ros, Rosh or Rosch.

English	Rousy, or Rowsy, filthy. (<i>Wright's Obsolete.</i>)
Malayan 154	Risau, a debauchee.
Persian 644	Resh, a sore, a pimple, pus, matter.
Hindu 1207	Resh, a sore, pus, matter.
English	Rash, an eruption on the body.
Italian	Raschia, itching.
Sanscrit 182	Rishya, a kind of leprosy.
Arabic 612	Rijz, or Rujz, plague, pestilence.
Hebrew	Ras (רָס), venom, poison. Deut. xxxii. 23, the cruel <i>venom</i> of asps. Job xx. 16, the <i>poison</i> of asps.
Polish	Roza, the erysipelas.
Hindu 1197	Rusi, scurf.
Fijian	Rusi, rotten.

No. 158 otherwise spelled Arus.

French Romn	Ors, or Orz, dirty, filthy, unclean.
French Romn	Hors, dirty, unclean, filthy, disgusting. (<i>Supple-</i>
French Romn	Ourezia, dirt, impurity. [ment.])
Anglo-Saxon	Horas, filth.
Hindustan 94	Uras, a bug.
Arabic 848	Aaraz, disease, sickness.
Hindu 1444	Ariza, sickness, disease. [on the face.
Arabic 831	Aarizat, <i>plural</i> Aawariz, a flush, heat, or scurf
Arabic 1389	Haras, being corroded with the scab.
Arabic 473	Harshaa, scabby.
Arabic 33	Ahrash, scabby, mangy, the mange.
Arabic 460	Harish, one who scratches.
Arabic 473	Harsh, scratching.
Hebrew	Hrs or Haras (חָרַס), the itch. Deut xxviii. 27, the scab and the <i>itch</i> .
Ondo African	Orisa, the small-pox.

No. 158 otherwise spelled Rpa, Rapha, Raphah or Raphe.

English	Rip, a rake, a libertine, a debauchee. (<i>Slang.</i>)
Hebrew	Rphs or Raphas (רָפַשׁ), to make foul. Ezekiel xxxii. 2, and <i>fouledst</i> the rivers. Ezekiel xxxiv. 18, ye <i>must foul</i> the residue.

Greek	Rupos, Rupou, or Rupon, Rupou, dirt, filth.
Greek	Rupoo, or Rupao, to be foul or filthy.
New Zealand	Raupa, a sore in the skin.
Polish	Ropa, pus, matter.
Swedish	Rufva, the scale of a sore, a scab.
German	Rufe, a scab.
Icelandic	Ryf, a skin-eruption, scurf.
Dutch	Roof, or Roove, a scab or scurf.
French Romn	Roffee, the scab or scald-head.
English	Rove, a scab. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
French	Rouvieux, the mange; mangy.
English	Reef, the itch. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Swedish	Rifva, to scratch, tear, claw or grate.
English	Rife, infectious. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)

No. 159. *Maphi*; words derived from No. 43 *Moab* are included with this name.

English	Mab, a slattern.
French Romn	Maubue, unwashed, a man with dirty linen.
Arabic 1077	Maaabiy, pestiferous.
Latin	Mephitis, a stink or ill-savor.
English	Mephitic, pestilential, noxious, poisonous.
Dutch	Muffen, to smell mustily.
Dutch	Muf, musty.
Italian	Muffa, a bad smell, mouldiness, mustiness.
German	Muff, a musty, mouldy smell.
BagbaAfrican	Mbae, the itch.
Momenya A.	Mba, the itch.
Balu African	Mban, the itch; <i>Bayon</i> , <i>Pati</i> , <i>Kum</i> , <i>Ndob</i> , <i>Tumu</i> and <i>Bamom</i> , African, the same.

No. 159 *otherwise spelled* *Momphis*.

English	Mumps, the name of a disease which affects the glands of the throat.
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No. 159 *otherwise spelled* *Spm*, *Shuppim*, *Sopham* or *Sophan*; words derived from No. 64 *Saban* and No. 111 *Zpyon*, *Sephion* or *Sefon* are included with this name.

Norman	Suffenne, unwholesome.
Arabic 738	Shabim, poison.
Hindu 1226	Sapan, a disorder which causes the hair to fall off.

Scotch	Sivvens, a disease viewed as of the venereal kind.
Scotch	Sivvens, the itch.

No. 160. Apphein or Apphin.

English	Avan, filthy, squalid. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Ashanti A.	Ifing, dirty.
Manchu Tartar	Eifoan, a pimple which comes on the flesh after some spirit has sucked blood from the place.
Yasgua A.	Evonyo, the small-pox.
Arabic 864	Aufunat, corruption, infection, stink, rottenness.
Arabic 864	Aafin, rotten, putrid.
Spanish	Epian, a kind of venereal disease in America, said to be very taking.

No. 160 *otherwise spelled* Opphis or Haphas ; words derived from No. 69•Ephas are included with this name.

Hindu 24	Upas, stink, putrefaction, rottenness.
Portuguese	Ovas, a sort of tumour and disease (in horses).

No. 161. Ard, Arde, Arad, Ared or Hered ; words derived from No. 116 Arody, Arodi, Erodi, Eroed or Arod are included with this name.

Greek	Arda, dirt, filth.
French Romn	Hord, Hort, or Ord, dirty, not clean, vile,
French Romn	Ord, dirty, stinking, vile, impure. [horrible.
Norman	Ordin, to be filthy.
French	Irriter, to excite heat, redness, or inflammation, to render sore. [rash.
Latin	Uredo, an itch or burning in the skin, the nettle-

No. 161 *otherwise spelled* Adr, Adir, Ador, Adar or Addar ; words derived from No. 19 Odorra or Hodorra are included with this name.

Scotch	Huddry, slovenly, disorderly.
Cornish	Hudur, foul, nasty. (Borlase.)
Arabic 46	Adar, afflicted with rupture or swelled testicle.
Arabic 46	Adarr, one who has oblong, ruptured, or swelled
Danish	Edder, corruption, matter. [testicles.
English	Atter, corrupt matter issuing from an ulcer. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Anglo-Saxon	Ator, Aettor, or Aetter, poison.
English	Yewthor, a bad smell. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)

Spanish	Hedor, an obnoxious smell.
Polish	Odra, the measles.
Persian 1405	Hawdar, scab, mange.

No. 162. Msh, Moseh, Mosheh, Musa, Moise, Mose, Moses, Mouses or Moyses, to which may be added the English adjectival form Mosaic, the French Mosaïque, &c.; words derived from No. 10 Ms, Mes, Mesa, Mas, Masa, Mash, Masc or Mosoch are included with this name.

Hebrew	Mas (מַסַּח), loathsome. Job viii. 5, my skin is broken and become loathsome.
Greek	Musos, Museos, Musei, anything loathsome or disgusting, uncleanness, abomination, defile-
Gaelic	Mosaiche, filthiness, dirtiness, nastiness. [ment.
Gaelic	Mosaiche, or Mosach, most nasty, most filthy.
Gaelic	Musach, nasty, filthy, dirty habits.
Cornish	Musac, stinking.
Welsh	Mws, of a strong scent, rank.
Welsh	Masw, wanton, languishing.
Arabic 1080	Masih, one who indulges much in venery.
Greek	Miseo, to be addicted to hateful lust.
French Romn	Musage, dissipation, libertinism or lewdness.
Sanscrit 776	Mahishika, the paramour of an unchaste woman.
Sanscrit 752	Masaka, a particular skin disease.
Hindu 1999	Muhasa, a pimple.
Persian 1079	Mas, a tumour, swelling.
Persian 1080	Masidan, to break out in blotches.
ManchuTartar	Mase, pitted with the small-pox.
Tumbuktu A	Masa-Masa, the small-pox.
Nalu African	Misah, the itch.
French Romn	Muisi, tainted or diseased, mouldy. [leprous.
French Romn	Mezau, or Mezeau, rotten, diseased, corrupt,
French Romn	Mesau, Mesaus, or Mesauz, leprous, having the leprosy. (Supplement.)
French Romn	Maisiaus, leprous. (Supplement.)
French Romn	Mesèau, Mezeau, Meziaus, Mesiaus, Meseus or Mesias, a leper. (See under the word Mesel.)
Norman	Museaux, leprous.

No. 162. Moses, considered under his *alias* of St, Set, Sut, Suti, Seti or Seth, as explained in Chapter VI.

Arabic 405	Sata, being polluted by the filth of the body.
Latin	Situs, Situs, Situi, filthiness.

English	Soity, dirty. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Icelandic	Sodi, a dirty fellow.
Egypt 510	Set, noisome.
Egypt 485	Set, stench.
Arabic 403	Saaat, stinking.
Italian	Sito, a bad smell.
German	Zote, obscenity, bawdiness.
Hebrew	Sth, Sath or Satah, (שטה), to go astray. Numbers v. 12, if any man's wife shall go astray, (13) and a man shall lie with her carnally. Numbers v. 29, this is the law when a wife goeth astray.
Arabic 403	Saaad, a shameful thing.
Persian 772	Shahidi, a whoremonger.
Persian 651	Zada, affected with disease.
Anglo-Saxon	Seada, a disease.
Sanscrit 989	Sat, to be diseased.
Icelandic	Sott, disease.
Swedish	Sot, disease.
Anglo-Saxon	Suht, disease, sickness.
Irish	Saoth, a disorder, a disease.
Gaelic	Saoth, or Saoith, a disease. [disease.
Sanscrit 1021	Sotha, swelling, intumescence, tumefaction from [skin.
Hebrew	Sat (שט), a rising. [skin. Levit. xiii. 10, if the <i>rising</i> be white in the Levit. xiii. 43, if the <i>rising</i> of the sore be white. [scab. Levit. xiv. 15, and for a <i>rising</i> and for a
Zulu Kafir	Zwati, mark of a boil forming, a spot on the
Galla African	Tshitto, the itch. [face, &c.
Arabic 727	Saaid, festering.
Irish	Siat, a tumour, or swelling.
Arabic 406	Saait, corrupted, putrid.

No. 162. Moses, considered under his *alias* of Nubi,
as explained in Chapter VI.

Latin	Nubo, to play the whore.
Hebrew	Nap (נפ), an adulterer; adulterous; to commit adultery. Isaiah lvii. 3, the seed of the <i>adulterer</i> . Proverbs xxx. 20, an <i>adulterous</i> woman. Exodus xx. 14, thou shalt not commit <i>adul-</i> <i>tery</i> .
Wolof African	Nevi, to swell.
English	Knap, a protuberance, a swelling.

English	Knob, a hard swelling or rising, a bunch, as a knob in the flesh.
Icelandic	Nabbi, a small protuberance on the skin.
Wolof African	Neb, an abscess.
Zulu Kafir	Nwebu, scurf peeling off round a scar.
Wolof African	Nuba, to putrefy.
Wolof African	Neube, rotten.

No. 162. Moses, considered under his *alias* of Baba, Babys or Bebon, as explained in Chapter VI.

Swahili A.	Papasi, ticks.
Persian 290	Pibas, a louse.
English	Bob, a louse. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
French	Bube, a pimple.
Hindu 371	Bubu, a favorite concubine.
Cornish	Bubbuen, a botch or boil. (Borlase.)
Spanish	Bubon, a large tumour full of matter.
Greek	Boubon, a gland in the groin, especially when in a state of disease and tumour; a bubo.
Italian	Bubbone, a sore about the groin, a blotch, a
French	Bubon, a bubo. [chancre.
English	Bubo, a tumour or abscess in the glands, as in the groin, &c.
French Romn	Bube, a bubo, tumour.
	Prov.—Bubos.
Persian 290	Pibas, a tumour.
Spanish	Bubas, a contagious venereal disease.
Spanish	Buboso, affected with venereal disease.
English	Pip, the lues venerea. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Hindu 597	Pip, pus, matter.
Hindu 597	Pib, pus, matter, corruption, purulent running.
Spanish	Pupa, the mattery pustule of a pimple.
New Zealand	Pahupahu, a fester.
New Zealand	Paipai, a complaint on the skin.
Zulu Kafir	Biba, to spread, as a sore.
Swahili A.	Buba, rupia, applied to various skin diseases.
Zulu Kafir	Baba, to be pricking, stinging, irritating, itching or causing itching.
Sasar African	Bobos, the itch.
Pepel African	Bupos, the itch.
Bola African	Bupus, the itch.

No. 162. Moses, considered under his *alias* of Tebha, Tipo, Typho, Typhos, Typhoeus or Typhon, as explained in Chapter VI.

Arabic 364	Tafan, dirt.
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Arabic 819	Tafas, or Tafis, dirty, filthy.	
Arabic 361	Tafas, filth, dirt in the head.	
Zulu Kafir	Tuva, scurf in the hair.	
Arabic 364	Taff; being filthy, vile.	
Mandingo A.	Dabi, a bug.	[cations.
Spanish	Dayfa, a concubine kept for unlawful communi-	
Scotch	Daff, to toy; rather conveying the idea of wantonness.	
Scotch	Daffin, loose conversation, indelicate toying.	
Hindu 723	Tapna, to whore.	
Hebrew	Toabh or Toabah (תועבה), abomination (<i>viz.</i> adultery).	
	Ezek. xxii. 11, and one hath committed <i>abomination</i> with his neighbour's wife.	
Hebrew	Toabh or Toabah (תועבה), abomination (<i>viz.</i> sodomy).	
	Levit. xviii. 24, thou shalt not lie with mankind as with womankind, it is <i>abomi-</i>	
Turkish 569	Teb, fever, burning, heat.	[nation.
Sanscrit 369	Tapin, suffering from disease.	
New Zealand	Tipua, a strange or new sickness.	
Fijian	Dabo, a disease.	
Hebrew	Dvh or Davah (דוה), sick, sickness.	
	Levit. xv. 33, her that is <i>sick</i> .	
	Levit. xx. 18, a woman having her <i>sickness</i> .	
Spanish	Divieso, an angry swelling of the carbuncle kind.	
French	Tophace, gouty.	
	<i>Memo:</i> It will be remembered that the word <i>gout</i> is itself derived from Kohath, and he was grandfather of Moses <i>alias</i> Typhoeos.	
Spanish	Tofo, a kind of venereal disease.	
Fijian	Tubu, a disease; any disease that rises above the skin, as a swelling, or rash.	
New Zealand	Tupua, a fester.	
New Zealand	Tapoa, an abscess.	
Zulu Kafir	Tobo, an abscess.	
French	Taupe, a tumour.	
Latin	Tabes, Tabis, Tabi, the matter that comes from	
Persian 556	Dabish, an eruption from disease.	[a wound.
Penin African	Topanda, the itch.	
Latin	Tabens, wasting away.	
Latin	Tabes, Tabis, Tabi, corruption, rotting, poison,	
Latin	Tabeo, to rot.	[infection.
Spanish	Toba, a foulness or rottenness of the teeth.	
Persian 303	Tabah, rotten, stinking.	
Persian 360	Taf, corruption, rottenness, stink.	

Scotch	Deaf, rotten.
Spanish	Tufo, an offensive scent.
Arabic 355	Taaaffun, becoming putrid and rotten.
Hindu 667	Taaaffun, stink, feter.
Turkish 590	Taaaffun, a stink of putrefaction.
Arabic 362	Tafassua, spreading, being propagated.
English	Typhus, a terrible fever, accompanied with a rash or slightly elevated spots on the skin of a dusky-pink colour, very numerous, close together, occasionally almost covering the skin; if the case is going to terminate fatally, putrid symptoms set in. In 1813 no less than 60,000 French troops died of typhus in the garrison of Mayence alone. (<i>See Chambers's Encyclopædia</i> , London, 1874, article <i>Typhus</i> .)
Italian	Tifo, the typhus fever.

No. 163. Aaron, Ahrn, Aharon or Haron has been already considered with No. 33 Aran, Arran, Hrn or Haran.

No. 164. Klb, Calib, Caleb or Chaleb.

Arabic 531	Khilb, <i>plural</i> Khulabaa, a man fond of women.
Latin	Cælebs, unmarried, a single man, whether a bachelor or a widower.
Greek	Kollops, Kollopos, Kollopi, a youth who has become worn and callous by premature excesses.
Irish	Glib, a slut.
English	Cloffey, a great sloven. (<i>Wright's Obsolete</i> .)
Latin	Colluvies, Colluviei, filth, dirt.
Latin	Colluvio, filth.
Arabic 533	Khuluf, being corrupted by vice.
Welsh	Clwyf, a disease.
Welsh	Clwyf, to fall sick.
Welsh	Claf, a sick person; also sick, disordered, corrupt.
Welsh	Clafu, to become sick.
Cornish	Claff, sick. (<i>Borlase</i> .)
Sanscrit 241	Kulpha, a disease.
Greek	Kolpos, Kolpou, or Colpos, Colpou, a fistulous ulcer that spreads under the skin.
Hindu 1600	Kalaf, a pimple on the face.
French	Claveau, a tag-sore, the rot.
Latin	Clavus, Clavi, a chancre or bubo.
English	Clap, to infect with venereal poison; a venereal
Gaelic	Clab, a gonorrhœa. [infection.]
Irish	Clabh, the mange, the itch.

No. 165. Hosa, Hosea, Hoshea, Oshea, Osee, Ause, Yhosa, Josue or Joshua; words derived from No. 7 Aoz, Es, Uz, Us or Hus, No. 46 Aoz, Uz, Us, Hus or Huz, No. 51 Hzo, Hasu, Asau, or Azay, No. 74 Aso or Esau, No. 120 Ysoh, Ishuah, Iesua or Jesua and No. 121 Ysoy, Isui, Iasui, or Jasui are included with this name.

English	Hash, a sloven. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Arabic 51	Aza, dirt, nastiness.
Quichua Peru	Usa, a louse.
Swedish	Osa, to emit an offensive smell, to stink.
Greek	Oze, a bad smell, stench, or stink, especially that of a bad breath.
Latin	Oze, a stinking breath.
English	Issue, a little ulcer, a flux, running or discharge.
Swahili A.	Usaha, matter, pus.
Turkish 510	Uyuz, the mange, the scab, the itch. [same.
Dahome A.	Aze, the itch; <i>Hwida</i> and <i>Mahi</i> , African, the
Welsh	Ysu, to itch.
Swahili A.	Oza, to rot.
Doai African	Oza, the small-pox.
Ngodsin A.	Eisa, the small-pox.
Arabic 1368	Wazah, <i>plural</i> Awzah, leprosy.

No. 166. Non or Nun, father of Joshua.

Egyptian 445	Nnanu, to defile.
Hindu 2087	Ninaya, a bug.
Malayan 347	Nanah, pus, corruption, matter, &c.
Fijian	Nana, pus.
Mende A.	Nono, the itch.

This chain of evidence tells its own tale so completely that we will proceed at once to the next branch of our subject.

It is always difficult to speak of the intentions of Providence, for we must necessarily talk very much in the dark upon such a subject; but it seems highly improbable that God, who certainly knows what He is about, and always must have known the result of His own deliberate and perfectly conceived plans, would have placed man on the earth and have taken so much pains to support him there, with a wish that men should exterminate each other. Some sort of elimination of the species may, no doubt, have been intended, as among all other forms of life, but He has provided plenty of suitable and self-adjusting ways for that, as, for instance, by means of epidemics and starvation as the result of dirt and idleness; it is not therefore conceivable that it is according to His original and primary

wish, that men should exterminate each other, and still less conceivable that it is His wish that they should do so by dishonourable means, such as by bad faith, by lying, by surprises and murderous assaults; for in this way the very worst races, unless exceptionally punished by Him, as, for instance, with pestilence and hereditary disease, might exterminate the best, and indeed all other races.

Now, this is the very way in which the Israelites, and other Shemites, have endeavoured to exterminate the rest of the world, and at times have even waged furious war with each other; this cannot have been the fundamental desire of Him who made all races, although He certainly has allowed it to go on. Moreover the world, even now, is large enough for all and to spare; so that the necessity for elimination of the species, by any other than the self-adjusting ways of epidemics and starvation as direct results of dirt and idleness, has not even yet arrived; and as the population is infinitely greater now than it was in the days when Shemites first began their career of lying, robbery, and murder, it follows that an elimination of the species by such means, not being necessary even now, must have been much less necessary then, and consequently more wanton and more sinful. In making this observation I do not allude to the destruction of human life by sacrificing victims on priestly altars, for although such a proceeding appears to civilised minds now, as it probably did to non-Shemite minds then, both barbarous and absurd, these people may, in some hazy condition of their superstitious nature, have considered it was the right and proper thing to do; but what I do allude to is the destruction of human life for greed and gain, whether it is a personal and individual matter of a savage in the wilds of Africa or America, dressed up with feathers and war paint, surprising another man in order to rob him; whether it is a London garotter, who, after prowling for days and nights, pounces upon his prey; or whether it is a body of trained ruffians, fifty or a hundred in a gang, or a hundred thousand in an army, who, being incited and led on by crafty villains, pounce upon other nations for the sake of plunder, aggrandising themselves by war, loot, and destruction, instead of honestly working for what they want, at home.

These things, I say, no matter how they may be dignified by the name of war, and the absurd term of glory, are barbarous, inhuman, and an offence to God and man. No set of men have hounded peoples on to war so much as priests have, and priestcraft has been throughout a Shemite speciality; it therefore is not astonishing that none have waged these wars of aggrandisement and plunder as the Shemites have, and much

as the poor wretches, who, at the bidding of their priests, have stolen forth to slaughter their fellow-men, may be to blame, the sin must rest infinitely more on those, who, for their own selfish and personal ends, leagued together, planned, schemed, and set them fighting. Those who formed the armies, and even the devastating hordes of savage barbarians, may have been men of various races, many of them duped, cajoled, or forced by circumstances to go with the rest, but those who schemed and caused the devastation were Shemites, as I shall show etymologically, and as may be traced historically.

Now, if I am right in considering that filth, and the disgusting group of diseases which I have now etymologically shown to be connected with it, and also to be a distinguishing speciality of the race of Shem, is not a necessary accompaniment of goodness, whatever it may be of such sanctity and holiness as soothsayers, prophets, fakirs, monks, and priests in general possess, I must certainly be still more right in considering that vice, ill-temper, paltriness, pride, idleness, avarice, cowardice, conspiracy, craft, lying, injuring, robbery, murder, and destruction, do not constitute a good man or race of men; yet these, I say, are the very essence of the Shemite nature, customs, and characteristics, and these, in the order I have mentioned them, shall form my fourth and last chain of evidence, concerning the Shemite race, which brings the matter home to the comprehension of all men, and consequently to a plain, practical, business-like conclusion.

For idolatry, and for superstitious practices, they, as a race, are answerable to God, and to Him alone; as soon as we of Ham have cleared ourselves of all participation in such habits, and modes of thought, as they have engendered among mankind, in the name of that preposterous hodge-podge which passes for religion, we have no further right of action in the matter, the rest is between them and their Maker.

For filth and foulness they are answerable to themselves, and though, by their breeding pestilence and epidemics, others have suffered besides themselves, the chief sufferers have always been those who, by their own dirty and, we may now say, Shemite habits, were predisposed to the pestilence and deserving of it; for, as a mere effect of cause, they had brought upon themselves the results of a law, ordained by the Creator when He laid down the Eternal principles upon which that which He had created should be regulated and governed. Such it is, and such it ever will be: hanging for murder may be abolished, imprisonment for theft may be discontinued, but the essentially dirty man shall be loathsome, unhealthy and diseased, as long as filthy folks exist.

For lying, robbery and murder the race of Shem is accountable, firstly to God, for injuring, and, as far as in them lay the power, destroying the result of God's work; secondly, to themselves, for it is ordained that those who lie, rob and murder shall trust no man, and therefore, as each man is the primary custodian of his own happiness, he is answerable to himself for all the doubts and fears he has by his own act brought upon himself; but, thirdly, he is accountable to the whole race of man, and therefore it is in this connection that it is perfectly, and legitimately, within the province of man to take action.

In the presence of this generation, and at the bar of all mankind, I impeach the race of Shem, not individually, but as a body; and I say that in the aggregate they are a race of tricksters, liars, robbers, and murderers; speaking in the name of the race of Ham, I say that they have imposed upon us in matters of religion, implanted superstition in our minds as far as they could, brought into our midst their filth and their diseases, worried us with their ill-tempers, annoyed us with their vanity and false pride, deceived us, robbed us, and committed murder among us, until the whole race of man has lost its self-esteem, and the honest pride which it is the right of a true heart to possess; I say that they are not fit company for plain, straight-forward, simple-minded, honourable, and industrious men; and, by the languages of the world, I will now prove that I accuse them justly, and with sufficient witness.

No. 1. Sm, Sam, Sem or Shem.

English	Same, shame. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
English	Shame, that which brings reproach and degrades a person in the estimation of others, ignominy, dishonour, disgrace.
Hindu 1406	Shum, disgraceful, vile.
Hebrew	Zmh or Zamh (זמה), wickedness, mischief, wicked devices, a heinous crime. Lev. xix. 29, the land has become full of <i>wickedness</i> . Ps. cxix. 150, that follow after <i>mischief</i> . Isaiah xxxii. 7, he devised <i>wicked devices</i> . Job xxx. 11, this is an <i>heinous crime</i> .
Arabic 596	Zam, vice.
Arabic 725	Suhum, grimness, crabbedness, austerity.
Arabic 725	Sahum, austere, stern, grim.
Arabic 763	Shams, shewing enmity.
Hebrew	Zam (זעם), to abhor. Prov. xxiv. 24, nations <i>shall abhor him</i> .

Hebrew	Zhm or Zahm (זחם), to abhor. [bread. Job xxxiii. 20, so that his life <i>abhorreth</i>
Icelandic	Sma, to scorn.
Turkish 705	Zemm, blame, censure, speaking in disparagement of.
Hindu 1145	Zamm, blame, reproach, accusation, detraction.
Hebrew	Zam (זם), rage, angry. [rage of. Hosea vii. 16, fall by the sword for <i>the</i> Prov. xxv. 23, <i>an angry</i> countenance.
Arabic 762	Shamm, becoming proud.
Arabic 659	Zamm, haughty, supercilious.
Hindu 1215	Zam or Zum, vanity, arrogance, presumption, assurance. [right.
Arabic 655	Zaaim, a boaster, pretending to what he has no
Polish	Szumiec, to bluster.
German	Saumen, to drawl, lag, or linger.
German	Saumer, a dawdler.
English	Saum, to walk lazily. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
QuichuaPeru	Sampa, lazy.
Hindu 1350	Sum, or 1406 Shum, a miser, a niggard.
Arabic 770	Shum, a miser, a niggard.
Polish	Zmowa, collusion, conspiracy.
Arabic 600	Zimm, confederates.
Hindu 1359	Sahim, a partner.
Sanscrit 1035	Samyu, to join together, to combine.
Egyptian 494	Sem, to combine.
Egyptian 494	Sema, to conspire.
Egyptian 508	Sam, or 772 Sm, to combine, to unite.
Egyptian 508	Sami, to combine, to conspire, conspiring.
Egyptian 508	Sem, a conspirator.
Egyptian 508	Sam, or 478 Semi, conspirators.
Persian 676	Sama, a covenant, an oath. [ery.
Malayan 185	Semu, deceit, guile, secret machinations, treach-
Arabic 807	Zawm, a defrauding, an injuring.
Arabic 808	Zaym, defrauding.
Welsh	Somi, to balk, to disappoint.
Persian 762	Sham, deceit, fraud, trick.
English	Sham, a trick, fraud, device, imposture; to delude with false pretences, to counterfeit, cheat, deceive.
English	Sham, to humbug. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Arabic 715	Summaha, or 715 Sumayha, a lie.
Arabic 650	Zahm, a crowd, a throng.
Arabic 827	Zam, noise, clamour.
Ife African	Dsoma, a sword.
Hindu 1358	Sahm, an arrow.

Arabic 725	Sahm, <i>plural</i> Siham, an arrow.	
Brahui	Sum, an arrow.	
French	Zaim, a Zaim or Turkish soldier.	
Italian	Zaimo, a Turkish horse-soldier.	
Bulanda A.	Som, war.	[773.]
Coptic	Zoome, to throw down, to disturb. (Bunsen, v.	
Zulu Kafir	Zuma, to take by surprise, come suddenly upon.	
Galla African	Same, to plunder, to rob.	
Egyptian 569	Shem, tribute.	
Hindu 1358	Sahmana (<i>imperative</i> Sahma), to frighten.	
Hindu 1358	Sahm, fear, dread.	
Arabic 808	Zaym, injustice, oppression.	
Greek	Zemia, loss, damage.	
Greek	Zemioo, to cause loss, to do damage to anyone.	
Latin	Zamia, detriment, damage.	
Accadian	Zum, to destroy.	
Assyrian	Simmu, destruction.	
Persian 676	Sam, destruction.	
Hebrew	Smh or Samh (שמה), desolation.	[tion.
	2 Chron. xxx. 7, gave them up to <i>desola-</i>	
	Jeremiah li. 43, her cities are a <i>desolation</i> .	

No. 2. Aylm, Ilam, Elam or Helam.

Arabic 145	Alaam, most vile, base.	
Icelandic	Olmr, savage, furious: as " <i>Olmr kykvendi</i> , a "savage beast."	
Zulu Kafir	Ilamba, words of reproach, or abuse of all kinds.	
Anglo-Saxon	Waelm, or Wylm, anger, rage, feud.	
Arabic 145	Ilaam, doing any mean, dirty work; showing oneself in a contemptible light; begetting children of the same wretched principles.	
Arabic 145	Alaam, sordid.	
Arabic 151	Alumat, meanness, avarice.	
Greek	Alema, a subtle, wily fellow.	
Arabic 1379	Waylimat, or Waylumat, sly, cunning.	
Arabic 150	Almaaiy, or 1417 Yalmaaiy, a liar.	
Danish	Almue, the mob, rabble, riff-raff or multitude.	
Greek	Oulamos, Oulamou, a band, a throng of warriors.	
French Romn	Ielme, defensive armour for the head.	
French Romn	Elme, a casque, or defensive armour for the	
Norman	Elm, a helmet.	[head.
French Romn	Helme, armour for the head, a casque with a vizor. (Supplement.)	
Anglo-Saxon	Helm, a helmet.	
Polish	Helm, a helmet or morion.	

Spanish	Yelmo, a helmet.	[to grass.
Zulu Kafir	Hloma, to arm and prepare for war, to set fire	
Zulu Kafir	Elama, to come upon suddenly or unexpectedly.	
Arabic 150	Ilmaa, coming in the darkness of night, stealing, carrying off.	
Arabic 489	Hullam, blood shed with impunity.	

No. 3 Asur will be considered with No. 75 Isra-el.

No. 4. Arpkad or Arphaxad. As in each of the previous chains of evidence, I have found no words, bearing on this part of the subject, in which all the elements of the above name are preserved; the nearest I know of being the Greek words *Arpax*, "a robber," and *Arpazo*, *Arpaxo*, "to plunder."

No. 5. Lod, Laud or Lud; words derived from No. 34 Lot or Loth are included with this name.

Sanscrit 861	Ladda, a wretch, a villain, a bad man.
Icelandic	Lydda, a naughty person.
French	Laid, naughty.
Italian	Laido, wicked.
Danish	Lyde, a fault, guilt, shame.
Icelandic	Lyti, a fault, a flaw, a deformity.
French Romn	Let, a bad action, a crime.
French Romn	Lait, ignominy, crime, sin.
Hindu 1776	Lat, bad habits.
Persian 1071	Lot, a harsh, disagreeable youth.
Swedish	Led, disagreeable, offensive, cross, abominable.
Arabic 107	Lawad, being perverse, obstinate, refractory.
Welsh	Llid, wrath, anger, indignation.
Anglo-Saxon	Lath, hateful, evil, destructive, detrimental, unpleasant.
English	Lathe, hateful. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
English	Lothe, hateful, perverse. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Anglo-Saxon	Laeththan, to hate.
Anglo-Saxon	Laeththe, hatred, injury.
Scotch	Leth, hatred. [bully.
Arabic 1072	Lutiy, an impudent, forward fellow, a bravo, a
English	Lade, to abuse much. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
French Romn	Laid, insult, affront; insulting, outrageous; an outrage.
French Romn	Lait, affront, insult, outrage.
French Romn	Let, or Lette, an offence whether against one's body or reputation, an affront.

Fijian	Leti, to dispute about.
English	Lite, strife. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
English	Lout, a mean, awkward fellow.
Malayan 300	Lata, or Letta, mean, low, base.
Welsh	Llyth, base, low. [<i>solete</i> .]
English	Lewed, or Lewd, vile, ignorant. (Wright's <i>Ob-</i>
Arabic 1073	Lahd, ignoble.
Danish	Lad, idle, lazy, slothful.
Welsh	Llod, inert.
Swedish	Lat, lazy, idle, slothful.
Scotch	Lowttie, heavy and inactive.
Icelandic	Leti, laziness, sloth.
Icelandic	Lata, to be slow.
Icelandic	Lati, the lazy one.
Icelandic	Latr, slow, lazy.
Anglo-Saxon	Laet, or Lat, slow, tardy.
Malayan 300	Letah, lethargic, languid.
Scotch	Lute, a sluggard.
Welsh	Llwth, greed, greediness.
Arabic 1073	Lahd, sordid.
Irish	Luidhim, I swear solemnly.

Memo: It will be remembered that, as explained in Chapter II., all verbs are entered in the Irish Dictionary in the first person singular of the present indicative, and that the final *im*, which merely denotes that part of the verb, is dropped in other tenses, and does not form part of the root.

Sanscrit 873	Lotya, or 871 Letya, to deceive or cheat.
ManchuTartar	Laitambi, to disappoint anyone of what he had a right to expect, to impose on him, to put upon another's shoulders a bad action done by oneself.
Arabic 1075	Layt, defrauding.
Anglo-Saxon	Lot, a device, deceit.
Anglo-Saxon	Lote, crafty, perverse.
Anglo-Saxon	Leti, crafty.
Scotch	Lait, a trick.
English	Leet, to feign. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .) [<i>solete</i> .]
English	Let, to counterfeit, to pretend. (Wright's <i>Ob-</i>
Fijian	Leta, to prevaricate, not to tell correctly.
Irish	Laith, a multitude.
Gaelic	Laith, a multitude.
Gaelic	Lad, a crowd.
English	Loud, noisy, clamorous.

Horpa Thibet	Lda, an arrow.
Assyrian	Littu, a sword.
English	Lote, or Loute, or Lute, to lurk, to lie concealed. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Anglo-Saxon	Lutan, to lurk, to lie hid.
Persian 1052	Latu, a trap, a snare.
Italian	Lotta, any contest or dispute.
Italian	Lottare, to fight.
French	Lutte, a scuffle, a contest, strife.
French	Lutter, to scuffle, buffet, fight.
Spanish	Lid, a combat or contention in which two or more persons engage.
Arabic 1060	Ladd, contending with animosity, being a for- midable enemy.
Cornish	Luid, battle array. (Borlase.)
Welsh	Lluedda, to wage war.
Welsh	Lluedd, warfare, the being in arms.
Welsh	Lluydda, or Lluyddu, to raise an army, to wage war. [fare.
Welsh	Lluydd, an assembled army, battle array, war-
French Romn	Lide, a machine used in war for hurling stones into a besieged city.
Italian	Laido, dishonest.
Norman	Leyed, or Leyde, heinous hurt, hurtful.
Sanscrit 860	Lad, to harass or annoy.
Latin	Lædo, to offend, to trouble, to annoy, to injure.
Dutch	Leed, harm, hurt, offence, injury.
German	Leid, wrong, injury, harm.
Arabic 1073	Lahd, oppressing, overwhelming.
Polish	Ltuy, awful, dreadful, formidable.
Welsh	Llaith, slaughter.

No. 6. Arm or Aram; words derived from No. 49 Arm or Aram are included with this name.

English	Harm, moral wrong, evil, mischief, wickedness.
Arabic 1390	Harum, malignant, bad.
Arabic 846	Auram, being malignant, of corrupted morals, impudent, saucy.
Hindu 953	Harami, wicked, atrocious.
French	Harmier, to brandish a weapon at a person, threatening to strike him with it.
Arabic 831	Aarim, violent, of a bad disposition.
Icelandic	Armr, wicked, vile: as " <i>En arma kerling</i> , the "vile old witch."

Arabic 850	Aarim, ungrateful, petulant, malignant, corrupted.
Arabic 850	Aarm, being headstrong, malignant and saucy.
Arabic 189	Ihrimmaa, being contentious.
English	Yarme, to scold. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
French Romn	Arramie, accusation, spite. [another.
French Romn	Aremair, to spread injurious reports against
Scotch	Hairm, to dwell upon a trifling fault or misfortune, so as continually to refer to it and to upbraid the defaulter or sufferer with it.
Swedish	Harm, anger, spleen, vexation.
Arabic 1363	Waram, being angry, enraged.
Arabic 475	Haram, brawling, squabbling.
French Romn	Aramir, to take oath, to swear.
Hebrew	Arom (ערום), subtle, crafty. Genesis iii. 1, the serpent was more <i>subtle</i> than any beast of the field. Job. v. 12, the devices of <i>the crafty</i> .
Hebrew	Arm or Aram (ערום), subtilly. 1 Sam. xxiii. 22, he dealeth very <i>subtilly</i> . Ps. lxxxiii. 3, they have taken <i>crafty</i> counsel.
Hebrew	Armh or Aramh (ערמה), wilily, with guile. Joshua ix. 4, they did work <i>wilily</i> . Exod. xxi. 24, to slay him <i>with guile</i> .
Swedish	Harma, to counterfeit, to imitate.
French Romn	Arramir, to promise to serve another without having the intention of doing so.
Hindu 953	Harami, a rascal, a cheat.
Icelandic	Hraumi, a noisy fellow.
Norman	Arramir, to assemble.
Arabic 184	Awram, a crowd.
Polish	Hurma, in crowds, in a body, by heaps.
English	Army, a collection of men armed for war.
French	Armee, an army.
Gaelic	Arm, an army.
Irish	Arm, an army.
Arabic 184	Awram, a military host bristling with arms.
Persian 61	Iram, name of the inventor of instruments of war.
OkamAfrican	Irom, a sword.
Pati African	Irom, a bow.
Latin	Arma, arms, all kinds of weapons, battle, war.
Latin	Armo, to provide or take up arms, to stir up war.
French	Arme, a weapon, troops, warfare, war.
French	Armer, to fit out with arms, to take up arms.
Norman	Arme, a weapon.

Irish	Airm, arms, weapons.
Irish	Arm, a weapon, arms.
Irish	Armach, slaughter, a slaughterer.
Irish	Armaim, I arm. [weapons.
Gaelic	Arm, to arm, provide with arms; also arms,
English	Arm, to furnish or equip with weapons, to provide or take up weapons of war.
French Romn	Herm, a casque, armour for the head. (Supple-
Greek	Arma, a war chariot. [ment.)
French Romn	Aramir, to attack.
French Romn	Aramie, fury, rage, declared war, carnage.
Swahili A.	Haramia, a pirate, a robber.
Arabic 472	Haramiy, a robber, an assassin.
Turkish 648	Harami, a thief, a robber.
Hindu 954	Harami, a robber, an assassin.
MoorishArab	Haram, a thief. (Borrow's <i>Spanish Gypsies</i> , vol. 2, page 122.)
Arabic 852	Aarim, a calamity, misfortune.
Anglo-Saxon	Hearm, or Harm, harm, hurt, damage, calamity.
Anglo-Saxon	Yrmian, to afflict, to torment, to render desolate or miserable, to harm.
English	Arm, harm. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .) [injury.
English	Harm, to hurt, injure or damage; detriment,
Hebrew	Hrm or Haram (חַרַם), to destroy utterly. Numbers xxi. 2, I will <i>utterly destroy</i> their cities. Deut. iii. 6, we <i>utterly destroyed</i> them. Judges xxi. 11, ye shall <i>utterly destroy</i> every male.
Arabic 61	Arim, consuming, destroying.
Greek	Eremia, a solitude, a wilderness, a being waste, or a being laid waste, destitution.
Greek	Eremos, Ereme, desolate, abandoned, deserted,
Greek	Eremoo, to lay waste, to destroy. [waste.
Greek	Eremotes, one who lays waste, a ravager.
Spanish	Yermo, a desert, a waste without cultivation.
Italian	Ermo, a desert.
French Romn	Herm, or Herme, uncultivated land, a desert.
French Romn	Erme, or Herme, land which is uncultivated, neither ploughed nor sown, abandoned land. Provençal—Erm. Languedoc—Erm. Low Latin—Ermus.

No. 7 Uz, Aoz, Us or Es will be considered with No. 165
Ause or Hosa.

No. 8. Ul, Ieoul, Hula, Hul or Chul.

Badaga I	Holla, bad.
Javanese	Hala, bad.
French Romn	Aule, bad, sly, crafty.
Swedish	Illa, bad, ill.
Icelandic	Illr, bad, evil, wicked, ill: as " <i>Ill-fengr</i> , ill-natured; <i>Ill-lift</i> , a wicked life."
English	Ill, bad or evil in a general sense; contrary to good, physical or moral; evil; wicked; wrong; iniquitous.
Scotch	Wyle, wicked.
Persian 1381	Hala, a bad fellow, a corrupter, a destroyer, an author of evil.
Persian 192	Ahul, a vice.
Swahili A.	Ila, a defect.
ManchuTartar	Oueile, a fault, a crime.
Persian 152	Alidan, to commit a crime.
ManchuTartar	Elei, from bad to worse.
ManchuTartar	Elei-elei, continually from bad to worse.
Gaelic	Oil, infamy, reproach.
Irish	Oil, infamy, scandal.
Irish	Ail, a disgrace.
Hindu 1655	Khal, a worthless or malicious person.
Arabic 545	Khawlaa, a wicked, dissolute youth.
Arabic 985	Kahl, being ungrateful for benefits, inhuman; using one shamefully and ungratefully in word [or action.
Turkish 674	Khali, barefaced, shameless.
Arabic 534	Khalia, wicked.
Anglo-Saxon	Gal, wicked.
Cornish	Goall, evil, wicked. (Borlase.)
Irish	Cuil, wicked.
Sanscrit 329	Cela, bad, vile, wicked.
Hindu 845	Chali, roguish, wicked, mischievous.
Fijian	Cala, to err, to be in error.
English	Quail, to go wrong. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Malayan 283	Gawal, guilty of misdemeanour.
Persian 534	Khulwa, disgraced, infamous.
Malayan 121	Chulu, infamy, reproach.
Malayan 115	Chela, imperfection, blemish, blame.
Icelandic	Galli, a fault, a flaw, a drawback.
Zulu Kafir	Cala, guilt, fault, blame.
Arabic 530	Khall, evil, wickedness.
Accadian	Khul, sin.
Irish	Col, sin, wickedness.
Irish	Coill, sin, iniquity.

French Romn	Collee, wickedness.
Hebrew	Kyly (כילי), a churl. Isa. xxxii. 5, the vile person shall be no more called liberal, nor <i>the churl</i> said to be bountiful.
Scotch	Cawlie, a contemptuous name for a man.
Arabic 992	Kalih, frowning, crabbed, austere.
Irish	Gaill, a surly look.
Gaelic	Gaill, or Goill, a sulky look.
Scotch	Goulie, sulky, scowling.
Turkish 677	Khuyly, sulky, obstinate or passionate.
Swahili A.	Kali, savage, cross, fierce, severe.
Welsh	Cuelli, outrageousness, savageness.
Welsh	Cuall, one who is a mixture of a fool and a savage; also dangerous, fierce.
Welsh	Hyll, savage, wild, fierce.
Cornish	Hyll, fierce. (Borlase.)
Irish	All, wild.
Arabic 873	Aalah, being of a malignant mind.
Arabic 1397	Halaa, or Halia, extremely impatient.
Scotch	Hewl, a cross-grained, mischievous person.
Scotch	Heelie, crabbed, ill-tempered, troublesome.
English	Huly, peevish, fretful. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Danish	Ialou, jealous, suspicious.
Bambarra A.	Kelia, jealous.
Arabic 974	Kila, hating, detesting.
Arabic 974	Kalaa, hatred.
Arabic 945	Kali, one who hates, a hater.
Hebrew	Gal (גל), to abhor. Lev. xxvi. 43, their soul <i>abhorred</i> my statutes. [mind.]
English	Gall, rancour, malignity, anger, bitterness of
Arabic 889	Ghaailat, <i>plural</i> Ghawaail, a secret grudge, malignity.
Arabic 900	Ghill, hatred, malice, envy, malevolence, perfidy, fraud, treachery.
Hindu 1474	Ghill, hatred, malice, envy.
Arabic 145	Ill, enmity, hatred.
English	Ill, to slander, to reproach. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Anglo-Saxon	Oll, or Hol, detraction, slander.
Sanscrit 274	Khala, mischief-making.
Arabic 974	Kallaa, one who rakes up the ashes of the dead.
Mandingo A.	Kelleh, to affront or an affront.
Zulu Kafir	Qolo, insolence, overbearing conduct.
English	Gale, a taunt or gibe. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
English	Gall, a sarcasm; to say galling sarcastic things; vexation, trouble. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)

Cornish	Geyll, to scoff. (Borlase.)
Arabic 901	Ghal, or Ghil, rudeness, asperity.
Hindu 2207	Hela, disrespect, contempt.
Sanscrit 1177	Hela, disrespect, contempt.
Irish	Oille, reviling, upbraiding. (Supplement.)
English	Hale, to vex, to worry. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Welsh	Cylu, to vex, to find fault, to blame.
Malayan 115	Chela, to reproach, to throw a slur upon.
Dutch	Kullen, to rail at.
English	Cawl, to bully. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
English	Call, to scold. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Scotch	Goul, to scold.
Welsh	Gweli, abusive language, contumely. [sion.
Hindu 1679	Gali, abuse, an abusive or contumacious expres-
Greek	Cholao, to be angry, to rage.
Greek	Chole, bitter anger, wrath.
French Romn	Chole, anger, bilious passion.
Norman	Chole, choler.
Irish	Gaoil, boiling anger.
Irish	Goill, a swollen angry face.
Scotch	Ill, angry.
Sanscrit 1177	Hel, to be angry.
English	Woolly, out of temper. (<i>Slang</i> .)
Persian 1376	Wala, or Walla, anger, rage, force, violence.
Hindu 2120	Wal, revenge.
Arabic 873	Aalah, quarrelling.
WolofAfrican	Hhulo, a quarrel, squabble or dispute; also to
Sanscrit 211	Kalaha, strife, quarrel. [disagree.
Sanscrit 212	Kali, dissension.
Hindu 1602	Kalah, a quarrel.
Malayan 262	Kalai, strife, contention.
Scotch	Galyie, to brawl.
Scotch	Collie, to domineer over, to wrangle. [<i>lete</i> .)
English	Cully, a worthless, base fellow. (Wright's <i>Obso-</i>
Zulu Kafir	Cilo, anything mean, base, or disgraceful.
Hebrew	Klh or Kalh (קלה), base, to be despised, to seem vile. Isa. iii. 5, <i>the base</i> against the honourable. Prov. xii. 9, <i>he that is despised</i> . Deut. xxv. 3, when thy brother <i>should seem</i> <i>vile</i> unto thee.
Sanscrit 274	Khala, low, base, inferior.
Sanscrit 276	Khulla, low, mean.
Arabic 972	Kaal, base.
Arabic 1018	Kila, vile, abject, sordid.
Welsh	Gwill, a vagabond.

Welsh	Gwael, low, base, vile, ignoble.
English	Gule, to boast, to sneer. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Hindu 1505	Kal, boasting, egotism. [ness.
Arabic 505	Khal, being proud ; conceit, arrogance, haughti-
Arabic 548	Khayl, being proud.
Arabic 548	Khayal, arrogance, pride.
Italian	Chiella, pride, vanity.
Scotch	Heily, proud.
Icelandic	Haela, to boast, to vaunt.
Arabic 872	Auluw, behaving proudly.
Arabic 151	Alw, becoming proud.
Arabic 152	Uliy, becoming proud.
Irish	Uaill, pride, vanity.
Gaelic	Uaill, pride, conceit, boasting.
Scotch	Holl, to employ oneself in a sluggish, low, dirty manner.
Sanscrit 130	Ali, idle, useless.
Arabic 505	Khali, idle.
Quichua Peru	Quella, lazy.
Arabic 994	Kahil, lazy, idle.
Turkish 913	Kyahil, lazy, slothful.
Hindu 1545	Kahil, lazy, indolent.
Hindu 1656	Kahal, sloth, indolence.
Swahili A.	Kawilia, to loiter about a business.
Welsh	Gwall, neglect, heedlessness.
Anglo-Saxon	Gaelan, to hinder, delay, neglect, &c.
English	Coll, to run about idly. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Scotch	Collie, a lounge, one who hunts for a dinner.
French	Goulu, greedy, gluttonous.
Zulu Kafir	Golo, greediness.
Mandara A.	Gala, greedy.
Arabic 1376	Walua, greedy ; avidity.
N'goala A.	Aloho, greedy.
Quichua Peru	Hillu, gluttonous.
Latin	Heluo, or Helluo, a glutton, a gormandiser.
Arabic 1397	Halaa, avarice.
Polish	Ciulac, Cuilam, to scrape up, save, lay by ; I scrape up, &c.
Arabic 972	Kaal, a miser.
Arabic 1013	Kaal, a rich miser.
Arabic 1035	Kayyul, timid, pusillanimous.
English	Quail, to sink into dejection, to become cast down, to cower. (Webster's <i>Dictionary</i> by Goodrich and Porter.)
Zulu Kafir	Gwala, cowardice.
Arabic 1397	Hulaa, cowardice.

- Arabic 1397 Halaa, shameful cowardice.
 Fijian Yalowai, cowardly.
 Persian 145 Al, a plot.
 French Romn Cole, a conspiracy.
 French Romn Helle, a seditious assembly.
 Dutch Heul, a complotting or confederacy. (H. Hexham's *Dutch Dictionary* by D. Manly, Rotterdam, 1675-8.)
 French Allier, to combine, to unite.
 French Allie, bound together.
 French Allie, an ally.
 Hebrew Alh (אלה), an oath, to swear.
 Gen. xxvi. 28, let there be now *an oath* betwixt us.
 Hosea x. 4, *swearing* falsely in making a covenant.
 Swahili A. Walai, the most common Swahili oath.
 Arabic 152 Aliya, an oath.
 Arabic 145 Ill, an oath.
 Arabic 199 Ialaa, swearing.
 Hindu 1523 Kaul, an agreement, contract, or affirmation.
 Gaelic Geall, a vow, pledge, promise, &c.
 Cornish Gele, to swear. (Borlase.)
 Polish Klac, to swear: "*Klne*, I swear."
 Mandingo A. Kolli, to swear.
 Zulu Kafir Qili, a crafty, wily person.
 Spanish Chulo, an artful, sly, cunning fellow.
 Arabic 974 Kallaa, a sycophant, whisperer, tale-bearer,
 Persian 906 Ghol, a rogue, rascal. [slanderer.
 Dutch Guil, a rascal.
 Hindu 1750 Ghulau, alluring, deceitful.
 Persian 1019 Kalla, faithless, insincere, dishonest.
 Cornish Kall, crafty. (Borlase.)
 Cornish Cal, cunning. (Borlase.)
 Irish Caill, a trick.
 Hindu 1596 Kala, art, trick.
 Sanscrit 211 Kalaha, deceit.
 Sanscrit 211 Kala, fraud.
 Persian 1049 Gol, fraud, deceit.
 Persian 1036 Gal, deceit, fraud, imposture.
 Turkish 841 Ghill, deceit in professed friendship.
 Hindu 1474 Ghill, perfidy, fraud, trick.
 French Romn Ghile, subtilty, deception, trickery, fraud.
 French Romn Guille, or Guill, trick, deception, treachery.
 English Guile, craft, cunning, artifice, duplicity, deceit.
 French Romn Collee, flattery, deceit.

Sanscrit 332	Chala, fraud, deceit, deception, sham, trick, stratagem, wickedness.
Hindu 928	Chhal, fraud, trick, deception, knavery, artifice, evasion, subterfuge, pretence.
Hindu 882	Chal, failure in performing a promise.
Hindu 882	Chal, to beguile.
English	Cull, to cheat. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
English	Choile, to over-reach. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
English	Cully, to deceive, to trick, to cheat or impose on.
Scotch	Culye, to cajole.
English	Gull, to deceive, cheat, trick or defraud.
	Old French—Guiller. [<i>Obsolete</i> .]
English	Gyle, to deceive, also deceit, guile. (Wright's
Anglo-Saxon	Gelewan, to betray, to deceive, to injure.
Anglo-Saxon	Geleah, betrayed, &c.
Dutch	Kullen, to cheat, to impose on. [fellow.]
Scotch	Hule, a mischievous or a hollow unprincipled
Swahili A.	Hila, a device, a deceit, a stratagem.
Arabic 501	Hayl, craft, wile.
Arabic 499	Hawl, fraud, deceit, craft, wile.
Arabic 499	Hawilat, craft, wile, finesse.
Arabic 499	Hiwal, craft, wile; tricks.
Arabic 499	Huwal, or Hawla, very sly.
Persian 145	Al, fraud, treachery, deceit.
Turkish 481	Al, fraud, deceit, stratagem.
Turkish 661	Hile, a trick, fraud or deceit.
Hindu 969	Hila, deceit, trick, wile, artifice, pretence.
Hindu 967	Haul, deceit.
French Romn	Wille, deception, knavery.
French Romn	Willer, to deceive, to cheat.
Anglo-Saxon	Wile, a wile, craftiness.
English	Wile, a trick or stratagem practised for ensnaring or deception; also to deceive, to beguile.
Coptic	Hal, to deceive. (Bunsen, v. 753.)
Turkish 509	Oyalamak, to put a person off with vain promises
Icelandic	Haela, to flatter. [or excuses.]
Icelandic	Hol, flattery.
Scotch	Whilly, or Whully, to gull, to circumvent by
Arabic 1376	Wala, telling a lie. [wheedling.]
Arabic 1353	Walia, a liar.
Manchu Tartar	Holo, deceitful words, artifice, a lie
Hindu 882	Chal, departure from truth.
Sanscrit 211	Kalaha, falsehood.
French	Colle, a fib, an untruth.
French Romn	Cole, a lie.
Zincali	Challu, a lie.

French Romn	Guille, or Guill, a lie.
Bambarra A.	Kalo, a lie.
Arabic 974	Kallaa, a liar.
Norman	Coiller, to assemble, to collect.
Fijian	Qele, to crowd together.
Hebrew	Khl or Khal (קהל), a company, congregation, an assembly, a multitude. [bucklers.
	Ezek. xxxviii. 4, a great company with
	Ps. xxvi. 5, the congregation of evil doers.
	Gen. xlix. 6, come not thou into their secret, unto their assembly he thou not united. [people.
	Jer. xlv. 15, a great multitude, even all the
Hindu 1009	Khail, a multitude.
Sanscrit 240	Kula, a multitude, a lot, a gang; as " <i>caurasya-kula</i> , a gang of thieves."
Hindu 1478	Ghul, a gang, a crowd.
Gaelic	Goil, a swarm.
Turkish 932	Ghele, a flock or herd.
Persian 1046	Gala, a crowd, a bevy.
Greek	Eilo, Eillo, or Illo, to crowd, to throng together, to assemble, to crowd thickly together.
French	Huaille, a mob, the populace.
Spanish	Ahillo, a gang or company. (J. Baretti's <i>Spanish and English Dictionary</i> , London, 1786.)
Greek	Ile or Eile, a crowd, band or troop of men.
Irish	Ile, a crowd, a multitude.
Gaelic	Il, a multitude.
Irish	Ell, a multitude.
Zulu Kafir	Hlo, to be mixed up confusedly.
Hindu 2184	Halla, uproar, tumult.
Hindu 1473	Ghul, noise, din, outcry, tumult.
Malayan	Gawul, to confuse, embroil, put into disorder.
English	Coil, a tumult, noise or bustle.
English	Quoil, a tumult. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Gaelic	Gleo, a fight, uproar or tumult.
Hindu 1475	Ghulu, rebellion, commotion.
Zulu Kafir	Kali, arms, weapons.
Irish	Ail, arms, weapons.
Gaelic	Ail, weapons.
TumuAfrican	Ele, plural Yele, a bow.
Kisekise A.	Hali, a bow.
WolofAfrican	Hhala, a bow.
Mandenga A.	Kala, a bow. <i>Wolof</i> , <i>Dsalunka</i> , <i>Kankanka</i> <i>Bambara</i> , <i>Kono</i> , <i>Tene</i> , African, the same.
Toma African	Kilea, a bow.

Soso African	Kalla, a bow.
Kabunga A.	Kalo, a bow.
Basunde A.	Kalo, a quiver.
Housa A.	Koli, a quiver.
Kanem A.	Koli, a quiver.
Soso African	Kulla, an arrow.
Sgau-karen S.	Khli, an arrow.
Basa African	Eila, <i>plural</i> Aila, an arrow.
Abadsa A.	Ale, a spear.
Banyun A.	Gual, a spear.
Bambarra A.	Keley, an army.
Hebrew	Hyl (חיל), a band of men, an army. [<i>of men.</i> 1 Sam. x. 26, there went with him <i>a band</i> 2 Kings xxv. 5, <i>the army</i> of the Chaldees. 2 Chron. xxiv. 24, <i>the army</i> of the Syrians.
Irish	Ell, a battle.
Bambarra A.	Kelley, battle.
Bambarra A.	Kele, to fight.
Malayan 262	Kalai, a combat.
Sanscrit 274	Khala, a contest, a battle.
Sanscrit 211	Kalaha, or 212 Kali, battle, war.
Mandenga A.	Kele, war. <i>Dsalunka, Kankanka, Bambara,</i> and <i>Kono</i> , African, the same.
Kabunga A.	Kelo, war.
Solima A.	Gale, and Galla, war.
Gio African	Gulu, war.
Gaelic	Goill, war.
Irish	Goill, war, fight.
Irish	Gal, warfare, battle.
Gaelic	Gal, warfare, slaughter.
Arabic 908	Ghilat, <i>plural</i> Ghiyal, an unexpected and treacherous attack.
Arabic 889	Ghaailat, <i>plural</i> Ghawaail, an unfair attack.
Zulu Kafir	Wela, to fall upon, attack, pounce on as a hawk.
Hindu 2149	Wahla, an attack or onset.
Hindu 2184	Halla, an assault, an onset.
Hindu 964	Halla, an assault, onset, or attack.
Sanscrit 86	Alayya, an assailant.
Ako African	Olle, a thief.
Manchu Tartar	Houla, or Houla holo, a thief.
French Romn	Holly, a man who robs and leads a bad life.
Ako African	Ole, to steal.
Gaelic	Eil, to rob.
Malayan 122	Chelo, to steal, purloin.
Turkish 632	Chalmak, to steal.
Irish	Coilleadh, infringing, plundering.

Irish	Coillim, I violate, plunder, or trespass.	
French	Gueuler, to seize.	
English	Gallow, to fright or terrify.	[injure.
English	Gall, to tease, vex, chagrin, annoy, harass, or	
Arabic 1016	Kall, injustice, oppression.	[labour.
Zulu Kafir	Kahla, to oppress, as by enforcing excessive	
Zulu Kafir	Kwela, to oppress, trouble, distress.	
Turkish 838	Ghaile, any cause of anxiety.	
Hindu 1741	Ghal, mischief.	
Hindu 1741	Ghala, calamity, misfortune.	
Zulu Kafir	Cala, a harm, hurt.	
Irish	Cle, evil, injury.	
Bambarra A.	Koli, loss.	
Cornish	Coll, loss. (Borlase.)	
Welsh	Coll, loss, damage.	
Gaelic	Call, loss, damage, detriment, calamity.	
Irish	Ill, evil, ruin.	
Gaelic	Ill, ill, ruin.	
English	Ill, misfortune, calamity, whatever annoys, im-	
	pairs happiness, or prevents success.	
Anglo-Saxon	Wol, mischief, severity.	
Hindu 2154	Wail, calamity, reprisal, revenge.	
Arabic 195	Ihal, afflicting, distressing.	
English	Ail, to trouble, to affect with uneasiness either	
	in body or mind.	
Scotch	Ill, to hurt or injure.	
Icelandic	Illa, to harm one.	
Greek	Oulios, Oulia, pernicious, hurtful, deadly.	
Hindu 2164	Hail, terrible, horrible.	
Turkish 1117	Hail, terrible, frightful.	
Arabic 1381	Haail, terrible, horrible, frightful.	
Arabic 1406	Hawl, terrifying, striking with horror.	
Hindu 2202	Haul, terror, horror.	
Cornish	Awayl, a tragedy.	
Anglo-Saxon	Hwael, slaughter.	
Anglo-Saxon	Wael, slaughter, carnage, death.	
English	Wale, death, slaughter. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)	
GallaAfrican	Kale, to slaughter.	
Irish	Gail, slaughter.	
Gaelic	Gail, slaughter, bloodshed.	
Accadian	Gul, or Kul, to destroy.	
QuichuaPeru	Ccallani, to break.	
Greek	Klao, to break, to break in pieces.	
Arabic 906	Ghawl, assaulting unexpectedly, overcoming	
	and destroying.	
Arabic 906	Ghul, destruction, ruin.	

Arabic 975	Kala, overturning, ruining.
Gaelic	Coll, destruction.
Gaelic	Caoile, trouble, destruction.
Irish	Coll, destruction, ruin.
Cornish	Golli, to destroy. (Borlase.)
English	Quell, to crush, to subdue; also murder.
Greek	Olluo, to destroy, consume, make an end of, kill.
Greek	Oloos, Oloe, destructive, destroying, hurtful, deadly, murderous.
Irish	Ill, destruction.
Welsh	Eilliaw, to exterminate.
Arabic 975	Kala, extirpating.
Turkish 869	Kali, one who pulls up or out, or who extirpates.
Hebrew	Klh or Kalh (כלה), to destroy utterly, to consume. Lev. xxvi. 44, to <i>destroy</i> them utterly. 2 Chron. xxxi. 1, until they <i>had utterly destroyed</i> them all. Exod. xxxii. 12, to slay them in the mountains and <i>consume</i> them from the face of the earth.
Fijian	Qali, to <i>kovea a bokola</i> (<i>viz.</i> to snatch or take by force the dead body of an enemy slain in war, which is designed to be eaten. <i>See</i> <i>Fijian Dictionary</i> under <i>Kovea</i> and <i>Bokola</i> .)
Turkish 641	Chul, a desert.

No. 9. Gthr, Gather, Guether or Gater; words derived from No. 57 Ktorh, Ketura, Cetura or Chettoura (*wife of Abraham*) are included with this name.

Arabic 547	Khaytaaur, a woman of a bad disposition.
Arabic 547	Khaytarua, a restless woman.
Hindu 860	Chator, wicked, sinful.
Turkish 838	Ghaddar, an iniquitous unjust dealer, a cruel unconscionable person.
Turkish 838	Ghadr, injustice, &c.
Fijian	Cadri, obstinate, stubborn.
English	Ketter, peevish, perverse. (<i>Wright's Obsolete</i> .)
Hindu 1557	Katar, cruel, relentless.
Hindu 1560	Kathor, cruel, callous, severe, relentless.
Sanscrit 196	Kathora, severe, cruel, hard-hearted.
Arabic 891	Ghadr, malevolence, malignity, villany, ingratitude, injury.

Welsh	Gwatwar, to mock, to deride, to scorn.
Fijian	Cidroï, impudent, not respectful ; taking things without asking.
Turkish 867	Katir, an impudent little upstart.
Arabic 528	Khatir, a threat.
Fijian	Kudrn, to grunt, to grumble.
Polish	Gdyrac, to scold, growl or grumble.
Polish	Gdram, I chide, &c.
Fijian	Cudru, angry, to be angry.
ManchuTartar	Katourambi, to dispute with one, to quarrel, to return blow for blow, or rather two or three blows for one.
Malayan 112	Chidera, strife, dissension.
Hindu 925	Chhudr, mean, low.
Hindu 1649	Khadar, coarse, gross.
Arabic 512	Khadar, sluggishness.
Arabic 502	Khadir, torpid, lazy.
Arabic 949	Katir, proud, haughty, arrogant.
Arabic 949	Katur, avaricious, parsimonious.
Arabic 943	Katir, parsimonious, stingy.
Sanscrit 218	Katara, cowardly, timid.
Hindu 1528	Katar, timid, timorous.
French	Coterie, a coterie, a gang.
Hindu 1685	Gathri, a crew, a junto.
Arabic 501	Khatir, a deceiver, perfidious.
Arabic 510	Khatur, a deceiver, perfidious.
Arabic 510	Khatir, treacherous, a deceiver.
Arabic 510	Khattar, a great deceiver, an arrant knave.
Arabic 510	Khatr, perfidy, deceit, fraud.
ManchuTartar	Kiatarambi, to defraud one of part of one's salary, to keep back part of one's pay, to usurp anything, or to appropriate to oneself what belongs to another without his perceiving it.
Polish	Chytro, cunningly, craftily.
Polish	Chytry, crafty, sly.
Arabic 887	Ghadir, deceitful, a swindler.
Arabic 891	Ghadr, acting perfidiously ; fraud, treachery.
Arabic 891	Ghaddar, fraudulent, perfidious, a traitor.
Arabic 891	Ghaddari, deception, perfidy, fraud.
Hindu 1469	Ghadir, deceitful.
Hindu 1469	Ghadr, perfidy, fraud, villany, ingratitude.
Hindu 1469	Ghaddar, treacherous, fraudulent, perfidious, sly ; a betrayer.
Anglo-Saxon	Gaderian, to gather, join, collect.
English	Gather, to congregate, to assemble.
Welsh	Cadwr, a warrior.

French	Cotereau, a name given to the mercenaries of the thirteenth century, who, on various occasions desolated France by their brigandage. (<i>See Littre's Dictionary</i> , Paris, 1863.)
Malayan 112	Chetria, the military caste among the Hindoos.
Sanscrit 196	Kattara, a weapon, a dagger.
Swahili A.	Kitara, a curved sword.
Persian 951	Kaddara, a two-edged sword.
Persia 943	Kadir, an arrow.
French Romn	Guiterre, a light leather shield.
French Romn	Guitreux, those who carried such shields.
Latin	Cetra, a short square target or buckler, used by Moors and Spaniards, and made of ounce's or buffalo's hide.
Persian 1037	Gadr, an instrument of war.
Hebrew	Kydor (כידור), battle. Job xv. 24, as a king ready to the battle.
English	Cotter, to grapple, to contend. (<i>Wright's Obsolete.</i>)
Scotch	Cateranes, or Katheranes, bands of robbers.
Turkish 937	Ghyuturmek, to take or carry off or away.
Swahili A.	Khatari, danger.
Turkish 672	Khatar, danger, peril.
Turkish 918	Keder, harm, injury, vexation, annoyance.
Arabic 547	Khaytaaur, calamity.
Hindu 1567	Kadar, trouble, agitation.
English	Chatter, to tear, to bruise. (<i>Wright's Obsolete.</i>)
Greek	Kathaireo or Kataireo, to tear down by force, pull down, overturn, destroy, slay, kill.
Greek	Kathairetes, a destroyer.
Greek	Katorusso, to destroy, to ruin utterly.

No. 10. Ms, Mas, Mes, Mash, Masa, Mesa, Masc or Mosoch, will be considered with No. 162 Msh, Mosheh, Moseh, Mose or Moses, and Mosaic.

No. 11. Slh, Salah, Sala, Selach, Scelah or Schelach; words derived from No. 89 Saol, Scaul or Schaul and No. 95 Slh, Selah, Sala, Sela, Sila, Shela, Scela or Schela are included with this name.

Malayan 159	Salah, guilt, crime, fault.
Polish	Zly, bad, ill, evil.
Koloun Birma	Saelahoe, bad. (<i>Asiatic Researches</i> , v. 232.)
Arabic 827	Zalia, criminal.
Latin	Scelus, wickedness, villany.

English	Scowl, a frowning look expressing displeasure, sullenness and anger.
Hebrew	Shl or Shal (שחל), fierce. Job iv. 10, the voice of the <i>fierce</i> lion.
Arabic 796	Saaul, fierce, furious, rampant.
Arabic 798	Saaul, fierce, rampant, dangerous.
Arabic 798	Saail, fierce, dangerous.
Arabic 796	Sawlat, fury, violence, ferocity, rampancy.
Arabic 597	Zahl, <i>plural</i> Zuhul, hatred, enmity, revenge or the thirst for it.
Greek	Sillos, Sillou, jeering, satire.
Greek	Silloo, to insult, mock, jeer.
Bambarra A.	Zialakey, to insult, or an insult.
Arabic 711	Salk, tormenting another.
English	Sulky, sullen, sour, obstinate.
English	Swolk, to be angry. (<i>Wright's Obsolete.</i>)
English	Shaul, to wrangle. (<i>Wright's Obsolete.</i>)
Welsh	Salw, vile, base.
Hindu 1145	Zull, baseness, meanness.
Turkish 705	Zull, dishonour.
Scotch	Saules, dastardly, mean.
Irish	Salach, sordid, despicable, vile.
Sanscrit 1029	Slagh, to be proud of, or boast of.
Arabic 778	Sal, being proud and unjust.
Arabic 796	Sawl, being proud, insolent, unjust, perverse.
Arabic 778	Saail, presumptuous, arrogant, furious.
Arabic 796	Suaul, insolent, overbearing. [gait.
Greek	Saulos, Saule, conceited, affected, especially in
Arabic 602	Zayl, strutting.
Arabic 602	Zayyal, sweeping round with a train and walking proudly.
ManchuTartar	Soula, a man who has no employment, or fixed occupation, idle.
Sanscrit 994	Sayalu, slothful, sluggish.
Swedish	Sola, to loiter, to spend time carelessly.
Turkish 706	Zuhul, neglected.
Anglo-Saxon	Slaew, or Slaw, slow.
English	Slow, inactive, dull.
Anglo-Saxon	Sleac, or Slaec, slack, slow, remiss.
Scotch	Slack, slow, not trustworthy, loose in conduct.
Scotch	Slaukie, slow. [fail.
English	Slack, to be remiss or backward, to neglect, to
English	Slog, to lag behind. (<i>Wright's Obsolete.</i>)
English	Slug, to lay in bed late, to be negligent. (<i>Wright's Obsolete.</i>)
English	Slug, a drone, a slow, heavy, lazy fellow.

English	Slouch, a lazy or lubberly fellow. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
English	Slache, to idle. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
English	Slack, slow, lazy. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Scotch	Slaik, a low, mean, sneaking fellow.
Gaelic	Sleag, to sneak.
Scotch	Sleug, an ill-behaved man.
Scotch	Slough, or Slugh, a person of mean character who would do anything for his own interest.
Scotch	Slugh, a mean fellow.
Arabic 761	Shalak, impudent, seditious.
English	Sculk, or Skulk, to lurk, to lie close from shame, fear of injury or detection.
English	Scaly, shabby, mean. (<i>Slang</i> .)
Pika African	Sila, greedy.
Turkish 728	Sail, a beggar.
English	Shool, to beg. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
English	Shool, to become a vagabond rather than work. (<i>Slang</i> .)
English	Shail, to wander about in a vagrant manner ready to steal. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
German	Schlau, sly, crafty, cunning, knowing.
Danish	Slue, sly, crafty, wily, cunning.
English	Sly, artfully cunning and mean.
Swedish	Slug, cunning, sly, crafty, artful.
Icelandic	Slaegr, sly, cunning.
Icelandic	Slaegd, or Slaegth, slyness.
Dutch	Sluik, underhand. [devotee.
Sanscrit 1020	Sailikya, an impostor, hypocrite, pretended
English	Sleigh, cunning. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
English	Slyghe, crafty, sly. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Dutch	Schalk, sly, crafty.
German	Schlich, a trick or intrigue.
Sanscrit 1029	Slagh, to flatter, coax, or wheedle.
Scotch	Sleech, to cajole.
Scotch	Sleekie, fawning and deceitful.
Scotch	Sliggie, sly, deceitful.
Hebrew	Slh or Salah (שָׁלַח), to deceive. 2 Kings iv. 28, do not <i>deceive</i> me.
Greek	Syleuo or Suleuo, to trick, to cheat.
Scotch	Syle, to circumvent, to betray.
English	Sell, to deceive or swindle. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Arabic 799	Zall, a prevaricator.
Hindu 1426	Zall, a prevaricator.
Swahili A.	Zuli, perjury.
Coptic	Zol, a lie. (Bunsen, v. 772.)

Zulu Kafir	Sela, a thief; thieving.
Greek	Sylao or Sulao, to pillage, to plunder, to steal, rob, despoil.
Greek	Psiloo, to rob, to deprive of.
English	Scaly, thievish. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Greek	Scullo or Skullo, to trouble, to annoy.
Greek	Zale, great trouble, distress.
Coptic	Slah, anxiety, fear. (Bunsen, v. 768.)
Hebrew	Slh or Salah (סלה), to tread down, to tread under foot. [them. Ps. cxix. 118, <i>thou hast trodden down all</i> Lam. i. 15, <i>hath trodden under foot all my</i> <i>mighty men.</i>
Polish	Zwalic, to pull down, overthrow, subvert.
Polish	Zwale, I overthrow, &c.
Polish	Zwalenie, the act of subversion, &c.
Arabic 805	Zull, destruction, loss.
Polish	Zle, evil, harm, mischief.
Latin	Scelus, damage, mischief, harm.
Arabic 791	Sulayaaa, a sore calamity.
Arabic 650	Zihlik, violent, boisterous.
Gaelic	Sluch, to quench, stifle, or overwhelm.
Irish	Sluchaim, I stifle, I overwhelm. [death.
Anglo-Saxon	Slaege, or Slege, slaying, murder, slaughter, Friesic—Slec.
Anglo-Saxon	Slaga, a slayer, a killer, a murderer.
Irish	Slaghe, slaughter.
Greek	Scullo or Skullo, to rend, mangle, skin, flay.
Latin	Solo, to make desolate, to lay waste and destroy.

No. 12. Abr, Aber, Eber or Heber, which, according to Rule III., may be equally well written Cheber, Gheber or Keber; words derived from No. 25 Aopr, Apher, Ophir or Ofir, No. 70 Apr, Apher, Ephr, Hephher or Opher, No. 139 Hpr, Hophar, Opher, Hephher or Chepher and No. 69 Gephar are included with this name.

Bayon A.	Ebir, bad.
Okuloma A.	Ibire, bad.
Egba African	Oburu, bad; Oworo and Yagba, African,
Ako African	Ebru, bad. [the same.
ManchuTartar	Eperi, without a single good quality, useless.
Hebrew	Hpr or Hapar (חפר), to bring reproach, to put to shame, to come to shame, to be confounded. Prov. xix. 26, and <i>bringeth reproach.</i>

- Isa. liv. 4, thou shalt not be *put to shame*.
Prov. xiii. 5, loathsome and *cometh to shame*.
Ps. xl. 4, let them be ashamed and *con-*
founded.
- Sanskrit 172 Upara, an offence, a sin.
Turkish 914 Kebire, a great sin.
Arabic 994 Kibr, an enormous crime.
French Romn Cuivre, wickedness, evil. (Supplement.)
French Romn Cuivers, or Cuivert, a wicked cruel man, infamous,
abject, deceitful, without principles or feeling.
Arabic 863 Aifr, a dangerous, shrewd, wicked, cunning man.
Arabic 863 Aifirr, a dangerous, wicked, impure and cunning
Sanskrit 1180 Hvara, dishonest, malicious. [inan.
Manchu Tartar Oufarambi, to commit a sin.
Manchu Tartar Oufaraha, having sinned.
Gaelic Aifir, blame, fault.
Irish Aifir, blame, fault.
Ashanti A. Efor, guilty.
English Aver, peevish. (Wright's *Obsolete*.)
Anglo-Saxon Afor, or Afre, hateful, sharp, sour.
French Apre, harsh, gruff, severe, sharp, fierce, violent.
Gaelic Uipear, a churl, a surly fellow.
French Hobereau, a troublesome neighbour.
Spanish Aburrir, to vex, to perplex, to torment.
Polish Upierac, to be obstinate.
Polish Upor, stubbornness.
Latin Capero, to frown, to lour, to knit the brows.
French Cabrer, to fly into a passion.
Arabic 971 Kaabariy, hard, unkind to one's family, avari-
cious, bad-tempered.
Latin Abhorreo, to be disagreeable.
English Abhor, to hate extremely.
Arabic 9 Abr, defaming, reproaching.
Greek Epereia, a threat, wanton abuse or insult.
Latin Efferro, to make wild or savage, to enrage one.
Swahili A. Kufuru, to mock, to deride.
Welsh Gofar, wrath, ire, fury.
Welsh Cyfaer, contention.
Bambarra A. Kafari, rash.
Icelandic Aefr, or Oefr, vehement, angry, chafing.
French Romn Aveure, transported with rage.
German Eifer, anger, indignation.
Hebrew Abrrh or Abarh (עבריה), wrath, rage.
Gen. xlix. 7, cursed be their *wrath*, for it
was cruel.
Ps. vii. 6, *the rage* of mine enemies.
Isa. xiii. 9, cruel with *wrath*.

Sanscrit 92	Avara, low, mean.
Welsh	Ofer, vain, useless, idle.
Welsh	Hafr, one that is sluggish or worthless, a slattern.
Anglo-Saxon	Uferan, to delay, to put off.
Sanscrit 237	Kuvera or Kubera, lazy, slow.
Swahili A.	Kiburi, pride.
Arabic 994	Kibr, pomp, pride, haughtiness.
Turkish 913	Kibr, pride, haughtiness.
Malayan 120	Chupar, ostentatious, boasting.
Icelandic	Hofera, to be proud, haughty.
Gaelic	Uabharr, proud, haughty.
Gaelic	Uabhar, pride, insolence.
Irish	Uabhar, pride, arrogance.
Persian 1418	Yubra, covetous.
Manchu Tartar	Heberembi, to covet the goods of others. '
Latin	Avarus, Avara, covetous, insatiable, greedy.
Latin	Avare, stingily, greedily, covetously.
French Romn	Aver, vile, niggardly, avaricious.
French	Avare, a miser, a mean niggard.
Hindu 28	Aphrai, gluttony.
French Romn	Goufre, a glutton.
Anglo-Saxon	Gifr, covetous, greedy.
Malayan 109	Chabar, cowardly.
Irish	Cabar, a confederacy.
Anglo-Saxon	Gefer, a company, a society.
English	Yfere, together.
New Zealand	Apura, to crowd together.
Hebrew	Hbr or Habar (חבר), joined together, fellowship, a company, a league. Gen. xiv. 3, all these were <i>joined together</i> . Ps. xciv. 20, shall the throne of iniquity have <i>fellowship</i> . Hosea vi. 9, <i>the company</i> of priests murder. Dan. xi. 23, after <i>the league</i> made with him, he shall work deceitfully.
Arabic 459	Habur, a meeting of a gang of rogues. [tion.
French Romn	Aubour (in the Anjou dialect), a trick, a decep-
Sanscrit 1180	Hvri, to be crooked in conduct, to deceive.
French Romn	Cuivre, treason, perfidy. (Supplement.)
Hindu 851	Chupra, plausible, though false.
Wolof African	Gobar, a dagger.
Mende A.	Gbara, a spear; <i>Gbese</i> , African, the same.
Aku African	Afara, a spear.
Asante A.	Afora, a sword.
Fanti African	Afra, a sword.
Haussa A.	Kefir, a bow.

- English Quiver, a case or sheath for arrows.
 Landoma A. Keporo, a quiver.
 Boko African Gbara, a quiver.
 Pulo African Gbaru, a quiver.
 French Romn Auber or Hauber, a coat of mail.
 Fulah African Habbereh, war.
 Papiah A. Aper, war.
 Scotch Affer, Effeir, or Effere, warlike preparation, equipment for war.
 Ashanti A. Efri, a snare.
 French Romn Cuivre, an ambuscade, an unforeseen attack, a foul blow. (Supplement.)
 Arabic 127 Afr, assailing, attacking.
 Mandingo A. Affara, to break.
 English Affray, a tumult or disturbance, the fighting of two or more persons in a public place to the terror of others.
 Anglo-Saxon Afæran, to frighten, to make afraid, to astonish,
 English Effray, to frighten. [to terrify.
 French Effrayer, to frighten, to affright, to dismay, to
 French Effarer, to scare. [appal, to scare.
 French Romn Affreer, to frighten.
 French Romn Affre, Afre, Hafre, or Offre, fright, terror.
 French Affre, dread, terror.
 French Affreux, frightful, horrible, terrible, horrid.
 French Effroi, affright, terror, dismay.
 Scotch Affray, fear, terror.
 Norman Affrai, or Affrei, terror.
 Welsh Ebyri, that which causes dread or fear.
 Scotch Abhor, to fill with horror.
 Gaelic Gabhar, a conflict. (Supplement.)
 Turkish 896 Koparmak, to tear or break off or away.
 Danish Kaperie, piracy, a robbery on the sea.
 Greek Yphaireo, or Uphaireo, to steal from, to filch.
 Greek Yphairesis, a stealing or pilfering.
 Welsh Chwefr, violence.
 Hindu 1535 Kafiri, mischief.
 Persian 1034 Kayfar, calamity, injury, oppression.
 Scotch Appair, to injure.
 Old English—Apeir
 Sanscrit 172 Upar, to offend against, to injure.
 New Zealand Haparu, to desecrate.
 Greek Ybris, Ybreos, Ybrei, or Ubris, Ubreos, Ubrei, wanton violence, riotousness, insolence, outrage, insult, especially an outrage on the person, violation, rape.

Latin	Obruo, to oppress, confound, ruin, overthrow.
ManchuTartar	Heberembi, to exact from those one governs, to oppress.
ManchuTartar	Hafirambi, to reduce anyone to extremity, ordering him to do that which he does not know how to accomplish.
Arabic 832	Aafur, misfortune.
Arabic 127	Afr, banishing, driving away.
Arabic 128	Ifraa, laying waste, imbruing in gore.
Arabic 5	Abar, destroying, ruining.
English	Cooper, to spoil or destroy. (<i>Slang.</i>)

No. 13. Plg, Peleg, Pheleg or Phaleg.

Portuguese	Velhaco, a knave, a villain.
Dutch	Plug, a light fellow, a villain, a rake. [quality.
Arabic 249	Balkaa, <i>plural</i> Balakia, destitute of every good
English	Black, mischievous, malignant. (Wright's <i>Ob-</i>
Arabic 262	Bihlik, a discontented, morose man. [<i>solete.</i>]
English	Flegge, severe, terrible. (Wright's <i>Obsolete.</i>)
Scotch	Fleg, a fit of ill-humour.
Zincali	Pluco, strange, rude.
Zulu Kafir	Puhluka, to dash oneself against people's feelings by speaking evil words.
Spanish	Pellico, a word said to the prejudice of another.
Swedish	Belacka, to slander, to asperse.
English	Bookk, to abuse. (Wright's <i>Obsolete.</i>)
Latin	Vellico, to taunt or rail at one.
Polish	Plocho, wildly, wantonly, rashly.
Dutch	Plaag, a plague, vexation or torment.
English	Plague, to vex, to tease, to harass, to trouble.
English	Blogg, or Bloggy, to look angry or sour, to be sullen, to frown. (Wright's <i>Obsolete.</i>)
Anglo-Saxon	Belgian, to be angry.
	Old German—Balg, anger.
Scotch	Pilgie, a broil.
Hebrew	Plg or Palag (פלג), to divide, to be divided. Genesis x. 25, in his days the earth <i>was divided</i> . Dan. ii. 41, the kingdom <i>shall be divided</i> . Ps. lv. 9, destroy, O Lord, and <i>divide</i> .
Assyrian	Pulugu, or Buligu, division.
Accadian	Pulug, division.
Sanscrit 670	Phalgu, worthless, vain, unprofitable, useless.
English	Fleak, a little insignificant person. (Wright's <i>Obsolete.</i>)

Eskimo	Filuk, or Piluk, an adjectival particle denoting meanness: thus <i>Innuh</i> , a man; <i>Innuhfiluk</i> , a
Arabic 251	Balaak, a contemptible man. [mean man.]
Irish	Balach, a conceited fellow.
Welsh	Balch, proud.
Arabic 250	Balkh, or Bilkh, proud, haughty.
Arabic 250	Balakh, being proud or haughty.
Greek	Blax, Blakos, Blaki, braggart.
Greek	Blax, Blakos, Blaki, inactive, sluggish.
Greek	Blakeia, slackness, indolence, sloth.
Greek	Blakeuo, to be indolent.
English	Flag, to become dull or languid.
French Romn	Flac, idle, lazy.
Polish	Flak, an indolent man.
English	Pulk, a coward. (<i>Wright's Obsolete.</i>)
Scotch	Bloik, or Blok, a scheme, a contrivance, generally used in a bad sense; also an agreement.
Swedish	Bolag, partnership.
Icelandic	Felag, a society or association: as " <i>Mann-felag</i> , "an association of men."
French	Pleige, a pledge (in law).
Greek	Ploke, a web of deceit, trick.
French	Blague, gammon, humbug, fudge. [fallacious.]
Latin	Fallax, Fallacis, deceitful, sophistical, evasive,
Latin	Fallacia, baseness, delusion, guile, a fallacy, deceit, a sham, a crafty device.
French	Fallace, deception, fallacy.
Icelandic	Fleka, to deceive, to beguile.
Scotch	Fleech, or Fleisch, to flatter, to wheedle.
English	Fleech, to wheedle. (<i>Wright's Obsolete.</i>)
Latin	Pellax, deceiving by flattery, wheedling.
Latin	Pellacia, an inviting look. [flattery.]
Latin	Pellicio, Pellexi, to allure, inveigle, deceive by
Manchu Tartar	Piloukou, a flatterer, one who uses fine affable words and deceives.
English	Bilk, to cheat or defraud. (<i>Wright's Obsolete.</i>)
English	Bilk, to deceive or defraud by non-fulfilment of engagement.
English	Balk, or Baulk, to frustrate or disappoint.
Persian 252	Balki, but, however, perhaps, nay, no, moreover,
Sanscrit 670	Phalgu, untrue. [besides.]
Arabic 935	Fulak, a sheer lie.
Scotch	Fleggar, a proclaimer of falsehoods.
Scotch	Fleggin, a lazy lying fellow.
Latin	Vulgus, Vulgi, the rabble, the common people, the mob, rascality, the herd.

Spanish	Vulgo, the common people, the multitude.
Italian	Volgo, the lower orders, the mass or multitude.
German	Volk, a mass of men.
Anglo-Saxon	Fyle, a company or troop.
Anglo-Saxon	Flocc, a company, division, or flock.
Icelandic	Flokkr, a body of men.
Danish	Flok, a gang, a crew, a company.
Swedish	Flock, a crowd.
English	Flock, a body or crowd of people.
Arabic 251	Balak, a dense crowd.
Turkish 542	Buluk, a number of persons, a company of infantry, a squadron of horse.
Latin	Bellax, Bellacis, warlike.
Latin	Bellicus, Bellica, belonging to war.
Latin	Bellicum, Bellici, the sound of a trumpet when they sound to the battle.
Latin	Belliger, warlike, martial, belonging to war.
Irish	Beolaoch, an active soldier.
German	Pulk, a detachment, a picket.
Polish	Pulk, a regiment.
Persian 942	Faylak, a legion.
Gaelic	Folach, military colours.
English	Flag, a banner by which one regiment is distinguished from another.
Greek	Phalagx, Phalaggos, Phalaggi, the main body of an army, battle array, the lines or ranks of an army in battle, a camp.
English	Plex, a shield. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
ManchuTartar	Poulekou, a kind of cuirass worn by soldiers on the stomach to keep off the arrows.
Sanscrit 669	Phalaka, the top or head of an arrow; also a
Persian 270	Baylak, a two-headed arrow. [shield.
Persian 942	Faylak, a double-headed arrow.
French Romn	Flecque, an arrow. (Supplement.)
French	Fleche, an arrow.
Spanish	Flecha, an arrow, a dart.
Norman	Flich, or Floche, an arrow.
French Romn	Voulge, a spear, a pike, a dart.
Spanish	Falce, a falchion, a short crooked sword.
Latin	Falx, an engine of war crooked like a hook.
Greek	Pelekus, Pelekeos, Pelekei, an axe, a hatchet, a battle-axe.
Sanscrit 557	Paligha, an iron club, or one studded with iron.
Greek	Plege, a blow, a stroke, a wound, a beating, a fighting, battle with clubs.
English	Pluck, to tear or snatch away by force.

English	Fleck, to rob of. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
English	Filch, to steal or purloin. (<i>Slang</i> .)
Scotch	Pilk, to pilfer.
Arabic 262	Bahlak, a great misfortune or calamity.
Arabic 936	Falk, or Filk, a misfortune.
Turkish 858	Felaket, adversity, misfortune.
Welsh	Boloch, disquietude, trouble.
Welsh	Belach, trouble, molestation.
Welsh	Belawg, apt to be ravaging, over-running.
Italian	Plagio, the crime of knowingly selling free persons for slaves.
Hebrew	Blk or Balak (בלק), waste, to make waste. Nahum ii. 10, empty, void, and <i>waste</i> . Isaiah xxiv. 1, and <i>maketh it waste</i> .

No. 14. Yktn, Iektan, Jaketan or Joctan.

New Zealand	Whakatuanui, to be sulky, to be proud.
Hindu 52	Uchchatan, the act of vexing or rendering sorrowful; vexation.
Sanskrit 110	Akatthana, boasting, swaggering.
Latin	Jactans, bragging, boasting, &c.
Latin	Jactantia, bragging, boasting, vainglory.
French Romn	Jactance, vanity, vainglory, ostentation.
French	Jactance, boasting, boast.
English	Jactancy, a boasting.
Arabic 39	Ikhtiyān, deceit, perfidy; also betraying.
Arabic 141	Ikhtinaa, assembling, flocking together. [armour.
English	Hacqueton, a stuffed jacket formerly worn under
Scotch	Acton, a jacket worn under a coat of mail.
French Romn	Auqueton, Aketon, Acton, Aucton, or Haucton, a coat of mail, a cuirass; also an archer wearing mail. [provocation.
New Zealand	Whakatina, to oppress with hard work; also a
Sanskrit 146	Uccatana, ruining, eradicating, expulsion.
Sanskrit 146	Ucchedin, destroying. [destruction.
Sanskrit 146	Ucchedana, destroying, cutting off, extirpating,

No. 15. Almodd or Almodad; I have found no words, bearing on this part of the subject, in which all the elements of this name are preserved, unless it may be the English word *Helmet*, viz. "defensive armour for the head," but it is more than doubtful that this is a mere corruption of the various words, of the same signification, already quoted under No. 2 *Helam*, and consequently that the final *et* is not radical.

- No. 16. Slp, Saleph, Sheleph, Schaleph or Sceleph.
- Arabic 829 Zalif, of a bad natural disposition, mean, abject, criminal.
- Arabic 711 Salfaa, a woman of a bad disposition, immodest, noisy and scolding.
- Hebrew Slp or Salap (שָׁלַפ), perverseness.
Prov. xi. 3, *the perverseness* of transgressors.
- Hindu 1421 Salb, teasing, vexing.
- English Sculp, to scold. (Wright's *Obsolete*.)
- Bambarra A. Selliba, angry.
- Scotch Slaipie, a mean fellow.
- Scotch Sloap, a lazy and tawdry person.
- Scotch \ Slaupie, indolent and slovenly.
- Scotch Slouper, a knavish sloven.
- Gaelic Slaop, sluggishness.
- Bambarra A. Salabato, idle, sloth.
- English Sollop, to lollop about. (Wright's *Obsolete*.)
- Sanscrit 996 Salbh, to boast.
- Arabic 791 Salaf, speaking invidiously, commending oneself, making false pretensions.
- Arabic 791 Salif, arrogant, boastful.
- Arabic 710 Sillaaf, or Silaaff, proud.
- English Self, love of private interest, selfishness.
- English Slive, to sneak.
- Dutch Sluipen, to sneak.
- Dutch Sluiper, a sneaking fellow.
- Polish Slub, a vow or solemn promise.
- English Slope, to defraud. (Wright's *Obsolete*.)
- Hebrew Slp or Salap (שָׁלַפ), to pervert. [righteous.
Exod. xxiii. 8, *perverteth* the words of the
Deut. xvi. 19, and *pervert* the words.
Prov. xix. 3, the foolishness of man *perverteth* his way.
- Gaelic Sealbh, a pretence.
- Irish Sealbh, pretence, colour.
- Irish Scolb, a battle, a skirmish.
- Gaelic Scolb, a skirmish with knives and dirks.
- English Scalp, to cut or tear off the scalp, viz. the skin of the top of the head; a *scalp* among the Indians of America is a trophy of victory.
- Arabic 709 Salb, or Salab, spoiling, seizing by force.
- Arabic 709 Salab, rapine, plunder.
- Arabic 675 Salib, a seizer, a spoiler, a plunderer, a ravisher.
- Turkish 740 Selb, a taking away, seizing, spoiling.
- Turkish 740 Seleb, arms and other spoils taken from an enemy.

Hindu 1303	Salb, plunder.
Anglo-Saxon	Slipan, to steal upon.
Polish	Zlupic, Zlupie, to rifle, to plunder, to pillage; I rifle, I plunder, I pillage.
Hebrew	Zlaphor Zalaph (זלפח), horror; horrible, terrible. Ps. cxix. 53, <i>horror</i> hath taken hold upon me. Ps. xi. 6, an <i>horrible</i> tempest. Lam. v. 10, <i>the terrible</i> famine.
Hebrew	Slp or Salap (סלף), to overthrow. Job xii. 19, he <i>overthroweth</i> the mighty.
Arabic 407	Salb, overturning, injuring, breaking.

No. 17. Hzrmot or Sarmoth.

Polish	Sromota, shame, disgrace, dishonour, ignominy.
Norman	Surmettent, take from.
Arabic 748	Sharmatat, tearing.

No. 18. Yrh, Iare or Iareh will be considered with No. 155
Ayr, Aer or Aara.

No. 18 *otherwise spelled* Jare, Jera, Jerah, Jarah or Jarach.

Arabic 415	Jaair, unjust, cruel, tyrannical.
Arabic 443	Jawr, injustice, violence, iniquity, tyranny, oppression, severity.
Arabic 411	Jara, he was unjust.
English	Jeer, to scoff, to deride, to flout.
Malayan 102	Jarakah, to speak tauntingly, to snarl.
Sanscrit 340	Jarc, to abuse, to threaten.
Sanscrit 354	Jharc, to menace, to injure.
English	Jar, to dispute, to quarrel.
English	Jar, discord; also to scold. (<i>Wright's Obsolete.</i>)
Hindu 829	Jhaur, squabbling.
Arabic 447	Jayar, contemptible littleness.
Latin	Juro, to take an oath; also to conspire.
French	Jurer, to swear, to take an oath: " <i>Je jure,</i> "
Norman	Jorer, to swear. ["I swear."
Norman	Jouree, sworn.
Norman	Juree, an oath.
Arabic 411	Jar, bound by oath.
Arabic 415	Jaair, a sycophant.
Arabic 443	Jawr, deviating from truth.
Arabic 430	Jaaraa, a crowd of people.
Arabic 446	Jahraa, a crowd, a multitude.

Sanskrit 348	Jira, a sword.	[to face.
Arabic 445	Jihar, carrying on open hostilities, fighting face	
Ako African	Jor, war.	
Icelandic	Jara, a fight, a battle.	
Malayan 102	Jarah, to spoil, to plunder.	
Sanskrit 354	Jri, to overpower, conquer.	
Hindu 806	Jaur, violence, oppression.	

No. 19. Hdorm, Hadoram or Aduram.

Arabic 112	Iatiram, being hard and violent.
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No. 20. Aozl, Uzal, Usal, Ezel, Aizel or Aezel; words derived from No. 126 Yhzal, Asiel or Jasiel are included with this name.

Greek	Aisulos, <i>plural</i> Aisuloi, unseemly, evil.
Arabic 429	Jaasal, ill-tempered, rough.
Irish	Easaille, disparagement.
Polish	Oslawiac, to decry, to slander, to blast one's
Polish	Oslawa, bad repute. [reputation.
Welsh	Ysweiliaw, to bicker.
Sanskrit 100	Asila, vulgar, ill-behaved.
Arabic 50	Azall, most vile, abject.
Hindu 79	Azall, most vile, base or abject.
Latin	Exilis, Exile, mean, trifling, low.
Swedish	Usel, shabby, beggarly, paltry.
Welsh	Isel, mean, low, base.
ManchuTartar	Iselembi, to be proud, to render evil for evil, word for word, blow for blow.
Hebrew	Azl or Azal (עצל), slothful, a sluggard, Judges xviii. 9, be not <i>slothful</i> . Prov. xxiv. 23, I went by the field of the <i>slothful</i> . Prov. xx. 4, the <i>sluggard</i> will not plow.
Arabic 467	Hisyal, lazy, slothful.
Arabic 860	Aizyall, mean, sordid, avaricious.
Arabic 859	Aizl, a deep, designing, malicious fellow.
Arabic 107	Azall, seductive, tending to lead astray.
Polish	Haslo, a watchword, collusion.
Arabic 1367	Wasl, being united in a confederacy.
Hindu 2138	Wisal, a confederacy, a society.
Arabic 68	Izl, a lie, a falsehood.
English	Whizzle, to get slily. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
English	Wizzle, to obtain slily. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
English	Jostle, to cheat. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)

English	Jostle, <i>pronounced</i> Josl, to run against and
English	Jostling, a crowding. [shake.
English	Hustle, <i>pronounced</i> Husl, to push or crowd, to shake together in confusion.
Sanscrit 105	Asala, arms.
Sobo African	Useli, a cross-bow.
Orungu A.	Usuhul, an arrow.
French Romn	Essaillir, or Essoilir, to surprise, to alarm, to attack, to assail.
French	Assaillir, to assail, to attack.
Latin	Assilio, to assail.
English	Assail, to attack suddenly, to invade in a hostile
French Romn	Asalir, to attack. (Supplement.) [manner.
French Romn	Asal, an assault, an attack.
Hebrew	Hsl or Hasal (השל), to subdue. [all things. Dan. ii. 40, breaketh in pieces and <i>subdueth</i>
French	Isoler, to cut off, to isolate, to render solitary.
Welsh	Ysweiliaw, to eject.
English	Exile, to banish, to drive away.
Latin	Exilium, Exilii, exile, banishment.
French Romn	Assoleir, to drive out.
French Romn	Assil, exile, banishment. [destruction.
French Romn	Essil, exile, banishment, affliction, ruin, ravage.
French Romn	Essiler, to ravage, destroy, make havock, crush, banish, exile, make captive, exterminate.
Spanish	Asolar, to destroy, lay waste, ruin, raze to
Welsh	Ysweiliaw, to waste. [the ground.
Hebrew	Hsl or Hasal (הסל), to consume. Deut. xxviii. 38, the locust <i>shall consume</i> it.
Arabic 854	Aasal, ruin, perdition.
Persian 1414	Yazla, hurt, detriment.
Turkish 451	Izale, an obliterating or annihilating.
Icelandic	Usli, a conflagration, a field of burning embers.
Scotch	Jeissle, a multitude of objects thrown together without order, viewed collectively.

No. 21. Dklh, Diklah, Dacla, Decla or Dikela.

Matatan A.	Takala, bad.
Irish	Digla, evil.
Irish	Dochla, infamy.
Irish	Dighail, profanation.
Arabic 559	Dakhl, vice, enmity, hatred.
Hindu 1049	Daghal, vice, corruption, treachery, depravity, an impostor, villain, pickpocket; false, deceitful.
Irish	Diochal, sullenness.

Galla African	Dagla, cross.
Arabic 372	Takalluh, looking austere and grim.
Arabic 368	Takalli, a showing hatred. [manner.
Zulu Kafir	Tekula, to jeer, to speak or act in an impudent
Greek	Diacelao, or Diagelao, to mock, to laugh at.
Arabic 559	Dakhl, intrusion, interference.
Irish	Dioghail, offence.
Turkish 684	Dakhl, meddling, intervention.
Arabic 316	Tahakkul, squabbling.
Arabic 397	Tahakul, a disputing.
Arabic 300	Taaakkul, being devoured with rage.
Zulu Kafir	Tyikila, to turn away as in hot wrath.
Zulu Kafir	Dikila, to refuse food in anger.
Irish	Dioghla, injustice, revenge.
Irish	Dioghalaime, I revenge.
Gaelic	Dogaladh, a revenging.
Gaelic	Dioghail, to revenge.
Irish	Doicheall, churlishness.
Gaelic	Doicheall, niggardliness, churlishness.
Gaelic	Deochal, a grudging.
Persian 576	Dagal, a youth capricious, proud and perverse.
Arabic 399	Tahkil, a haughty woman.
Arabic 318	Takhayul, being vain and proud.
Hindu 676	Takahul, negligence, remissness.
Scotch	Taigle, to delay, to procrastinate.
English	Taigle, to linger about. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Irish	Dicheal, forgetfulness.
Scotch	Daggler, an idler, a lounger.
Persian 573	Daghal, lazy, indolent.
Arabic 373	Takyil, being pusillanimous.
Arabic 322	Takhyil, being cowardly.
Arabic 372	Takallua, being assembled, conspiring, entering into alliance, leaguings.
Italian	Taglia, a league or alliance.
Sanscrit 358	Takila, a rogue, a cheat, fraudulent, crafty.
Arabic 322	Takhyil, making one suppose, deceiving, practising deception.
Hindu 740	Thaglau, deceitful.
Arabic 559	Dakhal, fraud, trick.
Persian 552	Daghol, a cheat, knave, impostor.
Persian 552	Dagholi, knavery, fraud, imposture.
Persian 573	Daghal, an impostor, a villain, a cut-purse.
Persian 573	Daghal, fraud, deceit, villany.
Persian 576	Dagal, roguery, deceit.
Welsh	Dichell, a wile or trick.
Welsh	Dichellu, to use cunning.

Persian 573	Daghal, false, insincere.
Arabic 369	Takawwul, a telling a lie of another
Arabic 318	Takhalua, violating an agreement.
Arabic 574	Daghli, treacherous.
Greek	Diaccelos, Diacclou, or Diaggelos, Diaggelou, a secret informant, a go-between, a spy.
Persian 374	Tagl, a troop of soldiers.
Lohorong N.	Thukla, an arrow; <i>Lambichhong</i> and <i>Balati</i> ; Nepal, the same.
English	Tackle, an arrow (used by Chaucer); also weapons (used by Butler in <i>Hudibras</i>).
French Romn	Tacle, the bolt which is shot from a cross-bow, also a kind of shield.
English	Tackle, to attack. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
English	Tackle, to seize, to lay hold of.
Italian	Taglia, slaughter, massacre, carnage.
Irish	Toiceal, a victory.
Eskimo	Tigli-kpok, he steals.
Memo: "Kpok" is a conjugational termination in this language.	
Hindu 1028	Dakhl, molestation, disturbance.
Arabic 590	Dahkal, adversity, sore calamity.
Gaelic	Docail, a hardship, a difficulty.
Gaelic	Doacal, affliction.
Greek	Diaklao, to break, to shiver.
Persian 573	Daghal, damage, spoil.
Irish	Togladh, sacking, destroying.
Irish	Toglaim, I sack or destroy.
Irish	Toghail, destruction.
Irish	Dioghla, destruction.

No. 22. Aobl, Obal, Ubal, Hobal, Ebal, Aebel or Gebel;
words derived from No. 26 Hvylyh, Evila, Hevila, Havila
or Chavila and No. 80 Apollo are included with this
name.

Hebrew	Hbl or Habal (חבל), to deal corruptly. Neh. i. 7, we <i>have dealt</i> very corruptly.
Arabic 13	Aball, a perjured man, a wicked wretch, shame-
Arabic 1354	Wabal, a crime, sin, fault. [less.
Hindu 2122	Wabal, a crime or fault.
German	Ubel, ill, evil, mischief.
Anglo-Saxon	Ebul, evil. [iniquity.
Hebrew	Avl or Aval (על), the wicked, the unjust, Job. xviii. 21, the dwellings of <i>the wicked</i> . Zeph. iii. 5, <i>the unjust</i> knoweth no shame.

	Ps. liii. 1, abominable <i>iniquity</i> .
Hebrew	Avlh or Avalah (עוֹלָה), wickedness, perverseness, iniquity. 2 Sam. vii. 10, the children of <i>wickedness</i> . Isaiah lix. 3, your tongue hath muttered <i>perverseness</i> . Job xxxvi. 23, thou hast wrought <i>iniquity</i> .
Dutch	Euvel, evil, ill.
Anglo-Saxon	Aful, a fault.
Anglo-Saxon	Eofel, or Efel, evil, bad.
Anglo-Saxon	Hyfel, evil.
Anglo-Saxon	Yfel, evil, misery, malice, guilt, wickedness.
English	Ivele, or Uvele, evil. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
English	Evil, depravity, corruption of heart or disposition to commit wickedness, malignity.
Anglo-Saxon	Afylan, to disgrace, condemn, pollute, corrupt.
Greek	Ophleo, to be found guilty.
French	Avili, disgraced, debased.
Arabic 862	Aafali, a term of reproach to a woman.
Arabic 900	Ghufl, one from whom no good is expected; a man without rank or character.
Persian 1034	Kifal, a scoundrel, a loose, dissolute fellow.
Icelandic	Geifla, to mumble with the lips, to mutter.
Welsh	Cabl, calumny, detraction.
Welsh	Cablu, to detract.
English	Gaffle, to tease or incommode. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Latin	Cavilla, a mock, a scoff, a taunt. [lete.]
Swahili A.	Kefule, an exclamation of contempt.
Sanscrit 316	Capala, ill-mannered, rude, impertinent.
Malayan 110	Chabul, impertinent, rude.
Arabic 13	Aball, quarrelsome, contentious, cruel, tyrannical.
Scotch	Yabble, to scold, to be querulous. [cal.]
Hebrew	Hbl or Habal (חָבַל), to offend. Job xxxiv. 31, I <i>will not offend</i> .
Anglo-Saxon	Afaellan, to oppose, to offend.
Scotch	Kevel, to scold.
English	Cavil, to find fault without good reason, to raise captious objections.
Zulu Kafir	Kwipila, to speak angrily, to storm.
Quichua Peru	Hapllani, to be angry.
Quichua Peru	Hapllay, anger.
Arabic 465	Habal, anger.
Arabic 836	Aibhal, a being angry.
Scotch	Habble, to jangle, to wrangle.
Scotch	Habble, or Hobble, a squabble.
Gaelic	Iapal, a dispute.

Irish	Ciapail, strife, contention.
Swedish	Kabbel, a squabble, a petty quarrel.
Dutch	Kibbelen, to cavil or quarrel.
Dutch	Kibbelaar, a quarreler or caviller.
English	Caffe, to quarrel, to cavil. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Latin	Cavillatio, a jangling, or wrangling.
Scotch	Kevel, to wrangle.
English	Javvle, to wrangle. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
English	Javel, a wandering or dirty fellow.
English	Javel, a worthless person, a vagabond. (Wright's
Scotch	Cavel, a low fellow. [<i>Obsolete</i>].)
Scotch	Kavel, a mean fellow.
Scotch	Avillous, contemptible, debased.
English	Offal, anything of no value, rubbish.
Scotch	Waffle, or Waffil, useless.
English	Whiffle, to talk idly. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Hindu 2124	Wiphal, idle, vain.
English	Waffles, an idler. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Arabic 888	Ghafil, indolent, negligent.
Turkish 837	Ghafil, negligent, careless.
Hindu 1467	Ghafil, indolent, negligent, &c.
Hindu 852	Chapal, wanton, restless, volatile.
French	Oubli, unmindfulness, negligence, neglect.
French	Habler, to brag, crack, boast, bounce.
Greek	Apeileo, to threaten, to boast, to brag.
Greek	Apeilai, threats, boasts, braggart words.
Arabic 1382	Hibilla, a haughty or strutting pace.
Hebrew	Hbl or Habal (הבל), vanity. Eccl. vi. 4, he cometh in with <i>vanity</i> . Jonah ii. 8, observe lying <i>vanities</i> .
Arabic 13	Aball, close-fisted, covetous.
Arabic 1382	Hiblaa, a glutton.
Kano African	Yafelowa, greedy.
Fanti African	Iful, a glutton.
Sanscrit 253	Kevala, selfish, envious.
Spanish	Gavilla, a gang of filchers.
Turkish 901	Kavl, a compact or an agreement.
Welsh	Cyflw, a mutual oath, a conjuration.
Spanish	Cabala, a secret and artful negotiation, a clan-
Italian	Cabala, a cabal or intrigue. [destine council.]
Polish	Kabala, a cabal, plot.
French	Cabale, a cabal.
English	Cabal, a number of persons united in some close design usually to promote their private views in Church or State by intrigue; the secret artifices of a few men united in a close design.

Hebrew	Hbl or Habal (חבל), a company. 1 Sam. x. 5, thou shalt meet <i>a company</i> of prophets. [him. 1 Sam. x. 10, <i>a company</i> of prophets meet
Arabic 13	Iblaa, swearing, requiring one to swear.
Arabic 465	Habl, <i>plural</i> Ahbul, Ahbal, and Hubul, a league, a confederacy or compact.
Hindu 950	Habl, a league, alliance, compact.
Hebrew	Hbl or Habal (חבל), a snare. [the ground. Job xviii. 10, <i>the snare</i> is laid for him in
Arabic 1382	Habbal, one who watches to deceive, one who lays snares.
Arabic 465	Habl, acting hypocritically, dissembling.
Dutch	Weifelaar, a dissembler, a hypocrite.
Dutch	Weifelen, to use shifts, to dodge, to play fast and loose.
English	Haffle, to prevaricate. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
English	Whiffle, to use evasions, to prevaricate, to be fickle and unsteady.
Latin	Cavilla, a subtle forged tale, a cavil.
English	Quibble, to evade the plain truth by artifice, a cavil, a pretence.
Greek	Kobalos, Kobalou, a cunning impudent rogue, an arrant knave.
Greek	Kobaleia, impudent knavery.
Greek	Kobala, knavish tricks, rogueries.
Arabic 949	Kabil, any miscellaneous multitude.
Sanscrit 201	Kapala, a multitude.
English	Coople, to crowd. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Polish	Oblawa, in crowds, in a body.
Scotch	Hubble, an uproar, a tumult.
Arabic 485	Hafi, an assembly, a congregation.
Spanish	Cafila, a crowd.
Arabic 973	Kufi, a standard, ensign or banner.
Gaelic	Gabhla, a spear, javelin or lance.
Ebe African	Gbeli, a quiver.
Murundo A.	Epali, an arrow.
Okuloma A.	Ebele, a bow.
Baseke A.	Ibale, war.
Hebrew	Kbl or Kabal (קבל), war. Ezek. xxvi. 9, he shall set engines of <i>war</i>
Turkish 629	Chapul, a predatory incursion. [against.
Gaelic	Gabhail, the act of seizing, catching, receiving spoil, conquest, a capture.
Irish	Gabhail, spoil, booty, conquest.
Irish	Gabhal, prey. (Supplement.)

Greek	Apolauo, to take of a thing, to have a portion of, to enjoy, to get something from another, to come finely off.
Polish	Oblow, spoil, booty.
English	Yaffle, to take by stealth. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i>).
English	Evil, misfortune, mischief, injury.
Turkish 1123	Hevl, terror.
Irish	Abheil, terrible, dreadful.
WolofAfrican	Hhabala, to terrify.
English	Appall, to fright, to strike with sudden fear. (Johnson's <i>Dictionary</i> by Latham, London, [1870].)
Arabic 1354	Wabal, harshness, severity. [1870].
English	Hobble, trouble of any kind. (<i>Slang</i> .)
English	Hobble, to perplex; also difficulty, perplexity.
Hebrew	Hbl or Habal (חבל), hurt, damage. Dan. iii. 25, they have no <i>hurt</i> . Dan. vi. 23, no manner of <i>hurt</i> . Ezra iv. 22, why should <i>damage</i> grow.
Hebrew	Hbolh or Habolh (חבול), hurt. Dan. vi. 22, O king, I have done no <i>hurt</i> .
Arabic 465	Habul, Hibl, or Habl, <i>plural</i> Hubul, evil, misfortune.
Hindu 2122	Wabal, a misfortune, ruin, curse or vexation.
Greek	Apoleia, a loss, losing, destruction.
Hebrew	Hbl or Habal (חבל), to spoil, to destroy; destruction. [vines. Cant. ii. 15, the little foxes that <i>spoil</i> the Isa. xiii. 5, the weapons of his indignation to <i>destroy</i> the whole land. Ezra vi. 12, to <i>destroy</i> this house. Micah ii. 10, even with a sore <i>destruction</i> .
Zulu Kafir	Apula, to break or fracture.
Greek	Apolluo, Apolo, or Apoleo, to lay waste, demolish, ruin, spoil, to destroy utterly, to kill, slay, murder.
Polish	Opalac, to burn round, to burn on all sides.
Polish	Opalony, burnt all round.
French	Eboulis, fallen ruins, rubbish.
French	Ebouler, to fall in.
French	Eboulement, a falling down in ruins.
French	Abolir, to abolish, to do away with.
Latin	Aboleo, to abolish.
Latin	Abolitus, abolished, consumed, destroyed.
Welsh	Aball, destruction.
Welsh	Aballu, to extirpate.
Anglo-Saxon	Afaelan, to overthrow, to overturn.

French Romn Affir, to disquiet, to pull down, to crush. . .
 ManchuTartarEfoulembi, to tear, to break, to smash, to spoil.
 ManchuTartarEfoule! destroy!
 Norman Afoula, damaged, wasted.

No. 23. Abymal or Abimael; I have found no words, bearing on this part of the subject, in which all the elements of the above name are preserved.

No. 24. Sba, Saba, Seba, Sheba or Sabeus: words derived from No. 64 Sba, Saba, Seba or Sheba, No. 103 Sub, No. 120 Seva and No. 121 Sevi are included with this name.

Egyptian 474 Sebi, Seb, Sba, Sbau, or 475 Sebu, wicked,
 Egyptian 471 Sab, profane, wicked. [profane.
 Egyptian 473 Seb, profane.
 Egyptian 476 Sb, or Sba, the wicked; wicked. (Vol. I.)
 Arabic 595 Zab, vice, fault.
 Arabic 800 Zabas, being bad, being ill-disposed.
 Turkish 725 Zuyuf, bad, base.
 Irish Saobh, bad.
 Gaelic Saoibh, morose, peevish.
 Fijian Sauuba, disobedient.
 Hindu 1419 Sab, disobedient, perverse, stubborn.
 Arabic 785 Saab, disobedient, stubborn, perverse, rough.
 Arabic 680 Sabuaiy, fierce, ferocious, fell.
 Arabic 800 Zabiz, fierce and sly.
 Latin Sævus, Sæva, pitiless, direful, outrageous.
 Latin Sævio, to be cruel, fell, fierce and violent.
 Portuguese Sevo, very cruel.
 Gallafrican Tshibbu, hatred.
 Gallafrican Tshibbe, to hate, to be against.
 Arabic 799 Zabb, hating, bearing a concealed grudge.
 Arabic 799 Zabb, or Zibb, hatred.
 Egyptian 474 Sebau, or Sebhu, to insult.
 Egyptian 509 Seb, a derider.
 Turkish 729 Sebb, blasphemy, reviling.
 Arabic 672 Sabb, a curser, a reviler.
 Arabic 678 Sabb, reviling, cursing.
 Arabic 678 Sabb, or Sibb, very abusive.
 Arabic 678 Sibb, a reviler.
 Zulu Kafir Xobisa, to annoy, worry.
 Zulu Kafir Xaba, to be cross to, find fault with, blame.
 Arabic 799 Zabb, or Zibb, anger.
 Arabic 649 Zabia, enraged, pouring forth invective.

Latin	Sævus, Sæva, angry, furious.
Latin	Sævio, to rage.
Gaelic	Siobhas, rage, fury, madness.
Irish	Siobhas, rage, madness.
Arabic 799	Zubah, quarrelling with.
Galla African	Tshibbe, to quarrel.
Arabic 779-80	Saba, pride, proud.
Sanscrit 1011	Sibh, to boast.
English	Shab, to play mean tricks.
English	Shabby, mean, paltry, despicable.
Coptic	Sbui, contemptible, despised. (Bunsen, v. 765.)
Arabic 678	Sibaa, obscene talk, ribaldry.
Coptic	Sebi, to be idle. (Bunsen, v. 765.)
Arabic 409	Suaabaa, lazy.
Arabic 403	Saab, lazy, slothful.
Scotch	Swab, a loose idle fellow.
Persian 681	Sipasi, a beggar.
Arabic 800	Zabis, a coward.
Zulu Kafir	Saba, to fear, to be afraid.
Zulu Kafir	Ceba, to conspire.
Hebrew	Sba or Saba (שבַּע), to swear. Gen. xlvii. 31, <i>swear</i> unto me. Deut. vii. 8, the oath which <i>he had sworn</i> . Judges xxi. 1, the men of Israel <i>had sworn</i> .
Hebrew	Sba or Saba (שבַּע), an oath. Num. v. 19, then the priest shall charge her by <i>an oath</i> .
Hebrew	Sboah or Saboah (שבוּעָה), an oath. Num. xxx. 2, swear <i>an oath</i> . Josh. ix. 20, <i>the oath</i> which we sware. Ezek. xxi. 23, them that have sworn <i>oaths</i> . Hab. iii. 9, according to <i>the oaths</i> of the
Sanscrit 1001	Sapa, an oath, affirmation by oath. [tribes.]
Egyptian 492	Seb, to delude.
Polish	Zwabiak, to allure, decoy or entice.
Polish	Zwabiony, allured, decoyed, enticed.
Egyptian 514	Sab, to be crafty or cunning. (Vol. I.)
Arabic 800	Zabis, a desperately cunning and deceitful fellow.
Coptic	Sobi, a hypocrite. (Bunsen, v. 768.)
Galla African	Soba, hypocrisy.
Zulu Kafir	Zaba, pretence, pretext, excuse.
Galla African	Soba, a lie, a falsehood.
Hebrew	Spah or Sapah (שפָּעָה), a company, a multitude. 2 Kings ix. 17, he spied <i>the company</i> of Isa. lx. 6, <i>the multitude</i> of camels. [Jehu.]
Arabic 827	Zaab, shout, noise, clamour.

Hebrew	Zba or Zaba (צבא), a host, an army of soldiers. Num. ii. 32, the camps throughout their hosts. [host. 1 Kings, i. 19, Joab the captain of the Num. ii. 24, throughout their armies. 1 Chron. vii. 4, bands of soldiers for war.
Assyrian	Tsabbu, a soldier.
Hindu 1246	Sipah (used in the plural) soldiers, an army.
Turkish 730	Sipah, an army.
Turkish 730	Sipahi, a soldier.
Ashanti A.	Sippo, a dagger.
French Romn	Spee, a sword, sabre or cutlass.
Wadai A.	Sef, a sword.
Turkish 751	Seyf, a sword or sabre.
Hindu 1367	Saif, a sword.
Welsh	Saffwy, a pike or lance.
Sang-pangN.	Sebi, an arrow.
Zulu Kafir	Saba, a spy.
Italian	Spia, a spy, a scout, a talebearer.
English	Spy, a person sent into an enemy's camp to in- spect their works, watch their movements, ascertain their strength and intentions, and secretly communicate intelligence to the proper officer.
Arabic 800	Zubua, lying hid. [proper officer.
Arabic 649	Zaby, lying in wait with mischievous intent.
Gaelic	Seab, to creep softly, to sneak.
Latin	Subeo, to come gently or leisurely, to arise, mount, climb, invade, assail, seize on.
Arabic 800	Zubua, coming upon one suddenly, cleaving to
Galla African	Tshibbe, to make war against. [the earth.
Hebrew	Zba or Zaba (צבא), to war, to fight. Num. xxxi. 7, they warred against. Isa. xxxi. 4, to fight for Mount Zion.
Sanscrit 1150	Spasa, a fight, war, battle.
Persian 665	Zuba, (in Zand) a highway robber.
Arabic 724	Sahb, a taking, seizing.
Arabic 680	Saba, stealing.
Zulu Kafir	Ziba, to take a thing while pretending not to be
Egyptian 493	Sehab, to injure. [taking it.
Arabic 800	Zaba, tyrannising over, injuring, oppressing.
Arabic 827	Zaab, oppression.
Coptic	Sebi, to slaughter. (Bunsen, v. 764.)
Galla African	Tshabe, to break.
Arabic 752	Shaab, destroying, ruining.
Greek	Sabazo, to break in pieces to destroy.
Welsh	Siopos, that which is all in shatters.

No. 24 *otherwise spelled* Sceba or Scheba; words derived from No. 64, also spelled Sceba or Scheba, are included with this name.

Arabic 753	Shighab, injuring, defaming.
Polish	Zagabac, to tease, to provoke.
Icelandic	Skopa, to scoff, to mock.
Icelandic	Skeypa, to mock.
Icelandic	Skaup, ridicule.
English	Scoff, to treat with insolent ridicule, mockery, or contumelious language.
English	Scab, a mean, dirty, paltry fellow.
Arabic 754	Shighabb, a fomentor of broils.
Turkish 759	Shaghab, a turmoil.
Greek	Skopiao or Scopiao, to spy.
Greek	Skopos, Skopou, or Scopos, Scopou, a spy.
Polish	Zaguba, loss, ruin, perdition, destruction.

No. 25. Aopr or Apher has been already considered with No. 12 Abr or Eber.

No. 26. Hvyllh, Havila or Evila has been already considered with No. 22 Hobal or Aebal.

No. 27. Iobab or Jobab.

Eafen A.	Ebeb, bad.
Ekamtulufu A.	Ebibi, bad; <i>Mbofon</i> , African, the same.
Arabic 30	Ihbab, being stubborn and refractory.
Arabic 834	Aibab, contending about glory. [one.
Portuguese	Apupo, a hiss, a railing, an outcry against any-
Anglo-Saxon	Abyffan, to mutter.
Fanti African	Ebufu, anger, passion, rage; also to vex.
Arabic 131	Afaf, vexation.
Arabic 35	Ihfaf, mentioning anyone in a shameful manner.
Arabic 1412	Yafuf, cowardly, timid.
Arabic 125	Ifaf, timidity.
Arabic 429	Juabub, weak and worthless.
Arabic 416	Jibab, boasting, exaggerating.
Arabic 1382	Habbab, violent, blustering.
Boritsu A.	Ebibie, greedy.
English	Hobub, a hubbub. (<i>Wright's Obsolete.</i>)
English	Hubbub, a great noise of many confused voices, a tumult, uproar, riot.
Yasgua A.	Ufab, a quiver.
New Zealand	Haupapa, to attack by stealth, to lie in ambush.

Welsh	Iwbwb, a cry of alarm.
Bambarra A.	Ababa, to terrify.
Sanscrit 65	Abhibhu, to attack, defeat, overcome.
Arabic 416	Jubab, blood shed with impunity.
Arabic 432	Jufuf, collecting, gathering together, and going
Quichua Peru	Apapu, a thief. [off with.
Persian 1412	Yababgar, a destroyer, spoiler.
Turkish 1132	Yebab, a desert, a ruin: <i>Kharab-u-yebab</i> , utterly ruined and done for.
Persian 1412	Yabab, a desert.
Arabic 1419	Yahfuf, desert, uncultivated.
French	Epave, that which remains after loss or ruin, waifs and strays.

No. 28. Rao, Reu, Rehu, Regu, Rhagau or Ragau.

Hebrew	Ra (רָ), evil, bad. Gen. ii. 9, the knowledge of good and <i>evil</i> . Ps. xxxvii. 27, depart from <i>evil</i> , and do good. Gen. xxi. 29, either good or <i>bad</i> .
Hebrew	Ra (רָ), wicked, wickedness, wickedly. Gen. xxxviii. 7, Er was <i>wicked</i> . Gen. xxxix. 9, this great <i>wickedness</i> . Deut. ix. 8, doing <i>wickedly</i> .
New Zealand	Reho, badness, evil.
Latin	Reus, Rea, guilty. (Ainsworth's <i>Dictionary</i> by Beatson and Ellis, London, 1860.)
Spanish	Reo, a guilty person, a criminal.
Italian	Reo, guilt, criminality.
Egyptian 467	Rekai, profane, culpable.
Arabic 627	Rakaa, corruption, depravity, mischief. [law.
Arabic 641	Rahak, iniquity, oppression, transgression of the
New Zealand	Raweke, obstinate.
Gaelic	Rag, obstinate.
Egyptian 467	Reka, to repulse.
Hindu 1198	Rukha, rough, harsh, unkind, unfriendly.
Latin	Raucus, Rauca, harsh, disagreeable, unpleasant.
Scotch	Roch, or Roche, rough.
French Romn	Rogue, harsh, rough.
English	Ruggy, rough. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
English	Rough, severe, rugged, harsh.
English	Rowe, rough. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Anglo-Saxon	Reoh, rough.
Dutch	Ruuw, rude, rugged, rough.
German	Roh, rough, coarse, hard.
German	Rauh, coarse, rough, rude.

Zulu Kafir	Raya, to be coarse, rough.
Zulu Kafir	Raye, coarseness, roughness.
Danish	Raa, severe, rigorous, inhuman.
Latin	Ruga, severity, austerity.
Zulu Kafir	Rwaqa, to frown.
Arabic 644	Righ, hate.
Icelandic	Rog, a slander.
Arabic 630	Rakw, defaming, disparaging.
Arabic 628	Raka, upbraiding, gibing, satirizing.
Egyptian 474	Rka, impudent. (Vol. I.)
Egyptian 467	Reka, a scorner.
Scotch	Raichie, to scold.
English	Rick, to scold. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
English	Rag, to scold, to rail.
English	Rag, to abuse. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Irish	Ru, abuse, reproach.
Latin	Reus, Rea, obnoxious.
French	Rouer, to jade, to harass.
English	Rowe, angry. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Sanscrit 847	Ru, to be angry.
Hebrew	Roh (רוח), anger. Judges viii. 3, their <i>anger</i> was abated.
Sanscrit 837	Raga, anger, wrath.
Hindu 1154	Rag, anger, passion.
Hindu 1154	Ragi, passionate.
French Romn	Rache, rage.
French	Rage, anger, madness, rage.
English	Rage, violent anger, passion, fury.
Sanscrit 179	Righaya, to tremble with passion, to rage, to rave.
Persian 630	Rag, muttering from rage.
Hindu 1180	Rak, muttering to oneself through anger or rage.
Persian 630	Radikan, to mutter in anger.
Persian 629	Rak, a grumbling through discontent or anger.
Icelandic	Rog, strife.
Hindu 1167	Rachcha, quarrel, dispute.
Syriac	Raca, empty, beggarly, foolish; a term of extreme contempt. (See Webster's <i>Dictionary</i> .)
Gaelic	Rag, a shabby fellow, a term of personal contempt.
English	Rig, bluster. (Webster's <i>Dictionary</i> by Goodrich and Porter.)
Greek	Rachizo, to play the braggart, to boast.
Icelandic	Reika, to swagger. [lete.)
English	Roy, to swagger, to domineer. (Wright's <i>Obso-</i>
Sanscrit 847	Rih, to boast.
Welsh	Rhuaw, to bluster, to talk loudly.

French	Rogue, proud, haughty, supercilious.
Scotch	Reikie, vain, empty.
Hebrew	Ryk (רִיק), vain ; vanity, a vain fellow. Judges ix. 4, <i>vain</i> and light persons. Ps. iv. 2, how long will ye love <i>vanity</i> . 2 Sam. vi. 20, as one of <i>the vain fellows</i> .
Galla African	Rake, idle, lazy.
Scotch	Raik, an idle person. [<i>Obsolete.</i>]
English	Reawk, to idle in neighbours' houses. (Wright's
English	Reike, to idle about. (Wright's <i>Obsolete.</i>)
English	Ruck, to go about gossiping. (Wright's <i>Obso-</i>
Latin	Rogo, to beg, to crave. [<i>lete.</i>]
Latin	Rogator, a beggar.
English	Rogue, a professed beggar ; to wander about as a vagabond. (Wright's <i>Obsolete.</i>)
Zulu Kafir	Ruqa, to guttle, gormandise.
Swahili A.	Roho, greediness.
Sanscrit 837	Raga, greediness, envy.
Icelandic	Regi, cowardice.
Icelandic	Ragr, craven, cowardly.
Arabic 607	Raaigh, cunning as a fox.
Arabic 638	Rawgh, being cunning as a fox, skulking.
Irish	Rig, a spy.
Gaelic	Rig, a spy.
English	Rogue, a knave, a dishonest person. This word comprehends thieves and robbers, but is gene- rally applied to cheats and counterfeiters.
English	Rook, a sharper. (Wright's <i>Obsolete.</i>)
English	Rook, to cheat, to defraud.
Ako African	Raja, to cheat.
Italian	Ragia, a fraud, a cheat, a trick.
English	Rig, a trick. (<i>Slang.</i>)
Scotch	Reake, a trick.
Scotch	Reek, a wile.
Greek	Rachizo, to lie.
Arabic 644	Rayk, false, vain.
Arabic 642	Riyaai, a hypocrite, a sophist ; <i>Persian</i> , the same.
Arabic 642	Riyaa, hypocrisy, evasion, dissimulation.
Arabic 639	Ruy, or Ru, hypocrisy.
Persian 634	Ru, hypocrisy, pretence.
Turkish 718	Riya, hypocrisy.
Hindu 1204	Riya, hypocrisy, dissimulation, subterfuge, eva- sion, affectation.
Arabic 641	Rahw, a crowd of men.
Arabic 638	Rawk, a crowd.
English	Ruck, the undistinguished crowd. (<i>Slang.</i>)

English	Rook, or Ruck, to huddle together. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
English	Rouke, a great number. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Egyptian 467	Reka, to rebel.
Scotch	Reik, or Reek, a disturbance, a tumult.
Scotch	Rig, a tumult.
Greek	Rachia, or Rechia, a riot.
Greek	Rakeia, or Rachia, a noise, din.
Quichua Peru	Rocyani, to make a noise.
Scotch	Rook, an uproar.
Hebrew	Roa (רוא), a shout, an alarm. Ezra iii. 11, all the people <i>shouted</i> . 1 Sam. iv. 5, all Israel <i>shouted</i> . Num. x. 9, then <i>shall ye blow an alarm</i> .
French Romn	Ru, noise.
Norman	Ru, noise, murmuring.
English	Row, a noisy, riotous disturbance. (Webster's <i>Dictionary</i> by Goodrich and Porter.)
Zulu Kafir	Ro, battle-cries of people killing right and left.
Sanscrit 847	Rih, to fight, hurt, injure or kill.
Arabic 614	Raha, a field of battle.
Sanscrit 847	Ru, war, battle.
Irish	Rae, a battle.
Welsh	Rhae, a battle.
Anglo-Saxon	Rea, a highwayman.
Scotch	Rache, a poacher.
Scotch	Rook, to deprive of by whatever means.
Scotch	Rug, to spoil or plunder.
English	Rug, to plunder, to spoil. (Webster's <i>Dictionary</i> by Goodrich and Porter.)
Irish	Righe, depredation. (Supplement.)
Malayan 153	Rugi, loss, damage.
Hindu 1195	Ruchh, a violator.
Greek	Ragoo, Rakoo, or Racoo, to tear in pieces.
Cornish	Rhuygo, to tear, to rend. (Borlase.)
Icelandic	Reka, to take vengeance.
German	Rache, revenge, vengeance.
Gaelic	Ruaig, to persecute, banish, or disperse.
Irish	Ruagaim, I drive, compel, expel, &c.
Irish	Ruagadh, banishment.
Irish	Ruaig, an incursion, descent, rout, &c.
Greek	Ragos, <i>plural</i> Ragea, Rakea, or Racea, any wretched remnants, ruins.
Italian	Rogo, ruin, destruction.
Hebrew	Ra (רָ), mischief, harm. [them out. Exod. xxxii. 12, for <i>mischief</i> did he bring

	Deut. xxxii. 23, I will heap <i>mischiefs</i> upon
	Num. xxxv. 23, sought his <i>harm</i> . [them.]
Sanscrit 178	Ri, to injure, to hurt.
Arabic 636	Rawh, destroying, uprooting.
Latin	Ruo, to level, to pull down. [to kill.
French Romn	Ruer, to strike, to upset, to throw to the ground,
Greek	Raio, to break, smash, shiver, shatter, crush,
Egyptian 471	Ruu, gone to ruin. [break down.]

No. 29. Srog, Sarug, Serug, Sherug, Serugh, Seruch or Saruch; words derived from No. 88 Zerach and No. 97 Zerach are included with this name.

Garó Bengal	Sarcha, bad.
Arabic 654	Zarak, the being of a depraved temper.
Polish	Srogi, grim, cruel, fierce.
Welsh	Sarug, surly, stubborn.
Anglo-Saxon	Surig, cross. [trating look.
Scotch	Shirrochy, sour, having a haughty and pene-
English	Shrug, a motion of the shoulders, expressing dislike, dissatisfaction, want of interest in, or contempt for.
Scotch	Sharg, petulant, unnecessary expostulation;
Irish	Searg, a worthless man or beast. [also to tease.
Irish	Suarach, mean, abject, base, vile, contemptible.
Gaelic	Suarach, contemptible, mean.
Hindu 1287	Sarak, haughty.
Welsh	Sarig, haughty, froward, stern, saucy.
Circassia 130	Sayrogha, selfishness, egotism.
Dutch	Schrok, a covetous fellow.
Dutch	Schurk, a rascal.
English	Shirk, one who seeks to avoid duty; one who lives by shifts and tricks; also to slink away. (Webster's <i>Dictionary</i> by Goodrich & Porter.)
Hindu 1390	Shirk, a company or society.
Hindu 1391	Sharik, an associate, an accomplice.
Swahili A.	Shariki, to be partners in.
Turkish 758	Sherik, a partner or associate.
Arabic 745	Shirak, going partners.
Arabic 747	Shirk, company, society, partnership.
Arabic 747	Shirk, hypocrisy, dissimulation.
Arabic 652	Zarrak, a hypocrite, sycophant, rogue.
Persian 653	Zark, hypocrisy, fraud.
Persian 653	Zark, pretending to abstinence.
Turkish 722	Zerk, hypocrisy. [posture.
Hindu 1215	Zark, turning the eyes, hypocrisy, fraud, im-

Hindu 1279	Sarak, a snare.
English	Shark, a greedy artful fellow, one who fills his pockets by sly tricks; trick, fraud, petty rapine; to play the petty thief, to cheat, to
English	Shark, a sharper, a swindler. (<i>Slang.</i>) [trick.
English	Shark, to defraud, to swindle; a thief. (Wright's
English	Sherk, to cheat. (Wright's <i>Obsolete.</i>) [<i>Obsolete.</i>)
English	Shirk, a cheat. (Wright's <i>Obsolete.</i>)
English	Shirky, deceitful. (Wright's <i>Obsolete.</i>)
Hindu 1286	Sarekha, cunning, sly.
Arabic 692	Sarraj, a liar.
Icelandic	Skrok, a false story, fable, falsehood.
English	Scrouge, a great crush, or to squeeze in a crowd,
English	Scrouge, to crowd. (<i>Slang.</i>) [(Wright's <i>Obsolete.</i>)
Scotch	Swargh, or Swarch, a rabblement, a tumultuous
Hindu 1272	Suragh, spying, enquiry, search. [assembly.
Greek	Surragma, Surraxis, or Surrexis, a conflict,
Turkish 726	Sarik, a thief, a robber. [battle.
Hindu 1230	Sarik, a thief.
Arabic 673	Sarik, a thief.
Arabic 697	Sark, Sarak, or Sarik, stealing, pilfering, theft.
Turkish 734	Serika, theft.
Hindu 1279	Sarika, theft.
Galla African	Tsheraka, a wrong. [destroys.
Sanscrit 1001	Saruka, mischievous, noxious, injurious, one who
Gaelic	Saraich, to wrong or injure, to put to trouble, to oppress or harass.
Irish	Saraighim, I oppress, injure, wrong, &c.
Irish	Sarughadh, oppression, devastation, plundering.

No. 30. Nhor, Nahor or Nachor; words derived from No. 32, same name, are included with these.

Gbese African	Nyoro, bad.
Dewoi African	Nyiri, bad.
Polish	Narow, a bad custom, an ill habit.
Gaelic	Nar, shameful, disgraceful.
Irish	Nar, evil, bad, ill, shame.
Sanscrit 475	Nagara, bad, vile, nameless.
Sanscrit 483	Nikara, wickedness.
Hindu 2081	Nigora, an ill-natured man.
Malayan 206	Ngari, severe, dreadful.
Arabic 1332	Nakir, hateful, detestable, odious, disagreeable.
Sanscrit 483	Nikara, malice.
Arabic 1298	Nawaair, hatred, enmity.
Persian 1343	Nuhor, an angry look.

- French Romn Nare, derision, mockery.
 Gaelic Naire, an affront.
 Hindu 2106 Nyakkar, contempt, disrespect.
 Sanscrit 483 Nikara, an insult, disrespect, reproach, abuse.
 Persian 1307 Nakhir, ignoble, mean, abject, base, worthless.
 Persian 1308 Nar, sordid, abominable, detestable.
 Hindu 2057 Narra, abominable.
 Arabic 1322 Nuaarat, or Naaarat, pride, arrogance.
 Icelandic Nara, to linger, to lounge.
 Greek Nokar, sloth, slothful.
 Persian 1309 Nara, or Narra, a beggar.
 English Narrow, mean, sordid. (*Slang.*)
 English Narrow, covetous; not liberal or bountiful.
 English Near, mean, parsimonious, miserly.
 English Near, penurious. (Wright's *Obsolete.*)
 Scotch Niggard, or Nigre, a miser.
 English Niggard, a miser, a sordid covetous wretch.
 English Nagre, a miser. (Wright's *Obsolete.*)
 Hindu 2047 Nichoru, rapacious, an extortioner.
 Wolof African Nkore, a cabal.
 Arabic 1321 Naaaar, rebellious, seditious, disobedient.
 Arabic 1321 Naaaar, cunning, sly.
 Wolof African Narre, a lie.
 Swedish Narra, to deceive, to delude.
 New Zealand Nukarau, deceit.
 Persian 1306 Nakhra, trick, artifice, sham, deceit, pretence.
 Hindu 2048 Nakhra, trick, artifice, sham, deceit.
 Sanscrit 475 Nagara, clever, sharp, knowing.
 Hindu 2034 Nagar, a cunning or expert person.
 English Nicker, one who watches for opportunities to pilfer or practise knavery.
 Hindu 2076 Nikar, a multitude.
 Sanscrit 479 Nara, a multitude or assemblage of men.
 Arabic 1322 Naar, flocking together in a tumultuous disorderly manner.
 Arabic 1322 Naarat, clamour, great noise, vociferation.
 Arabic 1322 Naara, clamorous.
 Manchu Tartar Nirou, a kind of large arrow.
 Swahili A. Nyara, booty.
 Persian 1342 Nihar, detriment, loss.
 Sanscrit 483 Nikara, injury, wrong, offence.
 Arabic 1332 Nakaraa, affliction, calamity.
 Arabic 1294 Nakirat, adversity, evil, misfortune, calamity.
 Assyrian Nucuru, an enemy.
 Assyrian Nacar, hostile.
 Hindu 2079 Nikhora, inhuman.

No. 31. Trh, Tare, Thare, Thara, Tareh, Terah or Terach.

Arabic 815	Tarah, being evil and odious in disposition.
French	Tare, vice, blemish, defect, fault.
French	Tare, bad, vicious. [character.
French	Tare, one whose character is lost, one of bad
Gaelic	Tair, or Taire, disgrace, contempt, reproach.
Anglo-Saxon	Thwir, wicked, perverse.
Irish	Tair, vile, base.
Irish	Taireach, vile, base.
Gaelic	Taireach, vile.
Irish	Troich, a bad or ill-disposed person.
Irish	Droch, bad, evil.
Gaelic	Droch, bad, evil, wicked, mischievous.
	Teutonic—Druck.
Welsh	Drwg, evil, naughty, bad, wicked.
Welsh	Derawg, obstinate, stubborn, churlish.
Welsh	Terig, severe, harsh.
Greek	Trachus, Tracheia, Trachu, rough, hard, harsh,
Latin	Trux, cruel, fierce, fell, grim, savage. [savage.
Italian	Truce, cruel, fierce, savage.
Latin	Dirus, Dira, cruel, fell, horrible, dreadful.
Irish	Dur, obstinate.
Latin	Dure, hardly, harshly.
Latin	Dureo, to be hard.
Latin	Durus, Dura, hard, obstinate, inexorable,
	austere, cruel, severe. [a great degree.
English	Dire, dreadful, dismal, horrible, terrible, evil in
English	Dour, sullen, sour. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Welsh	Der, stubborn, froward, dogged.
Welsh	Deru, to act churlishly.
Welsh	Teru, to act sullenly.
Hindu 643	Tarrana (<i>imperative</i> Tarra), to grumble, to
	murmur, to grudge.
Hindu 1040	Droh, hatred, malice, spite, injury.
Swahili A.	Tharau, scorn.
Welsh	Terica, to irritate, to become irritated.
Dutch	Tergen, to irritate, to incense, to kindle wrath.
Dutch	Terger, a provoker, &c.
Latin	Torqueo, to vex, to plague.
Anglo-Saxon	Trege, vexation, torment.
Anglo-Saxon	Tirigan, to vex, torment, irritate.
Anglo-Saxon	Tirian, to vex, irritate, provoke.
English	Terre, to provoke. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
English	Tarie, to provoke, to betray. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
English	Tarr, to vex. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)

English	Treie, vexation. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
French Romn	Tarier, to push, to excite, to irritate, laugh at.
Greek	Truo, to wear out, harass, distress, afflict, vex.
Welsh	Taeru, to insist, to contend, to affirm vehemently, to act with eagerness.
Spanish	Trica, a quibble, a cavillation, all captious contention and ill-grounded subtlety.
English	Truck, bad language. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Irish	Driuch, anger.
Dutch	Dreigen, to threaten, to menace.
Dutch	Dreiger, a threatener.
Hindu 1091.	Dhirana (<i>imperative</i> Dhira) to threaten, to bully.
English	Ter, violent anger. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Italian	Tira, a quarrel or strife.
Gaelic	Dreag, to dispute, wrangle.
Gaelic	Dorch, proud, gloomy, stern.
French	Targuer, to be proud, to boast, to brag.
Hindu 701	Tora, pride.
Turkish 804	Tawr, a haughty supercilious manner.
Welsh	Traha, extreme exultation, haughtiness, arrogance,
Icelandic	Tora, to lounge, to linger. [presumption.
Galla African	Turre, to linger.
English	Tarry, to delay, to put off.
Fijian	Taro, to hinder, prevent.
Sanscrit 456	Dhira, lazy, dull, slow.
Scotch	Dreich, slow.
Cornish	Dryk, to tarry. (Borlase.)
Scotch	Draich, a lazy, lumpish, useless person.
Irish	Traigh, a lazy person.
German	Trage, lazy, indolent.
Dutch	Traag, slow, lazy, slothful.
Swedish	Trog, sluggish, dull, slothful.
Turkish 579	Terakhi, want of zeal, neglect.
French	Trucher, to beg from indolence.
Gaelic	Deirc, alms.
Irish	Troich, a coward.
Anglo-Saxon	Treawa, a compact.
Anglo-Saxon	Treowa, a pledge, a covenant.
Anglo-Saxon	Truwa, a league.
Sanscrit 441	Druh, to plot maliciously or revengefully, to contrive, machinate or meditate mischief.
English	Dry, crafty, subtle. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Persian 566	Dary, or Diry, knowing, using fraud.
French	Tour, a trick.
French Romn	Tricher, to deceive, to intrigue, to practise ruses, to surprise.

French	Tricher, to trick, to cheat.
English	Treche, to cheat. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
English	Trucky, cheating. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Danish	Trekke, a trick, a sly fraud, a juggle.
English	Trick, an artifice or stratagem for the purpose of deception, an underhand scheme to impose upon the world, a fraudulent contrivance for an evil purpose.
German	Trug, deceit, fraud, deception.
Spanish	Trage, hypocrisy or simulation.
Hindu 1039	Daroghi, false.
English	Dark, to eavesdrop, to watch an opportunity of injuring others. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Malayan 132	Duraka, treachery, treacherous, perfidious.
ManchuTartar	Terakou, a shameless fellow, one who has no honour.
Dutch	Drog, a cheat, a cheating fellow.
Persian 566	Durogh, a lie, a falsehood.
Turkish 686	Durugh, a lie, falsehood, &c.
Hindu 1039	Darogh, a lie, a falsehood.
Arabic 334	Turrah, a lie.
Norman	Trahir, to commit treason, to betray.
Irish	Torr, a body of men, a congregation.
Hindu 1086	Dhar, a crowd, band, multitude.
English	Deroy, a company. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Irish	Tara, a multitude.
Sanscrit 454	Dhara, a multitude.
Fijian	Drigi, to crowd, to throng.
Scotch	Throck, a crowd.
French Romn	Torche, or Troche, a troop, a multitude.
French Romn	Trac, noise.
Greek	Tarache, trouble, disorder, confusion, political confusion, tumult.
Malayan 132	Duraka, rebellion, treachery.
Sanscrit 441	Droha, treachery, rebellion.
English	Deray, tumult, disorder.
Egyptian 529	Tuhari, soldiers, troops.
Portuguese	Troco, a body of soldiers.
French Romn	Targe, a shield.
French Romn	Targe, a sabre.
English	Dirk, a kind of dagger or poniard.
French Romn	Tarques, certain engines of war no longer known.
French Romn	True, Truie, or Truhie, a machine for hurling
Fijian	Duru, a kind of spear. [stones.
Dselana A.	Daru, plural Dari, a quiver.
GbeseAfrican	Tara, a quiver.

- Dhimal B. Tir, an arrow; *Kocch*, Bengal, the same.
 Gondi India Tir, an arrow; *Gayeti*, *Naikude*, and *Kuri*, India, the same.
 Legba African Toro, a bow; *Kaure*, African, the same.
 Musu African Tari, a bow.
 New Zealand Tauri, an ornament of feathers, used on an implement of war.
 French Romn Tre, a military tent.
 Hebrew Tor (תור), to spy, to search.
 Num. xiii. 16, which Moses sent *to spy out* the land. [the land.
 Num. xiv. 36, which Moses sent *to search*
 English Dare, to lurk. (Wright's *Obsolete*.)
 Arabic 814 Tara, coming by surprise, arriving suddenly.
 New Zealand Torohe, a party going by stealth to fight.
 Tene African Tore, war.
 Icelandic Tara, war, fight, battle.
 Greek Deris, Dereos, Derei, or Deris, Derios, Derii, fight, battle, contest.
 Gaelic Dreag, to fight.
 Irish Dreagaim, I fight.
 Irish Turog, a conflict.
 French Romn Trac, a lance wound.
 Hindu 619 Taraj, plunder, pillage.
 Turkish 567 Taraj, plunder, pillage, rapine.
 Irish Derach, plundering, sacking.
 Irish Dearach, pillage. (Supplement.)
 Gaelic Dearach, pillage. (Supplement.)
 English Tory, an Irish robber. (Wright's *Obsolete*.)
 Memo: "The Tories were noted for
 "their ferocity and murders." (See J. O.
 Halliwell's *Archaic &c. Dictionary*, p. 883,
 London, 1850.)
 Mandingo A. Torro, danger.
 Hebrew Trh or Tarah (טרח), a trouble.
 Isa. i. 14, they are *a trouble* to me.
 Arabic 814 Tarr, seizing, carrying off.
 Swahili A. Thuru, to harm.
 French Tarer, to injure, hurt, damage.
 English Tere, to injure. (Wright's *Obsolete*.)
 English Dere, or Deyre, to injure. (Wright's *Obsolete*.)
 English Derye, hurt, harm. (Wright's *Obsolete*.)
 English Dare, harm, peril. (Wright's *Obsolete*.)
 Norman Derrai, damage.
 French Romn Tare, defect, loss, waste. (Supplement.)
 English Thrie, affliction, trouble. (Wright's *Obsolete*.)

Anglo-Saxon	Trege, tribulation, contumely, torment.
Scotch	Traik, a plague or mischief.
Cornish	Drok, hurt, wrong. (Borlase.)
Irish	Tarrach, horrid, terrible.
Swedish	Trycka, to oppress.
Swedish	Truga, to force.
Anglo-Saxon	Drecan, to trouble, vex, oppress.
Welsh	Drygu, to hurt, damage, mar, or harm.
English	Drecche, to vex, to oppress. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
English	Dirke, to injure. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Irish	Torg, killing, destroying.
Egyptian 512	Taar, murder.
New Zealand	Taiari, to smash.
Hindu 702	Torna (<i>imperative</i> Tor), to break, to tear, to rend, to demolish.
Hindu 701	Tor, a breaking, &c.
English	Tear, to rend, to break, to shatter.
	Russian—Deru.
Hindu 619	Taraj, devastation.
Greek	Trucho, or Trycho, to waste, consume, destroy.
Irish	Dearach, destruction. (Supplement.)
Gaelic	Dearach, destruction. (Supplement.)

No. 32. Nhor, Nahor or Nachor has been already considered with No. 30, same name.

No. 33. Aran, Arran, Hrn or Haran ; words derived from No. 163 Aaron, Ahrn, Aharon or Haron and No. 146 Arn, Iran, Eran or Heran are included with this name, and all three, according to Rule III., may equally well be written Chrn, Chran, Charan, Cran, Caran, Kran, Karan, Ghrn, Ghran, Gharan, Gran or Garan.

Gbandi A.	Arawani, bad.
Hindu 2162	Harun, wicked, refractory.
ManchuTartar	Arhanga, one who has a bad heart, without rectitude, seeking only to injure, full of artifice, a hypocrite who hides the grossest vice under an appearance of virtue.
English	Wrong, not right, morally ill ; evil, injury ; to do evil, to injure.
Oloma A.	Korone, bad.
Gaelic	Cròn, a fault.
Icelandic	Grana, to be coarse and spiteful.
Irish	Grainne, surly.
Scotch	Girnie, peevish.

Scotch	Girn, to snarl.
French	Grogner, <i>pronounced</i> Gronnye, to grumble, to growl, to snarl.
French Romn	Corine, bad temper, anger, spite. Low-Latin—Corina.
French Romn	Hargne, or Harne, ill-humour, quarrel, dispute ; incitement to quarrel or dispute.
Scotch	Wurn, to be peevish and still complaining.
Welsh	Arain, pert, tattling.
Arabic 476	Haruni, stubbornness, refractoriness.
Turkish 649	Harun, restive, refractory.
Sanscrit 141	Irin, violent ; an overbearing fellow, an in- [stigator.
English	Yearn, to vex. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Welsh	Orn, a frown, a threat.
Greek	Erinuo, to be angry.
Irish	Urran, strife, contention.
Welsh	Arwyn, violent passion.
Hebrew	Hron or Haron (חרון), fierce, fury, wrath. Ezra x. 14, the <i>fierce</i> wrath. Jeremiah xlix. 37, my <i>fierce</i> anger. Job xx. 23, the <i>fury</i> of his wrath. Ezekiel vii. 14, my <i>wrath</i> is upon all the multitude thereof.
Malayan 282	Garang, fury, wrath.
Icelandic	Greina, to disagree, fall out, become enemies.
Hindu 1469	Gharan, rapacious, fierce.
English	Kerne, a low person. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Dutch	Karonie, a jade, a baggage, an impudent slut.
French	Crane, swaggering, blustering, a swaggerer or blusterer.
English	Grainee, proud. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Icelandic	Hrani, a blusterer.
Arabic 60	Araan, one who foolishly adorns, commends, or thinks much of himself.
Spanish	Haron, sluggish, inactive.
Hindu 1746	Ghrina, lassitude.
English	Kern, an idle person or vagabond.
Norman	Kernes, idle persons, vagabonds.
Scotch	Kerne, a vagabond or sturdy beggar.
Persian 542	Khwuran, voracious, gluttonous.
Dutch	Gryn, a grudging fellow.
Welsh	Crin, niggardly, penurious.
Gaelic	Crine, meanness, littleness of heart.
Gaelic	Crion, mean, niggardly, pusillanimous.
Cornish	Crene, trembling.
Turkish 885	Karin, an associate.

Arabic 955	Kurana, associated, nearly allied.
Arabic 961	Karin, <i>plural</i> Kuranaa, allied, connected.
Anglo-Saxon	Gereonian, to conspire.
English	Warren, a plot. (<i>Wright's Obsolete.</i>)
Turkish 450	Eren, one initiated into the mysteries of any order or secret society.
Spanish	Arana, deceit, craft. (<i>J. Baretti's Spanish and English Dictionary, London, 1786.</i>)
English	Horney, a falsehood, a cheat. (<i>Wright's</i>
Greek	Eiron, a dissembler. [<i>Obsolete.</i>]
Greek	Eironeia, dissimulation, especially an ignorance purposely affected to provoke or confound an antagonist; irony.
Latin	Ironia, a figure in speaking when one means contrary to the signification of the word, or when a man reasons contrary to what he thinks, to mock one.
French	Ironie, irony.
English	Irony, a mode of speech expressing a sense contrary to that which the speaker intends to convey; the dissimulation is generally apparent from the manner of speaking, as by a smile, an arch look, or an affected gravity of countenance.
English	Carney, soft hypocritical language; also to flatter, wheedle or insinuate oneself. (<i>Slang.</i>)
Scotch	Curn, a number of persons.
Welsh	Gwerin, the common people, vulgar, multitude; a body of men.
Welsh	Gwerinos, a rabble, a mob.
Irish	Cern, a troop or band of people. (<i>Supplement.</i>)
Irish	Earna, a troop, a company. (<i>Supplement.</i>)
Greek	Orino, to stir, to raise.
Greek	Ornuo, to rouse, stir up, set on, let loose, with a collateral notion of haste and force, especially used in the imperative, Arouse thee! Up! Arise!
French	Harangue, an harangue, a speech, an address.
Icelandic	Hrang, a noise, din, tumult as of a crowd.
French Romn	Harnois, noise, tumult, confusion.
Anglo-Saxon	Worn, a number, a multitude, a body, a band, a company, a herd, power, force.
Galla African	Worani, to make war against.
Galla African	Woranna, a lance.
Mbe African	Uran, a spear.
French Romn	Harnois, a sword.

French	Harnois, harness, armour.
French Romn	Harnas, complete armour.
ManchuTartar	Cherin, a part of the helmet.
ManchuTartar	Kouaran, the encampment of an army, a camp.
ManchuTartar	Kouren, a brigade of cavalry.
Anglo-Saxon	Giren, or Girn, a snare.
English	Grin, a snare or trap.
Hindu 1701	Girhan, seizing, taking.
Irish	Carna, booty, prey.
Gaelic	Carn, a booty.
Hindu 2177	Haran, theft, plunder, taking away by force.
Arabic 846	Airan, fighting, killing.
Welsh	Erniw, harm, hurt.
Gaelic	Cron, mischief, hurt, harm.
English	Carnage, massacre, great destruction of men.
Irish	Orn, slaughter, massacre.
Gaelic	Orn, slaughter.
Norman	Erinez, wasted, ruined.
Hindu 2153	Wairan, desolate, laid waste.
Hindu 2153	Wairani, destruction.
Persian 1378	Wirani, Wayrani, or Werani, desolation, depopulation, ruin.
Persian 1378	Wiran, Wayran, or Weran, desolate, ruined, depopulated.

Concerning the word "*irony*," quoted above, as being derived from the acts, attributes, or other peculiarities, of one or other of the men whose names are given at the head thereof; this is one of those words which, like the Hebrew word *Aron*, quoted in the previous chain of evidence, under these names, and meaning "the ark" (namely the ark of Moses, brother of Aaron), we can readily trace to Aaron of the Exodus, and consequently divide from those words which may equally well have been derived from *Aran*, brother of Abraham, or from *Iran*, grandson of Ephraim; for Aaron, the brother of Moses, was a master in this peculiar mode of speech, as is evident by the only words recorded in the Bible as spoken by him; namely in Exodus xxxii., when he had made a molten calf of the golden earrings which the people brought him, in the absence of Moses, to make a god with, and had afterwards finished it off by fashioning it with a graving tool; his account of the affair to Moses was, "I cast the gold which they gave me into the fire, and there came out this calf:" to understand this passage, we must imagine for ourselves the affected gravity, peculiar smile and arch look, with which Aaron the dissembler no doubt accompanied these last words, as he purposely affected ignorance to

provoke or confound Moses, who was expostulating with him on the impropriety of his conduct. Sarcasm is often confounded with irony in common parlance, but is really very different, for sarcasm must include a taunt; the definition of irony, as given by the dictionaries and quoted above (viz. "a mode of speech expressing a sense contrary to that which the speaker intends to convey; the dissimulation is generally apparent from the manner of speaking, as by a smile, an arch look, or an affected gravity of countenance"), is strictly correct, and it is wonderful how exactly the lexicographers have given the meaning, as, not connecting the word with Aaron, they did not have the advantage of the historical specimen above quoted from Exodus.

No. 34. Lot has been already considered with No. 5
Lod or Lud.

No. 35. Abrm, Abram, Abrhm, Abraham or Ebrahim (or, as in Persian, Ibrahm; see Dict. page 128); words derived from No. 142 Aprym, Aphrem or Ephraim are included with this name.

Bambarra A. Ibarama, wrong.
 Welsh Effrom, haughty, stubborn.
 Hindu 24 Aprem, enmity, hatred.
 Arabic 1382 Habramat, voraciousness, gluttony.
 Arabic 1382 Habramat, loquacity, garrulity.
 English Abraham-men, the slang name of a class of beggars in the 16th century. (Wright's *Obsolete*.)
 Norman Hauberiom, a coat of mail.
 Bambarra A. Ibarama, to harm.

No. 36. Sry, Sara, Sarai or Sarah will be considered with No. 88 Zara or Zarah.

No. 37. Mlkh, Milca, Melca, Milcha, Melcha or Milcah.

Dhimal B. Maelka, bad.
 Sanscrit 800 Mleccha, a wicked or bad man, a sinner. [able.
 Irish Malluighe, flagitious, nefarious, wicked, damn-
 Dutch Moeilyk, troublesome, difficult, hard, tiresome,
 Irish Mollach, asperity, roughness. [painful.
 Spanish Malicia, malice.
 French Malice, malice, malignancy.

English	Malice, extreme enmity of heart, a disposition to injure others without cause, unprovoked malignity, or spite.
Irish	Meileach, abusive.
Irish	Meileacht, abuse.
English	Mallock, to scandalise. (<i>Wright's Obsolete.</i>)
Arabic 1244	Milgh, a foolish fellow speaking obscenely.
Arabic 1244	Milkaa, an obscene impudent woman.
Greek	Malakos, Malake, faint-hearted, cowardly.
Gaelic	Mallaich, to swear.
Gaelic	Mallachadh, an oath.
Arabic 1244	Malak, flattering, making insincere professions.
Arabic 1244	Malik, insincere.
Arabic 1082	Malik, a flatterer.
Greek	Malakia, soft words, flatteries.
Gaelic	Miolo, to cajole or flatter.
Irish	Mioldadh, flattery.
Irish	Mioldaim, I flatter.
Irish	Mioldaire, a cajoler.
French	Malice, roguery, knavery.
French Romn	Malice, fraud, deception.
Arabic 1239	Mulakhat, lying, colouring with falsehoods, whispering, calumniating.
Romany	Malleco, false.
French Romn	Meilliex, a turbulent, quarrelsome, seditious, good-for-nothing fellow.
Arabic 1215	Mialak, vehement in language, hot in disputation.
Arabic 1239	Mulakhat, irritating, setting by the ears.
Welsh	Molochi, to raise a tumult, to disquiet, or molest.
Welsh	Moloch, tumult, uproar.
English	Malack, a disturbance. (<i>Wright's Obsolete.</i>)
English	Mullock, rubbish.
Welsh	Mwlwch, refuse, sweepings.
English	Mullock, a mess, a dilemma. (<i>Wright's Obsolete.</i>)
Kirman A.	Moalako, plural Mialako, a spear.
French Romn	Malecus, a sword, a cutlass.
Spanish	Milicia, the art of carrying on a war; also the body of soldiers who make a profession of
Portuguese	Milicia, warfare; also soldiery, troops. [arms.
Arabic 1082	Malik, plural Mullak, a pirate.
Sanscrit 752	Mallikara, a thief.
Scotch	Milk, to steal.
Hebrew	Mlkoh or Malkoh (מלקוח), prey. Numbers xxxi. 11, they took all the spoil and all the prey.

Numbers xxxi. 12, the captives and the
prey.

Isaiah xlix. 25, the *prey* of the terrible.

Hindu 2004 Muhlik, destroying, killing.

Hindu 2004 Mahlaka, a place of destruction.

No. 38. Yskh, Isca, Esca, Iscah or Jesca ; words derived from
No. 45 Yzhk, Ishac or Isaac are included with this name.

Rodong N. Iseko, bad.

Arabic 1364 Wazagh, a vicious, worthless fellow.

Anglo-Saxon Aeswica, an offender against the law.

Greek Aischos, Aischeos, Aischei, shame, disgrace, a
disgrace, infamy.

Greek Aischoo, to disgrace.

Anglo-Saxon Æwisc, a dishonour, a disgrace.

Anglo-Saxon Eiseg, rough, hard.

Scotch Hask, harsh, rigorous.

Arabic 477 Hazuk, bad-tempered.

Arabic 854 Aasik, bad-tempered.

Arabic 852 Aazik, unkind, severe.

Arabic 852 Auzuk, malicious, bad-tempered.

Arabic 854 Aasak, ill nature, malice.

Hebrew Ask or Asak (פֶּשַׁע), to strive with.

Gen. xxvi. 20, he called the name of the
well *Esek* (viz. contention; *see* margin),
because they *strove* with him,

Hindù 2182 Hiska, contention, rivalry.

Arabic 478 Hasak, being rough and angry towards anyone,
conceiving hatred; envy, enmity.

Persian 428 Jask, extreme enmity.

Circassia 175 Yeshgawah, envy.

Gaelic Eisg, a satirist.

English Askew, with a wry look, aside, askant; some-
times indicating scorn or contempt or envy.

Arabic 98 Ishkaa, occasioning complaints, forcing one to
complain, adding to his troubles, vexing, an-
noying, wearying, enraging.

Arabic 852 Aazik, low, worthless.

Turkish 462 Ashaghi, lower in rank or position.

Persian 1391 Huzak or Hazak, mean, contemptible.

Persian 1391 Huzak or Hazak, proud, self-conceited.

Irish Asc, pride.

Arabic 477 Hazak, avarice.

Arabic 477 Hazuk, close-fisted.

Quichua Peru Uscani, to beg.

- English Whisk, an impertinent fellow. (Wright's *Obsolete*.)
- Hindu 2125 Wisak, entering into a confederacy.
- Arabic 1355 Wisak, entering into a confederacy, pledging one's faith.
- Norman Assach, a compurgation (or testimony on oath) by 300 men.
- Welsh Asach, an oath.
- Hebrew Ask or Asak (אשק), to deceive.
Lev. vi. 2, *hath deceived his neighbour*.
- Hebrew Ask or Asak (אשק), to defraud, to get deceitfully.
Lev. xix. 13, *thou shalt not defraud thy neighbour*.
1 Sam. xii. 3, *whom have I defrauded*.
Lev. vi. 4, *the thing which he hath deceitfully gotten*.
- Persian 1414 Yazak, a spy.
- Hindu 2217 Yazak, a spy.
- Arabic 845 Aazik, cunning, artful, clever.
- Polish Oszukac, to cheat.
- Polish Oszukanie, cheat, deception, trick.
- Anglo-Saxon Eswic, deceit.
- Anglo-Saxon Eswica, a hypocrite.
- Anglo-Saxon Aeswica, a deceiver, a hypocrite.
- Arabic 477 Hizk, plural Hizak, a multitude, a swarm.
- ManchuTartarEsoukiembi, to cry out as when a number of people speak or cry out all at once in anger, to make a tumult.
- French Romn Escu, an ancient kind of shield.
- Kambali A. Asaku, a spear.
- Spanish Azagaya, a javelin or dart.
- English Assagai, or Assegai, an instrument of warfare among the Kafirs. (Webster's *Dictionary* by Goodrich and Porter.)
- Hebrew Asok (אשוק), an oppressor.
Jerem. xxii. 3, *deliver the spoiled out of the hand of the oppressor*.
- Hebrew Ask or Asak (אשק), to do wrong to others, to oppress; extortion, oppression.
1 Chron. xvi. 21, *he suffered no man to do them wrong*.
Zech. vii. 10, *oppress not the widow*.
Ezek. xxii. 12, *thou hast greedily gained of thy neighbours by extortion*.
Eccl. v. 8, *the oppression of the poor*.

Hebrew	Asok, <i>plural</i> Asokym (עֲשׂוּקִים), oppression. Job. xxxv. 9, the multitude of <i>oppressions</i> . Eccl. iv. 1, all the <i>oppressions</i> that are done.
Arabic 98	Ishkaa, rendering miserable.
Polish	Wyzucie, despoiling, deprivation, bereavement.
Icelandic	Haski, danger.
Gaelic	Aisc, damage, trespass, reproach.
Irish	Aisc, damage, trespass.
Welsh	Hwysg, a ravage.
Welsh	Yssigaw, to crush, to shatter.

No. 39. Amrpl, Amarpfal, Amarpfel, Amraphel or Amrafal.

Welsh	Amryfawl, haughty, arrogant, proud.
Welsh	Ymorfoli, to vaunt one's self.
Welsh	Amrafael, contention, strife, variance, quarrel.
Welsh	Amrafaeliaw, to contend or strive.
Welsh	Amrafaeliwr, a quarreller.
Welsh	Ymrafael, contention, variance, strife.
Welsh	Ymrafaeliwr, a wrangler, one who engages in
Welsh	Ymrafaeliaw, to contend. [contention.]
Welsh	Ymarfoll, a becoming confederated.
Welsh	Ymryfel, the being engaged in war.

No. 40. Aryok or Arioeh; words derived from No. 18 Iarach are included with this name.

Old German	Arak, or Arag, wicked, impious. (See Sanscrit <i>Dictionary</i> , page 83.)
Icelandic	Hrak, wicked, evil, wretched; used in compounds, as <i>Hrak-auga</i> , an evil eye.
Anglo-Saxon	Earg, evil, wretched.
Manchu Tartar	Yarkiambi, to tempt anyone, to induce him to
Danish	Arg, wicked, evil, bad. [do evil.]
German	Arg, bad, evil, ill.
Anglo-Saxon	Arg, wicked, depraved, bad.
Anglo-Saxon	Wearg, wicked.
Anglo-Saxon	Wereg, wicked, accursed.
Anglo-Saxon	Werig, wicked, vile, accursed.
Anglo-Saxon	Wearg, a wretch, a villain.
Arabic 473	Harij, a criminal.
Arabic 473	Haraj, a sin, fault, crime.
Arabic 33	Ihraj, leading into sin.
Icelandic	Urigr, ill-tempered, vicious.
Danish	Arrig, peevish, cross.
Persian 64	Arigh, hatred, aversion.

Dutch	Wrok, inveterate hatred, spleen, rancour.
Hindu 242	Irkha, envy.
Arabic 61	Irkaa, falsely accusing.
Polish	Uragac, to laugh one to scorn, to scoff at him, to insult, to bid one defiance.
Latin	Urgeo, to aggravate.
English	Urge, to provoke, to exasperate, to apply force to, to drive, to push.
Scotch	Warrach, to scold, to use abusive language.
Welsh	Hewrach, a wrangle, a squabble.
Irish	Urach, contention.
Gaelic	Urach, contention. (Supplement.)
Persian 1411	Yarghu, contention, strife.
English	Arg, to quarrel. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Arabic 61	Ark, quarrelling.
Arabic 474	Hark, grinding the teeth with rage.
Icelandic	Urga, to gnash.
Swedish	Arg, angry, passionate.
Irish	Aireach, violent, hostile.
English	Wreche, anger, wrath, revenge. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
English	Awreke, to avenge or be revenged of. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
English	Wreak, to be angry, to revenge. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .) [passion.]
English	Wreak, to revenge; also vengeance, furious
Anglo-Saxon	Wraco, or Wracu, revenge, vengeance, evil,
Anglo-Saxon	Wraeca, an avenger. [punishment.]
Dutch	Wraak, revenge, vengeance.
Scotch	Wraik, or Wrak, anger, wrath, revenge, vengeance.
Scotch	Wroik, spite, revenge. [ance.]
Arabic 1362	Warik, vile, low.
Arabic 61	Arka, despicable.
Arabic 61	Arakh, worthless.
Latin	Arrogans, arrogant, proud, haughty, huffish, conceited, domineering.
Latin	Arrogo, to arrogate.
French	Arroger, to arrogate to oneself.
English	Arrogate, to assume, demand or challenge more than is proper, to make undue claims from false pretension to right or merit, as the Pope arrogates dominion over kings.
English	Argh, indolent. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Scotch	Irk, indolent.
English	Erke, idle, slothful.
Anglo-Saxon	Earg, inert, idle.

- ic 1362 Warik, avaricious, sordid.
German Arak, or Arag, miserly. (See Sanscrit *Dic-*
tionary, page 83.)
ch Ergh, parsimonious, niggardly.
lo-Saxon Earg, timid.
varous } Arga, a poltroon, a coward. (See Jamieson's
atin. } *Scottish Dictionary* under Arch.)
ndic Argr, a coward, a craven, a wretch.
ptian 366 Ark, an oath.
k Orkos, Orkou, Orko, an oath.
k Orkoo, to bind by an oath, to make one swear.
h Arg, cunning, crafty.
ic 63 Arwagh, most crafty. [to deceive.
crit 1174 Hurch, to be crooked or dishonest in conduct,
ic 51 Arraj, a liar, a tale-bearer, a breed-bate.
ic 56 Arj, the stirring up of dissensions, seditions or
quarrels.
crit 1177 Herika, a spy, a secret emissary or agent.
ic 1362 Warik, a crowd, or collected company.
ch Haurrage, a blackguard crew of people.
ndic Harki, rubbish, trash.
ndic Hark, a tumult.
ic 1388 Harj, tumult, sedition, confusion.
ic 56 Araj, making a great noise.
ic 1388 Harraj, outcry.
Eirghe, a mutiny, a rising up of the people.
Eirghe, or Eirigh, a rising up.
ic 61 Irkaa, preparing, levying an army.
Eirghe, assistants, auxiliaries.
lo-Saxon Herige, Herge, or Hergh, a troop, an army.
lo-Saxon Hergian, to act as an army.
h Wrog, a foe, an enemy.
ish 1135 Yarak, arms, weapons.
lu 2216 Yarak, arms, apparatus.
n Yaragi, arms, spears, clubs, &c.
ian 1413 Yarak, arms, accoutrements, weapons.
ic 473 Harij, one incessantly engaged in fighting.
ra- } Ireko, war.
ma A. }
ew Ark or Arak (אָרַק), to set in battle array.
1 Sam. xvii. 21, Israel and the Philistines
had *put the battle in array*.
1 Chron. xix. 9, and *put the battle in array*.
2 Chron. xiii. 3, Jeroboam also *set the battle*
[in *array*.
h Harc, a skirmish.
Arac, a conflict.

- Irish Aroich, a field of battle.
 Arabic 846 Airak, fighting hand to hand, jostling one another in battle.
 Arabic 1388 Harj, slaughter.
 French Romn Eracher, to snatch away.
 French Arracher, to pluck away, to snatch from.
 English Arace, to draw away by force. (*Wright's Obsolete.*)
 Sanscrit 1175 Haraka, a seizer, one who seizes and takes away, a plunderer. [derer.
 Hindu 2162 Harak, one who carries off everything, a plunderer.
 Anglo-Saxon Hergian, to plunder, to ravage.
 Irish Argaim, or Airgim, I plunder, spoil or rob.
 Irish Aircc, plunder.
 Irish Irc, plunder, ravage, ravaging.
 Hindu 2162 Harak, a thief.
 Sanscrit 1164 Harika, 1178 Hairika, or 1175 Haraka, a thief.
 Arabic 33 Ihrak, injuring.
 Arabic 64 Irhak, obliging, forcing, compelling.
 Arabic 33 Ihraj, compelling, forcing.
 Welsh Erch, dreadful, terrible, dire.
 Arabic 33 Ihraj, making miserable.
 English Irk, to weary by a continuous annoyance.
 Arabic 64 Ihrak, imposing a heavy oppressive burden.
 French Arracher, to extort, to exact.
 Gaelic Airc, affliction, hardship, strait, difficulty.
 Latin Urgeo, to vex, trouble, molest, or oppress.
 Anglo-Saxon Hergian, to afflict, to vex.
 Irish Iarog, mischief. (*Supplement.*)
 French Romn Arrocher, or Arroquer, to press upon, to overwhelm, to trample on.
 Scotch Work, or Wurk, to trouble, to vex, to torment, to plague.
 Persian 1363 Wurogh, trouble.
 German Wurgien, to murder.
 German Wurgen, an assassin.
 Hebrew Hrg or Harag (הרג), slaughter, a murderer.
 Ezek. xxvi. 15, when *the slaughter* is made.
 Hosea ix. 13, bring forth his children to *the murderer.*
 Gaelic Orc, murder. (*Supplement.*)
 Arabic 472 Hurak, or Hirak, an incendiary.
 Arabic 472 Harrak, burning, a burner, an incendiary.
 Turkish 649 Harik, a fire, conflagration of houses, &c.
 Hindustan 60 Ihrak, the act of burning or setting on fire.
 Turkish 440 Ihrak, a burning, consuming by fire.

Greek	Ereiko, to break, tear, rend, pierce, bruise, dash,
Arabic 472	Hirak, all-devouring, violent. [shiver.
French Romn	Arracher, to drag out by the roots.
Anglo-Saxon	Hergian, to destroy, to waste.
Irish	Orcaim, I destroy.
Irish	Earg, destruction. (Supplement.)
Gaelic	Orc, to destroy.
English	Wrake, destruction, ruin. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Scotch	Wraik, or Wrak, destruction.
English	Wreck, destruction, ruin, dissolution by violence.
Anglo-Saxon	Wrac, banishment, exile.
Anglo-Saxon	Herge, a depopulation.
Danish	Ork, a desert, a wilderness, a waste, lonesome, uninhabited place or region.

No. 41. Kdrlamr, or Chedorlaomer (but more properly
Lamar, as explained).

English	Limmer, base, mischievous. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Scotch	Limmar, or Limmer, a scoundrel.
Scotch	Limmery, villainy.
English	Leemer, anxious, miserly. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Greek	Lamuria, boldness, audacity, impudence.
English	Lymmer, a plunderer. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Scotch	Limmer, a thief, a riever. (See J. Jamieson's <i>Scottish Dictionary</i> , Edinburgh, 1808.)

No. 42. Tdal, Tidal, Tideal, Tidaal, Tidhal, Tadaal, Thadaak,
Thadal, or Thideal.

German	Tadel, a fault, an imperfection.
Danish	Dadel, a vice, blame, reproach, imputation, or scandal. [lete.)
English	Tuttle, an ill-tempered man. (Wright's <i>Obso</i>
French	Tatillon, an intermeddler, a busybody.
Irish	Tathlan, calumny, reproach.
Irish	Tathlach, dispraise, reproach.
Irish	Tuathlios, calumny, aspersion.
English	Tattle, to tell tales.
Hindu 665	Tatawul, rudeness, insolence.
Irish	Dedhla, bold, impudent, presumptuous.
Swedish	Tadla, to find fault with, to blame.
German	Tadelei, inclination to censure, captiousness.
Welsh	Dadleu, to contend or wrangle.

Welsh	Dadl, strife, contention.
Welsh	Dadlai, a disputant.
Welsh	Daddal, a dispute.
Irish	Toitheal, vainglory.
Hindu 667	Taattul, idleness.
Arabic 354	Taaattul, being idle.
Fijian	Tatalo, idly or uselessly engaged.
English	Tottle, idle, slow. (<i>Wright's Obsolete.</i>)
English	Totle, a sluggard. (<i>Wright's Obsolete.</i>)
English	Twiddle, to trifle, to be busy about nothing. (<i>Wright's Obsolete.</i>)
English	Twaddle, idle talk. (<i>Wright's Obsolete.</i>)
Scotch	Title, to prate idly.
English	Diddle, to dawdle. (<i>Wright's Obsolete.</i>)
English	Doddle, to idle, to trifle. (<i>Wright's Obsolete.</i>)
English	Doodle, to idle. (<i>Wright's Obsolete.</i>)
English	Daddle, to trifle, to do imperfectly. (<i>Wright's Obsolete.</i>)
English	Daudle, to trifle time away; also a slattern. (<i>Wright's Obsolete.</i>)
English	Dawdle, to waste time, to trifle.
Scotch	Daidle, to trifle.
Scotch	Daidle, or Daddle, to do any work in a slovenly way, to be slow in motion or action.
Scotch	Daidling, mean-spirited, pusillanimous.
Zulu Kafir	Totolo, weak-spirited, one who wants manliness.
French Romn	Tatoiller, to flatter.
Persian 400	Tital, deceit, flattery.
Persian 400	Titali, deceitful, insincere.
Hindu 631	Tittal, deceitful, a knave, cozener or cheat.
Welsh	Dydwylaw, to use deceit.
English	Diddle, to cheat or over-reach. (<i>Webster's Dictionary</i> by Goodrich and Porter.) [means.
Scotch	Twiddle, to circumvent, to obtain by cozening
Arabic 399	Tahattul, employing stratagem (as a thief.)
Arabic 324	Tadallus, falling suddenly upon.
Arabic 349	Tatawul, unjustly usurping another's right, usurpation, tyranny, conquest, extension of dominion.
Hindu 665	Tatawul, usurpation, tyranny, conquest.
French Romn	Detailer, to break, to dash to pieces. (<i>Supple-</i>
Arabic 354	Taatil, laying waste, rendering useless. [<i>ment.</i>)]
Hindu 667	Tatil, laying waste, rendering useless.
Irish	Todhail, destruction.
Gaelic	Todhail, destruction.
Gaelic	Dodhail, bad news.

No. 43. Moab will be considered with No. 159 Maphi.

No. 44. Amon will be considered with No. 85
Ymyn or Iamin.

No. 45. Yzhk or Isaac has been already considered
with No. 38 Yskh or Isca.

No. 46. Aoz, Uz,* Huz, Hus or Us will be considered with
No. 165 Ause or Hosa.

No. 47. Boz, Buz, Bus or Baux.

Hebrew	Baos (באוש), bad. Ezra iv. 12, the rebellious and <i>bad</i> city.
Norman	Piez, bad.
Norman	Pesche, faulty.
Norman	Piz, worse.
French	Pis, worse, the worst.
German	Bose, bad, ill, evil.
Arabic 237	Bazia, shameless, impudent.
Persian 208	Basa, criminal, disgraced.
Hebrew	Bos (בוש), to cause shame, to be ashamed, to be confounded. Proverbs x. 5., a son that <i>causeth shame</i> . Isaiah xlv. 13, ye shall <i>be ashamed</i> . Ps. xcvi. 7, <i>confounded</i> be all they.
Hebrew	Bosh (בושה), shame. [with <i>shame</i> . Ps. lxxxix. 45, thou hast covered him Obad. 10, <i>shame</i> shall cover thee.
Persian 236	Baza, a sin, a crime.
Hindu 330	Baza, a sin, a crime.
Arabic 207	Baas, an evil.
Dutch	Boos, wicked, mischievous.
Dutch	Booze, wicked, evil.
Gaelic	Baos, wickedness. (Supplement.)
Irish	Baos, wickedness.
Hebrew	Psa or Pasa (פסע), to transgress; trespass, sins. Zeph. iii. 11, thou hast <i>transgressed</i> . Exod. xxii. 9, all manner of <i>trespass</i> . Prov. xxviii. 13, he that covereth his <i>sins</i> . <i>Memo.</i> : The French words <i>Peché</i> , "a "trespass, an offence," and <i>Pécher</i> , "to sin, "trespass or offend," are evidently derived from this Hebrew word, which is pronounced Pasha or Peshy; the French, therefore,

should be written *Peshe* and not *Peché*; in Norman we have just seen the word *Pesche*, "faulty," which doubtless is the immediate origin of the present French word; one of these letters was evidently redundant, but modern muddlers of orthography have omitted the letter which should have been retained, and retained the letter which should have been discarded.

English	Pize, peevish. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Portuguese	Buzia, sulky, silently sullen.
Italian	Buzzo, ill temper.
Malayan 53	Buwas, fierce, ferocious, ravenous, wild.
Hindu 340	Bughz, malice, spite, hate, revenge.
Turkish 539	Bughz, hatred, enmity, ill-will.
Hebrew	Boz (בוז), to despise; contempt. Proverbs i. 7, fools <i>despise</i> wisdom. Proverbs xii. 8, a perverse heart shall be <i>despised</i> . Psalms cxix. 22, reproach and <i>contempt</i> .
Arabic 222	Baza, treating with contempt.
Greek	Bauzo, to reproach, to assail.
Sanscrit 703	Bhash, to rail against, to revile.
Sanscrit 703	Bhas, to abuse.
Zulu Kafir	Pasa, to attack severely as a disease or as a man scolding.
Haussa A.	Pusi, angry.
Polish	Passya, passion, anger.
French Romn	Bax, foul language, insult.
Zulu Kafir	Poxo, a headstrong, rash, violent person.
Zulu Kafir	Paiza, to flash with anger, as the eye.
Italian	Bizza, anger, rage, passion.
Dutch	Boos, angry.
Gaelic	Bos, abject, mean, low, vile.
Irish	Bos, abject, mean, low.
Scotch	Boss, a term of contempt, applied to persons of a despicable or worthless character.
English	Baas, base, low. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
English	Base, mean, low, vile, worthless.
Hebrew	Bzh or Bazh (בזח), a vile person; contemptible. Dan. xi. 21, shall stand up a <i>vile person</i> . Mal. ii. 9, I also made you <i>contemptible</i> .
Persian 283	Pazwi, base, vile, ignoble.
Swahili A.	Pooza, a thing which never comes to perfection.
Persian 292	Pes, vile, ignoble.
Arabic 267	Bays, being proud, overbearing, domineering.

- Arabic 235 Bajj, boasting, contending for pre-eminence.
 Persian 258 Bawsh, ostentation, boast.
 Turkish 546 Bosh, idle, unemployed, empty, vain, useless.
 Zulu Kafir Puza, to loiter, delay, be slow.
 Hebrew Bza or Baza (בצע), covetousness, dishonest gain.
 Jeremiah viii. 10, given to *covetousness*.
 Ezekiel xxii. 27, to get *dishonest gain*.
 Persian 271 Bayus, avarice, cupidity.
 Persian 271 Buyush, sham poverty.
 Norman Paiz, an agreement.
 Persian 289 Pus, cajolery, servile civility.
 Circassia 111 Psey, an untruth.
 Italian Bozza, a lie.
 Persian 223 Bazh, a lie, a fiction, falsehood.
 French Romn Boiser, or Bauzar, to deceive.
 English Buzz, to spread by whispers, to spread secretly.
 English Buzzing, tattling in secret.
 Egyptian 382 Beshui, to revolt; hostile.
 Arabic 258 Bawsh, a multitude, a crowd, the noise made by
 Arabic 258 Bush Baaish, a crowd of all ranks. [a mob.
 English Push, a crowd. (*Slang*.)
 English Posse, a number of people. (Wright's *Obsolete*.)
 Zulu Kafir Bixi, any number of people all together con-
 Circassia 105 Bzey, an arrow. [fusedly.
 Egyptian 380 Besu, a dagger.
 French Romn Base, a short sword, a cutlass.
 Persian 283 Piza, arms, armour.
 Arabic 243 Baas, plural Buas, an army.
 French Romn Boso, or Bozo, a machine used in war for batter-
 ing down walls, &c.
 English Busse, to lie in ambush. (Wright's *Obsolete*.)
 Turkish 562 Pussu, an ambush or ambuscade.
 Turkish 527 Bassmak, to attack suddenly, to surprise.
 French Romn Bauzar, to surprise.
 English Push, an assault, attack or forcible onset.
 Persian 285 Pash, to fight.
 Padsade A. Pase, war.
 Gaelic Buas, a rout, a breach.
 Turkish 546 Bozmak, to rout, defeat, spoil, violate.
 Arabic 235 Bazz, seizing, carrying away forcibly.
 Hebrew Bz or Baz (בז), spoil, prey, booty.
 Ezek. xxvi. 5, it shall become a *spoil*.
 Numbers xxxi. 32, *the prey* which the men
 had taken.
 Jeremiah xlix. 32, their camels shall be a
 French Romn Bauzar, to rob. [*booty*.

English	Buz, to pick pockets. (<i>Slang.</i>)
English	Push, a robbery or swindle. (<i>Slang.</i>)
Arabic 257	Bawz, injury, outrage, oppression. [misfortune]
Arabic 211	Bahiz, troublesome, difficult; a calamity, a
Arabic 258	Buas, misfortune, evil, misery, adversity.
Persian 257	Bawas, affliction, calamity, misfortune.
Persian 236	Baza, oppression, injustice.
Turkish 524	Bess, harm, injury.
Hebrew	Bos (בוס), to tread down. Ps. lx. 12, <i>tread down</i> our enemies. Isaiah lxiii. 6, <i>I will tread down</i> the people.
Hausa A.	Pashi, to break.
Sanscrit 576	Pish, to injure, to destroy.
Gaelic	Bas, destruction.

No. 48. Kmoal, Kamouel, Kemuel, Camuel or Chemuel;
words derived from No. 99 Chamul are included with
this name.

Arabic 1032	Kahmal, a heavy, disagreeable man whose society
Malayan 121	Chumil, to mutter, to murmur. [is avoided.]
Scotch	Camla-like, sullen, surly.
ManchuTartar	Kimoulembi, to hate anyone, to be the enemy
Gaelic	Gamhlas, hatred, envy. [of anyone.]
French	Chamailler, to bicker, squabble, wrangle.
Arabic 979	Kamala, base, contemptible.
Arabic 536	Khamal, obscure, unknown, contemptible.
Turkish 675	Khumul, obscurity, low estate.
Welsh	Gwammal, wavering, fickle, capricious.
Cornish	Chemel, to tarry. (Borlase.)
Arabic 1023	Kamhalat, denying a debt, or defrauding any- one of his due.
ManchuTartar	Koimali, one whose artifice is boundless, one who under a fair exterior has a perverse heart.
Gaelic	Chomhla, together, in a body.
French Romn	Cameill, a sort of armour for the head.
French Romn	Camail, the vizor of a helmet.
Caribbean	Chimala, a bow.
Turkish 641	Chumulmek, <i>aoist</i> Chumulur, to crouch down.
French	Chamailler, to scuffle.
French	Chamaillis, a scuffle, a fray.
Malayan 293	Gumul, to wrestle, to struggle.
Welsh	Cymhell, to constrain, force.

No. 49. Arm or Aram has been already considered with
No. 6 Arm or Aram.

No. 49 *otherwise spelled* Rm, Ram or Remmon.

- Pika African Romo, bad.
 English Rheum, spleen, caprice. (Wright's *Obsolete*.)
 Arabic 632 Ramy, railing at, reproaching, vilifying.
 Hebrew Rmyh or Ramyh (רמיה), slothful, idle.
 Prov. xii. 27, the *slothful* man roasteth not.
 Prov. xix. 15, an *idle* soul shall suffer [hunger].
 Irish Reimhe, pride.
 Welsh Rhemeinniauw, to swagger.
 French Romn Rumenant, a quarrelsome, noisy, seditious rowdy.
 Persian 645 Rayman, a cheat, a villain.
 Persian 645 Riman, an impostor, a villain, a guide to evil.
 Arabic 639 Rawm, moving clandestinely, sily.
 Hebrew Rmh or Ramh (רמה), to beguile, to deceive, to betray.
 Gen. xxix. 25, wherefore then *hast thou beguiled me*. [neighbour].
 Prov. xxvi. 19, the man that *deceiveth his*
 1 Chron. xii. 17, *to betray me to mine* [enemies].
 Hindu 1185 Ramana, to entice, to beguile.
 French Roman, romance, fiction.
 Persian 631 Ram, an assemblage of people.
 Hindu 1186 Rama, a multitude.
 English Rim, a crowd or rabble. (Wright's *Obsolete*.)
 French Remuer, to stir up, to put in commotion, to make a disturbance.
 French Romn Rime, a great noise, an outcry, a clatter.
 Persian 632 Rama, a company, troop, body.
 Irish Reim, a troop, a band.
 Gaelic Reim, a band or troop.
 Greek Rome, an army.
 Arabic 606 Rami, an archer, shooter, thrower or hurler.
 Arabic 606 Ramih, one who is armed with a spear.
 Arabic 631 Rumh, a spear, a lance.
 Hebrew Rmh or Ramah (רמח), a spear.
 2 Chron. xxv. 5, that could handle *spear*.
 Jerem. xlvi. 4, furbish the *spears*.
 Mfut African Ruom, a bow.
 Icelandic Roma, a weapon.
 Icelandic Roma, clash, battle.
 Icelandic Rimma, a battle, tumult, fray.
 Greek Rume, a violent attack, a charge (of soldiers).
 Oloma A. Rehumu, war.
 Persian 631 Ramanidan, to terrify, fright, scare.
 English Ram, to plunder. (Wright's *Obsolete*.)

Gaelic	Raiomeach, plundering.
Gaelic	Raiomeadh, depredation.
English	Raime, to tyrannise over. (Wright's <i>Obsolete.</i>)

No. 50. Ksd, Kesed, Cased, Chesed, Chesched, Chazad
or Caseth.

Sanscrit 215	Kashta, bad, evil, wrong.
Bask	Gaizto, or Gesto, bad.
Persian 1043	Gast, shameful, base, displeasing.
Persian 1008	Kast, shameful, base.
Persian 1012	Kashida, sullen, supercilious.
Hindu 1592	Kashida, sullen, supercilious.
Persian 1009	Kiswad, harshness, unkind behaviour.
Scotch	Coyst, a reproachful epithet.
Gaelic	Ceasad, or Casaid, a grumbling, a complaining.
Gaelic	Ceasadh, vexation.
Irish	Caisead, fierceness. [scandal.]
Anglo-Saxon	Ceast, strife, contention, murmuring, sedition,
English	Cast, strife, contention. (Wright's <i>Obsolete.</i>)
English	Cheste, strife. (Wright's <i>Obsolete.</i>)
Arabic 1009	Kasid, base, mean, despicable.
Hindu 1534	Kasid, worthless.
Hindu 1664	Khusat, lazy, worthless.
Sanscrit 243	Kusida, lazy, slothful.
Sanscrit 259	Kausidya, sloth, indolence.
Polish	Kwesta, begging or gathering alms.
Turkish 670	Khissset, avarice.
Anglo-Saxon	Gesith, a partner, an associate.
Hindu 1733	Gosht, a plot, a conspiracy, a cabal.
Hindu 1707	Gusht, a cabal.
Danish	Gast, a sly fellow, a sharper.
Scotch	Quaist, a rogue.
Turkish 887	Kassd, an evil intent or attempt.
Gaelic	Gaisd, a snare, trap, or trick : wile, cunning.
Gaelic	Gaist, to ensnare, trepan, deceive or trick.
Gaelic	Gast, a snare, a wile.
Irish	Gaisde, a trap or snare.
Irish	Gaiste, a wile.
Irish	Gaistim, I deceive.
Scotch	Cast, a subtle contrivance, wile or stratagem.
Welsh	Cast, a trick.
English	Cast, a trick.
Arabic 944	Kasit, one who deviates from the truth.
Arabic 990	Kast, a lie.
French	Cassade, a lie, a fib.

French Romn	Cassade, a lie, flattery.
Italian	Gesta, a crowd or multitude. (<i>Obsolete.</i>)
Assyrian	Cissatu, a multitude.
Italian	Chiassata, noise, rout, clatter.
Hebrew	Kst or Kasat (קֶסֶט), a bow, an archer. [thy <i>bow</i> . Gen. xxvii. 3, thy weapons, thy quiver and 2 Kings xiii. 15, take bow and <i>arrows</i> . 1 Sam. xxxi. 3, <i>the archers</i> hit him.
Irish	Gaiscidh, a warrior.
Irish	Gaisde, armed, accoutred.
Cornish	Cuziat, a hiding-hole.
Welsh	Gosod, onset or assault.
Assyrian	Casadu, to conquer.
French Romn	Queste, conquest.
French Romn	Keste, embarrassment, trouble. (<i>Supplement.</i>)
Arabic 990	Kast, loss, damage.
Persian 1031	Kuwist, hurt, injury.
Hindu 1534	Kast, damage, loss.
Hindu 1590	Kasht, violence, affliction.
Arabic 944	Kasit, unjust, tyrannical, oppressive.
Sanscrit 215	Kashta, mischievous, noxious, injurious.
Sanscrit 268	Kshud, to crush, shiver, shatter, dash to pieces.
Norman	Gaster, to waste.
Norman	Gestez, wasted.
Italian	Guasto, spoil, havoc, destruction, pillage.
French Romn	Guasteir, to ravage, destroy, ruin, devastate.
French Romn	Gastar, or Gaster, to pillage, to ravage, to destroy, to consume.
French Romn	Gast, ruin, ravage, havoc, devastation.

No. 51. Hzo, Hazo, Haz, Azau or Azay will be considered
with No. 165 Ause or Hosa.

No. 52. Plds, Pildas or Pildash.

Polish	Bladzic, Bladze, to err, to commit a fault.
Italian	Filodosso, a self-conceited man.
Irish	Faladas, spite, hatred, grudge. [hatred.
Gaelic	Faladas, grudge, spite, (and in Supplement)
Dutch	Flits, a lie.
English	Floits, disorder. (<i>Wright's Obsolete.</i>)
Greek	Plethos, Pletheos, a mass, a throng, a crowd, especially of people.
Spanish	Pleytesia, an agreement, covenant or promise of doing or fulfilling anything.

Norman	Palettes, a military habit.
Greek	Peltastes, Peltastou, one who carries a light shield; one of a body of light troops.
Greek	Peltazo, to carry a light shield as one of such body.
Portuguese	Velites, light-armed soldiers among the Romans.
Latin	Philetes, a sort of thieves in Egypt.

No. 53. Ydlp, Idlaph or Jidlaph.

Arabia 47	Idlaf, speaking harshly.
Fijian	Yatelevu, a coward, cowardly.
Hindu 240	Itilaf, a society or company.
Arabic 194	Iatilaf, assembling, flocking together.
Icelandic	Athlaup, onslaught, assault.
Anglo-Saxon	Aethlyp, a transgression.
Arabic 20	Itlaf, consuming, ruining, destroying.
Turkish 434	Itlaf, a destroying.

No. 54. Btoal, Bethuel, Bathuel or Bathuail.

Hindu 442	Baital, vicious.
French Romn	Faitoul, or Faituel, criminal, guilty.
Hindu 590	Phutla, bad.
English	Pettle, peevish, pettish. (<i>Wright's Obsolete.</i>)
Latin	Petulans, saucy, insolent, abusive, dishonest.
Hebrew	Ptl or Patal (פַּתַּל), froward; to wrestle with. Job v. 13, the counsel of <i>the froward</i> . Ps. xviii. 26, thou wilt show thyself <i>froward</i> . Gen. xxx. 8, <i>have I wrestled</i> with my sister.
Swedish	Patala, to find fault with, to censure.
German	Podeln, to trouble, to plague anyone, to task anyone in a harsh manner.
English	Paddle, to abuse. (<i>Wright's Obsolete.</i>)
English	Fittle, to tattle, to blab. (<i>Wright's Obsolete.</i>)
Swahili A.	Fithuli, or Futhuli, officious, over-talkative.
Dutch	Bedillen, to reprehend constantly, to find fault
Dutch	Bediller, a censorious fellow. [with.
Italian	Botolo, a quarrelsome but impotent man.
Zulu Kafir	Betelela, to excite to anger or quarrel.
Hindu 302	Badla, revenge.
Irish	Boiteall, haughtiness, arrogance.
Gaelic	Boiteal, arrogance, presumption.
Galla African	Fatule, to boast.
Galla African	Fatula, proud.
Gaelic	Futail, foppish, showy. [valuable purpose.
English	Futile, worthless, of no effect, answering no

French	Futile, trivial, frivolous.
Portuguese	Futil, worthless, trifling.
Latin	Futillis, Futile, foolish, silly, shallow, inconsiderate, idle, trivial.
Irish	Fadail, delay, lingering, prolixity.
Gaelic	Fadal, delay, prolixity.
Gaelic	Fadalach, slow, lingering.
English	Faddle, to trifle, to toy, to play.
Scotch	Fiddle, to trifle, though apparently busy.
Polish	Podlec, to grow mean, to degenerate.
Polish	Podle, vilely, basely, meanly.
Polish	Podly, base, mean, vile, abject.
English	Piddle, to work in an inefficient manner, doing little or nothing. (<i>Wright's Obsolete.</i>)
English	Powtle, to work feebly. (<i>Wright's Obsolete.</i>)
Portuguese	Patalou, a stupid and lazy fellow.
Arabic 242	Battal, idle, fruitless, empty, vain.
Arabic 243	Butul, vanity, folly.
Arabic 208	Batil, vain, idle, frivolous.
Hindu 265	Batil, false, vain, absurd, futile, silly, ignorant.
Irish	Bathalaich, a vagabond.
German	Bettelei, mendicity, beggary.
German	Bettel, the practice of asking alms, begging.
Dutch	Bedelen, to beg.
Dutch	Bedelaar, a beggar.
Sanscrit 968	Vaidala, a religious mendicant's cup or platter.
Sanscrit 563	Patili, a small earthen vessel or pot, especially used by religious mendicants.
Swahili A.	Patiala, a great cheat, a thorough rogue.
English	Fiddle, a sharper. (<i>Slang.</i>)
Arabic 913	Fatl, following in the track of deceit and cunning.
Arabic 208	Batil, the lying one, false.
Hindu 265	Batil, false.
Turkish 527	Batil, untrue, false.
Persian 266	Bedala, vain words, idle talk.
English	Beduele, to deceive. (<i>Wright's Obsolete.</i>)
English	Betelle, to deceive, to mislead. (<i>Wright's Obsolete.</i>)
Spanish	Batahola, a hurly-burly, the bustle of a crowd.
English	Putayle, low people. (<i>Wright's Obsolete.</i>)
Scotch	Pettail, or Pittall, the rabble attending an army.
French Romn	Pietaille, the populace, the common people, infantry, militia, followers.
Italian	Vitello, enemies, furious or perfidious men.
French Romn	Faituel, or Faiteul, seditious.
French Romn	Pateil, an arrow with a square head.

French Romn	Bedoil, a certain weapon bent like a bill-hook.
Welsh	Bidwal, an encampment.
Norman	Battaillers, combatants, warriors.
French	Bataillon, a squadron of infantry, an army.
English	Batalle, an army. (<i>Wright's Obsolete.</i>)
French Romn	Bataille, an army.
Scotch	Bataill, order of battle, battle array, a division of an army, military equipment.
French	Bataille, order of battle, battle array, battle.
French Romn	Batailler, to fight, to attack.
Gaelic	Batail, a fight, a skirmish.
Irish	Batail, a skirmish, a fight.
Welsh	Batel, a battle, combat or fight.
Gaelic	Baiteal, a battle.
Polish	Batalia, a battle. [another.
Spanish	Batalla, a battle, the contest of one army with
English	Battle, a fight, an encounter between enemies, to contend in fight.
Irish	Boiteall, fierce, cruel, savage.
Irish	Batail, threatening, terrifying.
Greek	Bdullo, to frighten. (<i>Dunbar's Greek Lexicon, Edinburgh, 1850.</i>)
Wolof/African	Faital, to murder.
Arabic 912	Fital, tearing, cutting, breaking.
Irish	Foithal, plundering, prey.
Irish	Fodhail, grief, vexation. (<i>Supplement.</i>)
Sanscrit 919	Vidal, to break asunder or in pieces.
Polish	Potluc, to break, bruise, shatter.
Swahili A.	Batili, to reduce to nothing.

No. 55. Rbkh, Rebekah or Rebecca.

Arabic 610	Rabigh, an impudent fellow.
French	Rebequer, to be impertinent, insolent, pert.
Gaelic	Rabach, litigious, quarrelsome.
Irish	Rabach, litigious, bullying.
French	Reveche, harsh, rough, sharp, crabbed, dogged, cross-grained, intractable, unruly.
English	Rebuke, to chide, to find fault with. Armoric—Rebechat, to reproach. Norman—Rebuquer, to reproach.
Spanish	Repique, a dispute, an altercation, a slight scuffle.
Arabic 610	Rabik, weak, silly, idle.
Latin	Rapax, Rapacis, covetous, rapacious.
Welsh	Rheibiawg, rapacious.
Arabic 626	Rafgh, the common people, the rabble.

Portuguese	Refugo, the refuse of anything.
Arabic 627	Rafkat, Rifkat, or Rufkat, <i>plural</i> Rafak, Rifak, or Rufak, a society or fellowship.
Arabic 627	Rafik, <i>plural</i> Rufakaa, a colleague, accomplice
Hindu 1179	Rafik, an accomplice. [or associate.
New Zealand	Rupeke, to come together, assemble.
French Romn	Rabuquier, to make a great noise.
Italian	Rubacchiare, to pilfer.
Italian	Rubacchiamento, pilfering.
English	Ravage, to plunder, pillage, sack; spoil, ruin, waste, destruction by violence.
French	Ravager, to ravage, spoil, waste, lay waste.
French	Ravage, ravage, depredation.
Arabic 627	Rufukh, calamities, misfortunes.
Arabic 610	Rubayk, misfortune.

No. 56. Lbn or Laban.

Greek	Labein, Labeein, or Laben, to deal hardly with.
Scotch	Levin, scorn.
Irish	Labain, a beggar.
Irish	Luibin, a crafty fellow.
Gaelic	Luibean, a crafty fellow.
Gaelic	Labaonach, dissembling.
Gaelic	Labaonadh, dissimulation.
Irish	Labaona, dissimulation.
UdomAfrican	Leban, an arrow.
Irish	Luibhne, a spear.
MuntuAfrican	Lipanga, a spear.
Polish	Lapanina, wasting, spoiling.
Welsh	Llafan, evil, mischief.

No. 57. Ktorh, Ketura, Cetura or Chettoura has been already considered with No. 9 Gthr, Gather, Guether or Gater.

No. 58. Zmrn or Zombra; words derived from No. 104 Smrn or Samaron are included with this name.

French	Sombre, sad, gloomy, sombre, melancholy, dull.
Arabic 793	Simbaar, ill-tempered.
Arabic 793	Sumbur, contemptible.
Arabic 793	Sumbur, a misfortune.

No. 59. Yksn, Iacsan, Iechsan or Jokshan.

ManchuTartarHaksan, a wicked, cruel man, one who has a bad heart and a bad countenance.

- Arabic 123 Aghzan, one who wrinkles his eyes naturally
(from anger, hatred, or pride).
- Arabic 135 Ikzan, having many defects and blemishes.
- Arabic 41 Akhshan, blameable.
- French Romn Oquoison, or Oqoison, a bad action.
- Cornish Acheson, guilt. (Borlase.)
- French Romn Ocquisener, to torment, to vex. [law.
- French Romn Oquisener, to worry, torment, vex, pursue at
- French Romn Acheson, a claim or civil right unjustly exacted.
- Sanscrit 4 Akshnaya, wrongly.
- French Romn Ochoissonner, to censure, to blame, to have a
- French Romn Ochoison, a pretext. [pretext.
- French Romn Achaison, accusation.
- French Romn Achaisonner, to accuse, to vex, to disquiet, to
contest the ownership of a thing.
- Arabic 41 Akhshan, contemptible.
- Kanyika A. Okisan, greedy.
- Arabic 41 Ikhan, hoarding, treasuring up.
- Latin Axenus, Axena, inhospitable. (J. E. Riddle's
Latin Dictionary, London, 1836.)
- Sanscrit 3 Akshauhini, an army.
- French Romn Ochision, a murderer, an assassin.
- English Occision, a killing, the act of killing.
- Norman Acheson, or Achaysson, hurt.
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- No. 60. Mdn, Mdn, Medan, Madan or Maddan; words derived
from No. 61 Mdyn, Midian, Median, Madian or Madiam
are included with this name.
- Hebrew Mdon or Madon (מִדּוֹן), brawling, strife, discord,
contention.
Prov. xxi. 9, with a *brawling* woman.
Prov. xxviii. 25, a proud heart stirreth
up *strife*.
Prov. vi. 14, he soweth *discord*.
Hab. i. 3, raise up strife and *contention*.
- Arabic 1151 Mudnia, a committer of a fault.
- Scotch Mudyeon, a motion of the countenance denoting
discontent, scorn, &c.
- Arabic 1149 Mudaan, bad-tempered.
- English Mutting, sulky, grumbling. (Wright's *Obsolete*.)
- Hindu 1845 Matin, obstinate.
- French Mutin, obstinate, headstrong, stubborn, unruly.
- French Matiner, to abuse, to revile.
- Anglo-Saxon Modnes, pride.
- Irish Maidheanach, slow.

Gaelic	Maidhean, delay, irksomeness.
Italian	Mattana, laziness, or supineness.
Greek	Matan, or Maten, idly, fruitlessly, in vain.
French	Matin, a rascal.
Greek	Mothon, Mothonos, an impudent fellow.
Irish	Maothan, a coward. (Supplement.)
Gaelic	Maothan, a coward.
Portuguese	Matante, the chief bully in a gang of vagabonds.
Spanish	Maton, a bravado, a swordsman who affects bravery and address, a huffer.
Sanscrit 795	Medin, a partner or confederate.
French Romn	Madiene, a certain kind of oath.
Arabic 1111	Matn, swearing.
Greek	Medeuma, a stratagem, a trick.
Polish	Matnia, a pitfall, a snare.
French	Mouton, a prison spy.
Arabic 1151	Mudhin, a glozer, a deceiver.
Arabic 1147	Mudahin, a hypocrite, impostor, or liar.
Turkish 998	Mudahin, a flatterer or adulator.
Turkish 998	Mudahene, flattery, adulation.
Gaelic	Mithean, the vulgar peasantry.
Portuguese	Motim, a mutiny, an uproar, an insurrection.
Spanish	Motin, a mutiny, sedition, tumult or riot.
Italian	Mottino, mutiny.
French	Mutin, mutinous, riotous, seditious, a mutineer.
French	Mutiner, to mutiny.
English	Mutin, mutinous. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
English	Mutiny, an insurrection against authority, open resistance of officers or opposition to their authority.
English	Moton, a plate of armour placed on the right shoulder. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Egyptian 548	Mateni, a war axe.
Arabic 1274	Mawtin, an encampment, a battle-field.
Hindu 2010	Maidan, a field of battle.
Arabic 1284	Maydan, or Midan, war, battle, combat.
Irish	Madhm, or Maidhm, an attack, battle or skirmish.
Arabic 1147	Midaam, thronging, overpowering.
Turkish 1067	Mehdun, demolished.
Hindu 2001	Mahdun, destroyed, utterly ruined.

No. 62. Ysbk, Isbac, Iesboc or Jesboc.

Irish	Oisbheag, an hyperbole (or representation of a thing as greater or less than it is).
Spanish	Espacio, slowness, delay, lenthitude.

Spanish	Espiche, a sharp-pointed weapon.
Arabic 72	Isbagh, putting on an ample coat of mail.
Welsh	Ysbach, a grapple or a clawing.
Welsh	Ysbagu, to claw or clutch.
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No. 63.	Soh, Soie, Soue, Sue, Suha, Suah, Shuah, Scuah, Schuach or Sous.
Eregbo A.	Sawa, bad.
AngamiNaga Bengal	} Sowe, bad.
Kami Burmah	
Adirar A.	Saihu, bad.
Hindu 1361	Siyah, bad.
Arabic 725	Sayyia, bad, wicked.
Chin. III. 524	Seay, bad, depraved, vicious, noxious.
Chin. III. 658	Tsa, bad, vicious.
Chin. II. 178	Tsew, bad, vicious.
Arabic 720	Sawaa, being bad, vicious, depraved, corrupt.
Arabic 720	Sawa, doing evil.
Arabic 721	Suaa, or 720 Sua, evil.
Turkish 744	Su, evil, badness.
Arabic 720	Sua, a disgrace, a vice.
ManchuTartar	Soui, a sin, a crime.
Egyptian 477	Sih, an evil action.
Arabic 403	Saay, the perpetration of anything bad.
Persian 677	Saya, wickedness.
Turkish 752	Seyyie, a sin, an evil consequence.
Chin. III. 498	See, crime, guilt.
Chin. III. 498	Tsuy, to transgress, to violate the law.
Chin. I. 586	Shih, to err.
Arabic 773	Shiyas, malignity of nature.
Persian 732	Shas, wicked.
Italian	Sozzo, bad, vicious, ill, evil.
Persian 666	Zosh, wicked, hard-hearted.
Turkish 783	Such, a sin, a crime.
English	Sich, a bad man. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Hebrew	Sgh or Sagh (שגה), to err; a deceiver. 1 Sam. xxvi. 21, and have erred exceedingly. Job xii. 16, the deceived and the deceiver.
Icelandic	Sok, a charge, then the offence charged, guilt,
Anglo-Saxon	Sacu, a crime of any sort. [crime.
Scotch	Sake, guilt, blame.
	Sueo-Gothic—Sak, crime.
English	Sake, guilt, sin, contention. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Egyptian 569	Sheki, obstinate.
Arabic 733	Shaki, criminal.

- Hindu 1395 Shaki, villanous, vicious.
 Turkish 760 Shaka, wickedness, ill-doing.
 Turkish 760 Shaki, a wretch, a villain.
 English Shock, to strike as with horror or disgust, to offend extremely, to disgust.
 Hindu 1379 Shaki, querulous, a murmurer.
 Hindu 1398 Shakau, complaint, upbraiding.
 Turkish 762 Shekwa, a complaint.
 Turkish 753 Shaki, one who complains.
 Hindu 1379 Shakk, troublesome, severe.
 French Sec, dry, unfeeling, hard.
 Polish Dzik, unsociable, savage.
 Polish Dziki, savage, wild.
 Polish Dziko, ferociously.
 Persian 601 Zosh, bad-tempered, severe.
 Persian 732 Shas, bad-tempered.
 Chin. I. 162 She, or Sze, captious, insincere.
 Chin. II. 578 Sze, perverse and rebellious.
 Malayan 193 Suhe, or Suwe, severe, harsh.
 ManchuTartarSeiemi, to hate.
 Chin.III.353 Tsze, to hate; animosity, dislike.
 Chin. II. 155 Tsae, to hate.
 Arabic 770 Shawh, hating, envying.
 Malayan 199 Sak, jealousy, offence.
 Chin. I. 143 Tseih, envious, injurious.
 Chin. I. 646 Tsze, a selfish, envious feeling.
 Polish Zawisc, envy, jealousy.
 Persian 726 Siyas, tale-bearing.
 Arabic 757 Shak, scandal.
 Hindu 1379 Shaki, a backbiter.
 Arabic 733 Shaki, a backbiter.
 Arabic 674 Saai, a calumniator, a whisperer.
 WolofAfrican Ziw, calumny.
 Chin.III.353 Soo, detraction, calumny.
 Arabic 676 Saaw, sowing dissensions, doing evil to.
 Chin.III.371 Seaou, Sew, or Sow, secret detraction, to rail at behind backs.
 Chin.III.384 Suy, reciprocal slander, to vilify mutually.
 Coptic Ziauo, to slander. (Bunsen, v. 772.)
 Chin.III.366 Suy, to slander, to revile.
 Chin. I. 375 Tsze, to slander, to revile.
 Chin.III.353 Tsze, to slander, to speak against.
 Chin.III.385 Tseaou, to speak against with heat and asperity, to ridicule, to satirise.
 Chin. II. 239 Tsuy, to point at with satire or ridicule.
 Quichua Peru Saucani, to ridicule.

- Hindu 1426 Zahik, a satirist, mocker, or ridiculer.
 Hebrew Shk or Shak (שחק), to laugh at, to mock, to laugh to scorn.
 Prov. i. 26, *I will laugh at your calamity.*
 Jerem. xv. 17, the assembly of *the mockers.*
 Lam. i. 7, *did mock at her sabbaths.*
 2 Chron. xxx. 10, *they laughed them to scorn.*
 Hebrew Shok (שחוק), derision, scornful laughter. [*rision.*
 Jerem. xlviii. 38, so shall Moab be a *de-*
 Job xii. 4, the upright man is *laughed to*
 [*scorn.*
 Arabic 756 Shaka, insolence.
 Arabic 757 Shakiy, insolent.
 Turkish 764 Shukh, forward, pert;
 Persian 768 Shokh, saucy, impudent, insolent, shameless.
 English Sauce, to treat with pert language.
 English Saucy, impudent, rude.
 English Sauce, impertinence. (Wright's *Obsolete.*)
 Fijian Sawa, to be impudent or disrespectful to.
 Chin. I. 411 Shih, or Sih, much talk; verbose.
 Chin. I. 398 She, verbosity.
 Chin. I. 426 She, to utter opprobrious language.
 English Shaw, to scold sharply. (Wright's *Obsolete.*)
 Arabic 403 Saai, one who abuses, reviles, or accuses of
 Sanscrit 993 Saya, abuse, imprecation. [something bad.
 Coptic Ziauo, to abuse. (Bunsen, v. 772.)
 Chin.III.393 Tso, to rail at and abuse.
 Chin.III.367 Suy, to rail at, to abuse, to vilify.
 Chin.III.386 Suy, to reprehend, blame, or rail at.
 Icelandic Saka, to blame, to find fault with.
 Hindu 1300 Saki, reviling, abuse in verse.
 Turkish 748 Sughmek, to call names, revile, curse, swear.
 Wolof African Saga, an insult, or to insult.
 English Sauce, to abuse. (Wright's *Obsolete.*)
 Sanscrit 1021 Sos, a particle of reproach or contempt.
 Zulu Kafir Sauza, to rail, rate, scold in an unbridled manner.
 Persian 742 Shahz, wrath. [or dislike.
 English Pshaw, an exclamation of disdain, contempt,
 Greek Pso, an angry exclamation, pshaw!
 Chin. I. 441 Sih, an angry tone of reprehension.
 Chin.III.379 Tsih, angry, clamorous and censorious. [at.
 Chin. I. 424 Tsih, the tone of angry reprehension or hooting
 Chin. I. 428 Tsih, a noise of wrangling, a tumultuous
 mingled noise.
 Chin. I. 420 Tseu, an angry, hooting tone.
 Circassia 122 Zahwa, a quarrel.
 Arabic 767 Shawash, discord, dissension.

Fijian	Sauca, on bad terms, not at peace.
English	Skeke, a contest. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Anglo-Saxon	Sacan, to contend, strive, or quarrel.
Anglo-Saxon	Sacu, strife, contention, dispute, sedition.
English	Shack, a scamp, a blackguard. (<i>Slang</i> .)
English	Shack, a vagabond. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
English	Shag, a blackguard. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Arabic 706	Sukk, baseness, sordidness.
Chin. II. 872	Tshoo, coarse, vulgar, indecent, boisterous.
Chin. I. 139	Tsih, depraved, mean, vile.
Chin. I. 322	Tsih, mean, vile, depraved.
Chin. II. 283.	Sze, low, mean, inferior.
Portuguese	Xue, bad, common, of little value, good for
Arabic 795	Sus, worthless, mean. [nothing.]
English	Swash, to swagger. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
English	Swash, to bluster, to brag, to make a great
Polish	Zuch, a bully, swaggerer, or hector. [noise.]
Scotch	Skeich, proud, disdainful.
English	Scog, to brag. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
English	Shake, to brag. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Hindu 1409	Shekhi, boasting, bragging.
Egyptian 476	Sha, pride.
Egyptian 580	Shui, vain.
Chin. III. 363	Shwa, or Sha, pompous talk.
Chin. I. 680	Tseu, haughty, envious.
Chin. II. 178	Tsew, proud.
Arabic 668	Zahw, being vain and proud; also pride, vanity, vainglory.
Arabic 602	Zahw, a being proud.
Arabic 647	Zaay, the being proud and haughty.
Egyptian 487	Suha, pride, scorn.
Chin. I. 146	Saou, proud.
Malayan 194	Sia, idle, useless.
Chin. III. 3	Shoo, slow, remiss, procrastinating.
Anglo-Saxon	Swigo, delay.
Sanscrit 1004	Sikku, idle, lazy.
English	Soak, to sit lazily over the fire. (Wright's
Scotch	Sosh, lazy, indolent. [<i>Obsolete</i>].)
English	Soss, a lazy fellow. (Not in use.)
Persian 674	Sasi, a beggar.
Malayan 197	Siak, beggarly.
Circassia 125	Zee, alms.
Arabic 645	Za, a glutton.
Chin. II. 177	Sih, parsimonious, niggardly.
Chin. II. 155	Seih, covetous.
Arabic 770	Shawh, coveting.

Arabic 741	Shahh, avaricious.
Arabic 741	Shuhh, avarice.
Arabic 795	Sus, avaricious; a curmudgeon.
Arabic 808	Zayk, or Zik, being close, covetous.
German	Zagen, to be cowardly.
German	Zager, a coward.
Polish	Szycie, a plot.
Sanscrit 999	Sakha, a sect, faction, or party.
Latin	Socia, a partner.
Latin	Socius, Socii, an associate, a confederate, an ally, an accomplice.
Latin	Socio, to join, associate, or confederate.
Hindu 1232	Saza, partnership, society.
WolofAfrican	Seye, an alliance.
Arabic 700	Saaaaa, active in plotting and scheming.
Chin.III.354	Tsze, to plot.
Chin.III.362	She, to swear, to utter an oath.
Chin. II. 742	She, to vow or swear.
Chin. II. 446	She, to spy and watch a person.
Arabic 720	Sua, perfidy, treachery.
WolofAfrican	Saiu, sly.
Irish	Seacha, or Seagha, crafty, cunning.
Hindu 1404	Shokh, sly, mischievous, wanton, insolent, presumptuous.
English	Shucky, deceitful. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Anglo-Saxon	Suyken, to betray.
English	Swike, to deceive, to betray. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Anglo-Saxon	Swic, deceit, treachery. [lete.]
Anglo-Saxon	Swica, a deceiver, a traitor.
Anglo-Saxon	Swican, to deceive, illude, mock, offend.
Scotch	Swick, to deceive, to illude; also fraud, or a trick.
Scotch	Swyk, fraud, deceit.
Anglo-Saxon	Suika, a deceiver.
Hindu 1216	Zak, or Zik, deceiving.
Scotch	Scouk, a look indicating some clandestine act of an immoral kind.
Arabic 804	Zaghw, using perfidy.
Arabic 804	Zughaa, cheating.
Fanti African	Sisi, to cheat.
Arabic 666	Zush, or Zawsh, a knavish servant.
Arabic 798	Zaaz, or Zaaaz, or 808 Zayz, defrauding, acting unjustly.
Persian 674	Saz, fraud, deceit, trick.
Chin.III.353	Seuh, or Shuh, to entice, to lead astray, to seduce by specious pretexts.
Chin.III.332	She, to entice, to seduce.

- Chin I. 643 Tsze, flattering, adulatory.
 Chin.III.382 Tsew, to flatter.
 Chin. II. 175 Seuh, insincere and adulatory compliance with
 the will of a superior; sycophantic.
 Chin.III.363 Shwa, or Sha, false.
 Chin.III.749 Sha, to say what is not right.
 Malayan 194 Sia, or Siya, false, unfounded.
 Arabic 668 Zahw, a lie.
 Arabic 794 Sawwagh, a liar.
 Arabic 724 Sawhak, a liar.
 Zulu Kafir Xoka, to tell lies.
 Zulu Kafir Xoki, falsehood, a liar.
 Hebrew Sk or Sak (סך), a multitude.
 Ps. xlii. 4, I had gone with *the multitude*.
 Zulu Kafir Xuku, a multitude of people.
 Persian 728 Sigh, a crowd, body of men.
 Egyptian 493 Shi, to congregate.
 Hebrew Shy (שׂי), the offscourings.
 Lam. iii. 45, thou hast made us as the *off-*
 scourings and refuse in the midst of the
 people.
 Arabic 775 Shiaat, *plural* Shiyaa, a multitude following one
 another in pursuit of the same object.
 Chin. II. 92 Shoo, a multitude.
 Chin.III.603 Tshuh, many persons, a multitude.
 Chin. I. 139 Tseih, a multitude.
 Chin I. 155 Tseih, men assembled together.
 Chin.III.389 Tsew, or Tsow, clamour and abuse; a great
 many voices together.
 Chin.III.385 Saou, noise, clamour, disturbance, vociferation.
 Arabic 796 Siyah, clamour.
 Arabic 796 Sayyah, noisy, clamorous.
 Persian 667 Zahaz, a noise, clamour.
 Arabic 807 Zawza, vociferation, noise of men.
 Arabic 752 Shaaas, a tumult.
 Irish Seise, a tumult, noise, or bustle.
 Persian 646 Zag, sedition, mutiny.
 Bambarra A. Ziugu, an enemy.
 Irish Seis, a troop, band, or company.
 Anglo-Saxon Secg, a warrior, a soldier.
 Scotch Sege, a soldier.
 Egyptian 506 Sa, a kind of soldier.
 Chin. I. 329 Sze, persons who with armies procure fuel and
 forage; foragers.
 English Sowe, an ancient warlike instrument for battering
 walls. (Wright's *Obsolete*.)

- Sanscrit 985 Sa, a weapon.
 Boko African Sa, a bow.
 Mano African Sa, a bow ; *Gio*, African, the same.
 Mampa A. So, a bow.
 Arabic 725 Sahwat, *plural* Sihaa, a flexible bow.
 Bute African Dsog, a bow.
 Bidsogo A. Dsago, a quiver.
 Ngodsins A. Dsaka, a quiver.
 Songo African Sako, a quiver.
 Nupe African Dsika, a quiver.
 Yula African Dsua, *plural* Dsue, a quiver.
 Mano African Tso, or Dso, a quiver.
 Barba African Seou, an arrow.
 Gio African Se, an arrow ; *Dewoi*, *Basa*, *Gbe*, African, the
 Mru Arrakan Sa, an arrow. [same.
 Chin. II. 742 She, an arrow, a dart.
 Sanscrit 1109 Saya, an arrow.
 Sanscrit 1109 Sayaka, an arrow, a sword, any weapon.
 Arabic 733 Shakk, one who draws a bow, or pierces with a
 Arabic 733 Shak, armed with pointed weapons. [spear.
 Chin. III. 561 Shay, a short kind of spear or lance.
 Chin. II. 740 Sháy, or She, a short spear.
 Chin. II. 428 Shoo, a military weapon of the spear kind.
 Chin. II. 739 Sho, or So, a kind of spear or lance.
 Chin. II. 369 So, a long sort of spear.
 Chin. III. 579 So, a long lance.
 Chin. III. 588 Sa, a spear or lance.
 Chin. III. 585 Sih, an iron spear.
 Chin. II. 739 Tsih, a sort of spear.
 Chin. II. 740 Tsih, a kind of spear or lance.
 Chin. II. 741 Seu, a spear or lance.
 Chin. III. 574 Tsow, a kind of long lance.
 Kasm African Dsua, a spear.
 Dewoi A. Zi, a spear.
 Bagbalan A. Sia, a sword.
 Yula African Sio, a sword.
 Landoro A. Sahigo, a sword.
 Latin Sica, a short sword, poignard, dagger.
 Circassia 127 Seshwey, a sabre, a sword.
 Wolof African Dsasi, a sword ; *Salum*, African, the same.
 Persian 674 Saz, arms, accoutrements.
 Hindu 1232 Saz, arms, apparatus, accoutrements, harness,
 Beran African Dseis, war. [furniture.
 Doai African Sia, war.
 Boko African Si, or Zi, war.
 Ham African Sua, war.

Kisi African	Dsowo, war.
Circassia 122	Zahwah, war, battle.
Circassia 122	Zawooa, a campaign.
Anglo-Saxon	Sec, Saec, Saecce, war, warfare, battle, strife.
Gaelic	Seich, a combat, an adventurer.
Irish	Seich, a combat, an attack.
Irish	Sachaim, I set upon, I attack.
Irish	Sacadh, sacking, destroying.
Fijian	Saki, to challenge.
Icelandic	Saka, to fight.
Arabic 651	Zakhkh, rushing upon, assaulting.
English	Shock, a violent onset, the conflict of contending
Gaelic	Sach, to besiege. [armies.
English	Sege, to besiege. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
English	Siege, the setting of an army around or before a fortified place for the purpose of compelling the garrison to surrender.
Turkish 783	Sawash, battle, strife.
English	Seize, to invade suddenly, to come upon sud- denly, to fall or rush upon suddenly and lay [hold on.
Scotch	Sase, to seize.
Sanscrit 1112	Sahasa, robbery, felony.
Spanish	Sisar, to pilfer or filch.
Spanish	Sison, a filcher, &c.
Galla African	Tshise, to lurk, to waylay.
Persian 732	Shas, dishonest.
Persian 768	Shokh, a robber, highwayman.
Arabic 757	Shakiy, a robber, a bandit, an assassin.
French Romn	Sacher, to drag away by force.
French Romn	Saker, to drag away with violence. (Supplement.)
Fijian	Saka, to spoil gardens.
Fanti African	Sikewu, spoil.
Scotch	Skaig, to steal.
Scotch	Skegh, to filch.
English	Swag, booty. (J. O. Halliwell's <i>Archaic, &c.</i> , <i>Dictionary</i> , London, 1850.)
Gaelic	Sach, to sack.
English	Sack, to plunder or pillage a town or city. Armoric—Sacqua.
Spanish	Saqueo, the act of pillaging or plundering a
Quichua Peru	Suay, theft. [town.
Quichua Peru	Suani, to steal.
Quichua Peru	Sua, a thief.
Ashanti A.	Sei, spoil.
Turkish 786	Soymak, to rob, plunder, sack.
Arabic 752	Shaaa, pouring forth a host of marauders.

- Arabic 776 Shayuh, dishonest.
 Chin. II. 814 Tseih, to rob, to thief, to take clandestinely.
 Chin. III. 420 Tsih, to rob, to plunder; a robber, a bandit.
 Chin. I. 647 Seaou, Seo, or Tseo, a slight invasion or encroachment on; to steal, or by stealth; to impose on. [manner.
 Chin. II. 232 Soo, to take a think in a furtive or underhand
 Chin. II. 224 Saou, to seize anything with violence.
 Chin. I. 237 Seo, to plunder and seize from by violence.
 Accadian Su, mischief.
 Arabic 403 Saay, mischief.
 Ashanti A. Sei, damage.
 Arabic 799 Zaaia, *plural* Ziyaa, damage, loss.
 Arabic 807 Zawa, striking with terror.
 Chin. II. 457 Tseu, to injure.
 Chin. II. 534 Tsae, whatever is injurious, dangerous, or cala
 Chin. III. 580 Sae, or Shae, to injure or hurt. [mitous.
 Chin. III. 263 Shih, to injure.
 Sanscrit 1044 Sagh, to injure.
 Hindu 1216 Zak, or Zik, injury, affront.
 Arabic 808 Zayz, injuring, hurting.
 Sanscrit 1112 Sahasa, cruelty, violence, force; any act of aggression, oppression or hatred.
 Arabic 807 Zawz, oppressing, defrauding.
 Arabic 808 Ziyak, oppressing, being hard upon.
 Hebrew Zok (צוק), to distress; an oppressor; troublous.
 Deut. xxviii. 55, thine enemies *shall distress*
 Is. li. 13, the fury of *the oppressor*. [thee.
 Dan. ix. 25, even in *troublous* times.
 Egyptian 476 Sk, to molest. (Vol. I.)
 Egyptian 494 Sek, to molest or corrupt.
 Egyptian 488 Suak, or Suakh, to harm or molest.
 Icelandic Saka, to hurt, harm, scathe.
 French Romn Sacher, to drive away, to put out, to expel.
 Fijian Saga, to trouble, annoy, persecute, be mis-
 Bambarra A. Segey, to vex. [chievous to.
 Hebrew Zoah (זועה), a vexation, a trouble.
 Is. xxviii. 19, it shall be *a vexation*.
 2 Chron. xxix. 8, delivered them to *trouble*.
 Hebrew Zoa (זוה), to vex.
 Hab. ii. 7, that *shall vex* thee.
 Chin. I. 274 Tseaou, to vex, to trouble.
 Chin. II. 573 Tsuh, to urge, to compel.
 Fijian Sau, to avenge, retaliate.
 Chin. III. 3 Shoo, calamitous.
 Zulu Kafir Sizi, calamity, trouble.

Gaelic	Sas, difficulty, distress, trouble.
Circassia 143	Sheehzey, invasion, ruin.
Sanscrit 1009	Sish, to hurt, injure, kill.
Sanscrit 997	Sash, to hurt, injure, strike, wound, kill.
Sanscrit 997	Sas, to cut, wound, injure, hurt, strike, kill.
Chin. II. 547	Sa, or Shae, to wound, injure, kill.
Chin. II. 429	Sha, to overcome, to seize, to wound, to kill, to
Chin. II. 104	She, to assassinate, to murder. [murder.
Chin. II. 420	Shoo, to kill, to cut off, to exterminate.
Chin. III. 420	Tsih, to maltreat, to injure, to murder.
Chin. III. 420	Tsih, to ruin or spoil.
Arabic 808	Zayaa, ruin, destruction.
Scotch	Skau, a state of ruin or destruction.
Egyptian 489	Skhuah, to destroy.
Egyptian 488	Suak, or Suakh, or 508 Sek, to destroy.
Anglo-Saxon	Swic, destructive.
FantiAfrican	Sikau, to destroy.
Sanscrit 1019	Sesha, destruction.
Sanscrit 997	Sas, to destroy.
Sanscrit 1136	So, to destroy.
Sanscrit 985	Sa, a destroyer.
Hebrew	Sayh (שׂח), destruction.
	Is. xxiv. 12, smitten with <i>destruction</i> .
Hebrew	Soa (סוּא), destructions. [destructions.
	Ps. xxxv. 17, rescue my soul from <i>their</i>
Hebrew	Soah (סוּחַ), destruction, desolation.
	Ps. xxxv. 8, let <i>destruction</i> come upon him.
	Is. xlvii. 11, <i>desolation</i> shall come upon thee.
Turkish 792	Zaya, destruction, ruin.
Hindu 1427	Zai, destroyed, fruitless, abortive.
Chin. II. 457	Tseu, to destroy.
Chin. II. 239	Tsuy, to destroy, to set down by overpowering.
FantiAfrican	Se, to destroy.
Sanscrit 1032	Sha, destruction, loss.
Chin. II. 552	Shoo, wild fire, fire in a wilderness.
Ako African	She, to break.
Fijian	Sau, to break.
Chin. II. 765	Seaou, or III. 710 Suy, to break or rend.
Chin. I. 451	See, to break or spoil.
Zulu Kafir	Zuka, to break in pieces.
Gaelic	Seac, to wither, waste, or decay. [desolate.
Hebrew	Sah (שׂח), to lay waste, to be wasted, to be
	2 Kings xix. 25, to lay waste defenced cities.
	Is. vi. 11, until the cities <i>be wasted</i> without
	inhabitant, and the land <i>be</i> utterly <i>deso-</i>
Chin. I. 250	Tseaou, to exterminate. [late.

Chin. II. 424	Tsae, to extinguish, to destroy entirely.
Chin. I. 803	Tseih, a place where no human voice is heard, solitary, still.
Arabic 601	Zawa, extirpating.
Polish	Zuzyc, to waste or consume.
Polish	Zuzyty, wasted, consumed.
Persian 722	Sozi, a conflagration.

No. 64. Sba, Saba, Seba, Sheba, Scheba or Sceba has been ~~en~~
already considered with No. 24 Sba, Saba, Seba or Sheba.

No. 65. Ddn, Dedan, Dadan or Daidan.

Irish	Dodhuine, a bad man, a rogue.
French Romn	Dodin, indolent, negligent.
Arabic 559	Dadan, useless, unprofitable.
Manchu Tartar	Toiton, a deceiver, one who under the appearance of friendship deceives those who trust him.
Zulu Kafir	Tutane, a mischief-maker, a busybody.
Arabic 324	Tadannua, urging on to mean, low or vicious practices.
Arabic 308	Tataaun, or Tatawun, fraud, deceit, trick.
Irish	Duthain, deceit.
Arabic 589	Duhdunn, a lie.
Irish	Taidhean, a multitude.
Irish	Taoidhean, a company. (Supplement.)
Gaelic	Taidhean, a troop, a multitude, a cavalcade.
Anglo-Saxon	Thoden, a noise, a din.
French Romn	Titan, a powerful enemy.
Greek	Diadoneo, to overthrow, to shake in pieces.

No. 65 otherwise spelled Daran.

Russian	Durnoi, bad.
Gaelic	Drean, bad.
Irish	Drean, bad, naughty.
Irish	Dreann, surly, dogged. (Supplement.)
Hebrew	Draon or Daraon (דראון), an abhorring, contem- pt. pt. Isaiah lxvi. 24, shall be an <i>abhorring un-</i> to all.
	Dan. xii. 2, shame and everlasting <i>contem-</i> pt.
Arabic 814	Turaan, unpleasant and bad.
Scotch	Tarran, a peevish, ill-humoured person.
Icelandic	Tyrrinn, peevish, fretful.
Scotch	Tirran, any person of a perverse humour.
Hindu 1014	Darun, austere, terrific.

scrit 410	Daruna, cruel, pitiless, severe, violent.
lish	Diern, severe, stern. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
lish	Dern, cruel.
lish	Tarn, fierce, ill-natured. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
ch	Terne, fierce, choleric.
ish	Tryn, fierceness.
lish	Tharn, to mock. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
ch	Darren, to provoke.
ish	Dewryn, a pert or saucy chap.
sh	Durniac, to abuse, to treat with scorn.
sh	Durniam, I abuse, &c.
ch	Toorn, anger, wrath, rage.
lish	Torne, angry. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
lo-Saxon	Torn, anger, indignation.
ic	Tearran, anger, vexation.
lic	Tearran, anger, vexation.
lic	Drean, debate, wrangling.
lic	Dreann, contention.
bic 561	Duranij, one who walks haughtily.
kish 686	Direngh, delay, procrastination.
ian 565	Daranda, rapacious.
ali	Darano, fearful.
ali	Daranar, to fear.
ch	Darn, to loiter at work.
lish	Drone, an idler, a sluggard, one who earns nothing by industry.
lish	Trane, to delay or loiter. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
lish	Drone, to live in idleness, to do nothing. (Webster's <i>Dictionary</i> by Goodrich and [Porter.]
scrit 441	Druna, a rogue or cheat. [Porter.]
bic 567	Darayan, using fraud and finesse.
ian 327	Tarana, slyness, subtlety.
lish	Train, stratagem, treachery. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
ch	Tryne, art, stratagem. [lete.]
ch	Tryne, a train or retinue.
lish	Train, a retinue or number of followers.
lish	Thring, to press, crowd, or throng.
lish	Throng, a crowd, a great multitude.
lo-Saxon	Thrang, a throng.
ic	Tuireann, a multitude.
lic	Tuirean, or Tuireann, a crowd, a multitude, a
sh	Taran, a battering-ram. [troop.]
ptian 532	Taruna, a part of armour.
ish	Tarian, a buckler. (Borlase.)
sh	Tarian, a shield.
sh	Tren, force, fury.

Welsh	Trin, a battle, trouble, or quarrel.
Irish	Drean, strife.
Irish	Dreann, a battle.
Gaelic	Dreann, a skirmish, a scuffle.
English	Drown, to overwhelm, to overpower.
Sanscrit 441	Drun, to hurt, injure, kill.
Persian 565	Dirang, affliction, destruction.
Irish	Tairean, levelling to the ground. (Supplement.)

No. 66. Asor, Assur or Asshur will be considered with
No. 75 Isra-el.

No. 67. Ltos, Lots, Latus, Latasa or Letush.

Landoma A.	Letsa, bad.
Polish	Ludzic, to delude, to deceive, to beguile.
Polish	Ludze, I delude, &c.
Polish	Ludzenie, the act of deluding, deception.
Arabic 1063	Lats, assembling, collecting.
Hindu 1778	Lutas, plundering, ruin, devastation.
Arabic 1063	Lats, mischief.

No. 68. Lam, Laom, Laomm, Leum, Leumm,
Loom or Luom.

Hindu 1803	Lum, vice, baseness.
Arabic 1072	Luam, vice, villany.
Arabic 1072	Lawm, sin, crime.
Arabic 1054	Lam, culpable, criminal.
Turkish 965	Leim, worthy of blame and reproach.
Turkish 964	Liam, <i>plural of</i> Leim, wretches, reprobates.
Greek	Luma, defilement, disgrace, infamy, an abandoned man. [being angry.]
French Romn	Limer, to look at one with an ill eye, and as
Greek	Lume, outrage by word or deed, affront.
Gaelic	Leamh, saucy, troublesome.
Welsh	Llym, rigorous, severe.
Swahili A.	Laomu, or Laumu, to blame.
Hindu 1794	Lim, calumny, unjust censure.
Arabic 1076	Laaim, <i>plural</i> Liaam or Luaamaa, vile, abject, base, worthless.
Hindu 1810	Laim, base, ignoble, worthless.
Gaelic	Leoime, pride, self-conceit.
Persian 1054	Lam, boasting.
Scotch	Loamy, slothful, inactive.
	Old Belgic—Lome.

Malayan 307	Lemah, languid.
Gaelic	Leamh, greedy.
Arabic 1074	Lahim, voracious, gluttonous.
Arabic 1074	Luham, a glutton.
Arabic 1072	Luam, mean, sordid, avaricious.
Arabic 1076	Laaim, <i>plural</i> Liaam or Luaamaa, mean, sordid, avaricious; a miser.
Arabic 1052	Laaamat, meanness, sordidness.
Hindu 1803	Lum, avarice.
Arabic 1076	Laaim, cowardly.
Greek	Luma, a pledge.
Gaelic	Luamh, a sneaking person.
Irish	Luamh, a creeping, sneaking person.
Icelandic	Lauma, to put by stealth, to sneak, to go stealthily.
Arabic 1070	Lamus, a liar.
Arabic 1069	Lumaat, <i>plural</i> Limaa, a crowd, a congregation.
Greek	Luma, the offscourings of society.
Arabic 1073	Luham, a numerous army.
Persian 1054	Lama, a corslet of iron.
Ahom Siam	Lem, an arrow.
Khamti Siam	Lim, an arrow.
French	Lame, a sword, a blade, a swordsman.
Malayan 299	Layam, to brandish (as a sword).
Hebrew	Lhm or Lahm (לחם), to fight, to make war. Jer. xxxiv. 7, the king of Babylon's army fought. Deut. xx. 19, in <i>making war</i> against it.
Arabic 1069	Lama, stealing, taking the whole.
Zulu Kafir	Lima, harm, mischief, misfortune.
Swahili A.	Lemea, to oppress, overburden.
Polish	Lamac, to break.
Polish	Lamanie, the act of breaking.
Polish	Lamie, I break.
Greek	Luma, or Lume, ruin, destruction.

No. 69. Ayph, Ephah, Ephah, Ipha, Hepha or Hephah; words derived from No. 103 Yob or Iob are included with this name.

Boritsu A.	Yobi, bad.
Balu African	Epiu, bad.
N'goala A.	Epohu, bad.
Kiranti N.	Auva, bad.
Swahili A.	Ovu, bad, corrupt, wicked.
Swahili A.	Uovu, badness, evil, malice.

- Welsh Hyfai, culpable.
 English Hob, an error or false step. (Wright's *Obsolete*.)
 Arabic 887 Aayub, vicious, shameful.
 Hindu 1465 Aib, plural Uyub, a vice, a sin, disgrace, infamy.
 Arabic 830 Aab, disgrace, infamy.
 Turkish 835 Ayb, anything which may cause shame, a defect, a vice.
 Arabic 192 Iaab, outraging decency, provoking, enraging.
 Irish Ob, or Op, provocation.
 Icelandic Afa, or Ófa, overbearing.
 Cornish Avi, Avey, or Avy, spite, envy, discord.
 Swahili A. Wivu, jealous. [(Borlase.)]
 Scotch Wuff, a person of a flighty, fiery disposition.
 English Huffy, petulant.
 English Yappy, irritable. (Wright's *Obsolete*.)
 Hebrew Aybh (איבה), enmity, hatred.
 Gen. iii. 15, I will put *enmity* between thee.
 Ezek. xxxv. 5, thou hast had a perpetual *hatred*.
 ManchuTartarOupiambi, or Ipiambi, to hate anybody.
 ManchuTartarIpiambi, to hate anybody, to wish them evil.
 Arabic 884 Aayyab, slanderous, loquacious, a reviler.
 English Wipe, a gibe, a jeer, a severe sarcasm.
 English Hipe, to make mouths at, to censure. (Wright's
 Spanish Hipo, anger, rage, fury. [*Obsolete*].)
 ManchuTartarAfambi, to seek a quarrel, to dispute coarsely
 Scotch Yaff, to talk pertly. [or vulgarly].
 English Huff, to offend, to scold. (Wright's *Obsolete*.)
 English Huff, a swell of sudden anger or arrogance.
 Scotch Wayf, or Waff, worthless in conduct, ignoble, inferior.
 Scotch Waffie, a vagabond, one given to idleness and low company.
 Arabic 124 Uffa, a particle expressive of loathing and disgust. Fie! For shame!
 Scotch Whippy, a term of contempt applied to a young female; a malapert person.
 Turkish 660 Hoppa, an affected coxcomb.
 QuichuaPeru Hapani, to boast.
 English Hoop, to brag. (Wright's *Obsolete*.)
 Icelandic Of, pride, conceit.
 Scotch Huffy, proud, choleric. [*Obsolete*].
 English Huff, a bully, a hector; to swagger. (Wright's
 English Huff, a boaster; also to hector, to bully.
 Arabic 1406 Huf, a coward.
 Arabic 1407 Hayyib, timid, fearful.

Polish	Obawa, apprehension, fear.
Arabic 1406	Huf, an empty, slothful, good-for-nothing fellow.
Arabic 1394	Hiff, an empty, light, shallow, insignificant fellow ; a sorry scrub.
Arabic 34	Ihfaa, being very inquisitive and disagreeably
Ashanti A.	Weafo, a beggar. [importunate.
Dsuku A.	Afe, greedy.
Latin	Aveo, to covet.
New Zealand	Apo, covetous, to be covetous.
Swahili A.	Apa, to swear.
Swahili A.	Apia, to swear to or about.
Swahili A.	Uapo, an oath.
Swahili A.	Afya, to make to swear.
English	Huff, a dodge or trick. (<i>Slang.</i>)
Malayan 10	Upaya, a device or scheme.
Polish	Wab, an allurement, a decoy.
Polish	Wabic, Wabie, to decoy or allure ; I decoy.
Polish	Wywabiac, to allure abroad, to wheedle or entice
English	Whip, to do slily. (Wright's <i>Obsolete.</i>) [away.
English	Wipe, to cheat, to defraud.
Manchu Tartar	Aifoumbi, to break one's word.
Fanti African	Apau, falsehood.
Anglo-Saxon	Eipe, an assembly.
Anglo-Saxon	Heap, a legion, a troop.
English	Heap, a crowd, a throng, applied to living persons. (Thus used by Bacon, Dryden, &c.)
English	Hepe, a company. (Wright's <i>Obsolete.</i>)
Icelandic	Hopr, a troop, a flock, a bevy.
Dutch	Hoop, a multitude, a set, a gang.
New Zealand	Ope, a large body of persons, an army.
Bumbete A.	Opa, <i>plural</i> Apa, a quiver.
Isoama A.	Aba, a quiver.
Dsumu A.	Ofa, a bow.
Aku African	Ofa, an arrow ; <i>Egba, Yoruba, Yagba, Eki, Oworo, Ife, Igala</i> , African, the same.
Eki African	Afa, an arrow.
Idsesa A.	Efa, an arrow ; <i>Dsekiri</i> , African, the same.
Egba African	Efo, an arrow, <i>Dsebu</i> , African, the same.
Ako African	Ova, an arrow.
Caribbean	Hippe, arrows.
Toda India	Abu, an arrow.
Persian 1412	Yab, a pointed arrow.
M'be African	Ebei, a sword.
Puka African	Ebe, a sword.
Bamom A.	Ebo, a sword.
Ako African	Obwoa, a sword.

Dsekiri A.	Opia, a sword; <i>Sobo</i> and <i>Udso</i> , African, the	
GuguAfrican	Epe, a sword.	[same.
French	Epee, a sword.	
Opanda A.	Ufo, a sword.	
Koro African	Obe, <i>plural</i> Ebe, a spear.	
Fulup A.	Ebai, a spear.	
Asanti A.	Epia, a spear.	
Egyptian 397	Haup, a spy.	
French	Epier, to spy.	
Orungu A.	Ehuobe, war.	
Okuloma A.	Obu, war.	
Adampe A.	Ava, war.	
Anfue A.	Afua, war.	
Swahili A.	Afa, an enemy.	
Hebrew	Ayb (אֵיב), an enemy.	
	Exod. xv. 9, <i>the enemy</i> said, I will pursue.	
	Ps. lv. 3, the voice of <i>the enemy</i> .	
	Hos. viii. 3, <i>the enemy</i> shall pursue him.	
Arabic 834	Aaba, drawing up an army in battle array.	
English	Whoop, a shout of war, a particular cry of troops when they rush to the attack. The Indians of America are remarkable for their war-whoop.	
New Zealand	Hopu, to snatch, to seize.	
QuichuaPeru	Hapini, to seize, to catch.	
French Romn	Happer, to seize, carry away, rob.	
French	Happer, to lay hold of, to nab.	
Welsh	Haffiaw, to seize hastily.	
Welsh	Haff, a snatch.	
FantiAfrican	Wifu, a thief.	
English	Heave, to rob. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)	
Swahili A.	Iba, or Ibia, to rob, to steal.	
Zulu Kafir	Eba, to steal, rob, plunder.	
Arabic 887	Aayub, dishonest.	
Arabic 1409	Hayub, formidable, dreaded.	
Irish	Op, force, cruelty.	
Hindu 2225	Apaya, injury.	
QuichuaPeru	Ypini, to pull down.	
GallaAfrican	Hube, to hurt, to ill-treat, to injure.	
Persian 1412	Yaba, injury, mischief, spoil, damage.	
Hindu 969	Haif, iniquity, oppression.	
Arabic 500	Hayf, injustice, violence, oppression.	
Arabic 462	Haaif, unjust, cruel, tyrannical.	
Turkish 661	Hayf, harm, injury.	
Fijian	Yavu, destroyed, burnt, extinct.	
Hindu 2225	Apaya, destruction.	

No. 70. Apr, Apher, Ephher or Hephher has been already considered with No. 12 Abr, Aber, Eber or Heber.

No. 71. Hnk, Anoch, Enoch, Henoch, Hanoeh, Hanoc, Chanoc, Chanoeh or Chonuch; words derived from No. 79 Hnok, Anoch, Enoch, Ehnoc, Henoc, Henoeh, Hanoeh, Chanoeh or Chonuch are included with this name.

Anglo-Saxon Inca, a fault, an offence.

Norman Inique, wicked.

New Zealand Whanoke, to be bad, to be troublesome.

Pwo-karen } Ung, bad.
Siam }

Gaelic Annag, evil.

Chin. I. 214 Heung, great wickedness, malignity.

Chin. II. 771 Yang, crimes and calamities.

Chin. I. 609 Wang, immoral, wild.

Chin. I. 150 Chhang, bad, vicious.

Chin. II. 608 Kwang, a coarse, vicious appearance.

Chin. II. 183 Khwang, malignant.

English Cangy, cross, ill-tempered. (*Wright's Obsolete.*)

Irish Gnoig, a sulky frown.

Chin. III. 125 Kwang, perverse, rebellious.

Chin. II. 589 Khang, perverse and obstinate.

Chin. II. 148 Hing, or Hang, perverse, quarrelsome.

Chin. I. 146 Ung, perverse, distorted.

Chin. I. 178 Heung, malevolent, cruel.

Chin. III. 326 Heung, violent.

Chin. II. 190 Yung, fierce, audacious.

Chin. II. 258 Ying, to provoke, to rush against, to throw things into confusion.

Chin. II. 169 Yang, to hate.

Arabic 36 Ihnak, hating with unmitigated rancour.

Spanish Hinch, hatred, enmity.

Chin. II. 148 Kang, to hate.

Icelandic Kank, gibes.

Icelandic Kank-viss, jeering, gibing.

Hindu 1621 Kanak, a stigma.

Scotch Connach, to abuse in whatever way.

Scotch Knack, to taunt.

Scotch Knaggie, tart and ill-humoured.

Latin Ango, to vex or trouble one.

Arabic 36 Ihnak, irritating, exasperating.

Arabic 496 Hanak, being angry, indignant.

Arabic 496 Hanik, enraged.

Arabic 494 Hinak, furious passions.

- Gaelic Annag, anger, displeasure.
 Chin. I. 399 Hang, angry speech.
 Chin. I. 399 Hung, angry language.
 Chin. I. 660 Hing, anger, vexation, rage discovered in the countenance, violent displeasure.
 Chin. III. 367 Hing, an angry tone of speech.
 Chin. III. 392 Ying, anger.
 Chin. II. 731 Ching, an angry look of the eyes.
 Zincoli Conche, anger.
 Chin. II. 133 Kung, hasty temper.
 Cornish Kennkia, to contend. (Borlase.)
 Chin. II. 23 Keang, to dispute.
 Chin. III. 699 Hang, to wrangle obstinately with.
 Chin. III. 351 Heung, wrangling, strife.
 Chin. III. 360 Heung, violent strife and debate, noise and Welsh Hengu, to squabble. [clamour].
 Chin. III. 348 Hung, to quarrel.
 Sanscrit 11 Anaka, insignificant, small, contemptible.
 Sanscrit 24 Anaka, inferior.
 Sanscrit 116 Anaka, low, inferior.
 Manchu Tartar Hihanakou, a man whom no one esteems, who has nothing estimable about him, a man of no
 Arabic 982 Kunkua, low, ignoble, trifling, paltry. [value].
 Persian 1026 King, a vulgar, impudent fellow.
 French Cynique, impudent, audacious, barefaced, obscene, indecent.
 Malayan 114 Chungka, haughty, proud, arrogant; scorn, contempt.
 Chin. I. 566 Kang, to carry the head erect in a proud haughty manner.
 Chin. II. 121 Hing, walking in an affected manner.
 Welsh Anach, one that is dull or slow.
 Arabic 834 Aanik, a hanger on.
 Cornish Ownek, a coward. (Borlase.) [gard].
 English Hunks, a covetous sordid man, a miser, a niggard.
 English Chinche, miserly, a miser. (Wright's *Obsolete*.)
 Krebo African Kunokoa, greedy.
 Persian 1026 Kanak, Kinik, or Kinak, parsimonious, stingy.
 German Knicker, a screw, a skinflint. (Lucas's *Dictionary*, Bremen, 1863.)
 German Knicken, to act the skinflint. (Lucas's *Dictionary*, Bremen, 1863.)
 Scotch Geenoch, a covetous, insatiable person.
 Gaelic Ceannach, a covenant.
 Irish Ceannach, a league or covenant.
 Zulu Kafir Gungu, a secret plot.

English Gang, a number of persons associated for a particular purpose, as "a gang of thieves."
English Hank, a confederacy. (*Wright's Obsolete.*)
Cornish Yunnyg, to unite.
Chin. II. 727 Heung, deceit; to deceive.
Chin. III. 502 Wang, to deceive, to impose upon.
Chin. III. 361 Wang, to deceive and impose upon by false speeches.
Chin. II. 147 Wang, or Kwang, deceitful.
Chin. II. 155 Wang, artful, crafty.
Hindu 914 Chaungi, wheedling.
Zulu Kafir Yenga, to entice, beguile, decoy, tempt, seduce.
Swahili A. Uwongo, falsehood.
Chin. I. 96 Yang, false, unreal, pretended; also to feign.
Chin. I. 609 Wang, untrue.
Chin. III. 357 Hwang, lying; to tell lies.
Greek Chaunax, Chaunakos, Chaunaki, a liar, a cheat.
Chin. I. 140 Chhing, a spy.
Chin. III. 657 Chhing, to peep, to spy.
Chin. II. 120 Ching, to spy.
Chin. II. 213 Kang, to stir or work up and make trouble.
Chin. II. 539 Ching, a multitude.
Chin. II. 716 Chung, a large concourse of, a multitude.
Chin. I. 143 Yung, a multitude.
English Hank, a body of people. (*Wright's Obsolete.*)
Chin. I. 355 Hung, loud, boisterous.
Chin. I. 386 Hung, the noise of a crowd of people.
Chin. I. 609 Wang, confused, irregular, disorderly.
Chin. II. 201 Kwang, a disorderly, confused appearance.
Chin. II. 429 Khang, an enemy.
Manchu Tartar Ing, a camp, a place where soldiers are formed
 Chinese—Yng. [five by five.]
Sanscrit 31 Anika, an army, forces.
Mbofon A. Eneg, plural Aneg, a bow.
Tumbuktu A. Hangou, an arrow.
Lepcha Sikkim Chong, an arrow.
Bornu African Kanige, an arrow.
Bidsogo A. Kanyago, a spear.
Wun African Kanyako, a spear.
Igu African Oniyeki, a spear.
New Zealand Whaingā, war, enmity, hostility.
Eafen African Enog, plural Anog, war.
Sanscrit 31 Anika, war, combat.
Irish Uinche, a battle, a skirmish, &c.
Chin. III. 606 Heung, to fight. [relling.]
Chin. III. 782 Hung, to fight, the noise of fighting and quar-

- Chin. II. 216 Hang, or III. 686 Heang, or II. 240 Ying, or
Romany Ching, to fight, quarrel. [Kheang, to attack.
Gaelic Caonnag, a fight, a skirmish, a fray.
Irish Caonnag, a skirmish.
Chin. II. 244 Chwang, to take, to seize.
Hindu 896 Chungi, illegal abstractions of handfuls of grain
or other market produce.
Sanskrit 273 Khanaka, a housebreaker, a thief.
New Zealand Whenako, a thief.
New Zealand Whanako, or Whenako, to steal; theft.
Chin. II. 418 Yang, calamity, ruin.
Chin. III. 348 Hung, to ruin.
Chin. II. 329 Wang, to rule with club law.
Greek Anagkazo, to force, to compel, to constrain a
person, whether by force, vexation, harassing
or annoyance.
Greek Anagkaios, Anagkaia, constraining by force.
Greek Anagke, force, constraint.
Chin. III. 756 King, to alarm, to affright, to astonish, to surprise.
Chin. II. 120 Ching, to subjugate, to conquer or reduce to
Chin. II. 429 Chung, to kill or slay entirely. [subjection.
Sanskrit 1165 Hanuka, killing, hurting, mischievous.
Ibu African Onyike, a murderer.

No. 72. Abyda, Abida, Abidaa, Abidah or Ebidas; words
derived from No. 86 Avod are included with this name.

- Arabic 8 Abad, a wild, untractable disposition.
Arabic 8 Abad, or Abid, angry and unsociable.
Arabic 835 Aabad, rage, reprobation, denial, refusal; dis-
Malayan 23 Upat, to calumniate, to slander. [dainful.
Greek Aphados, odious, displeasing.
Greek Aphadia, unpleasantness, enmity.
Romany Wafodu, bad, evil.
Latin Avide, greedily, covetously, rapaciously, raven
French Avide, greedy, covetous. [ously.
Arabic 835 Aabad, avidity.
Kambali A. Upatsi, greedy.
Caribbean Abaouati, cowardly.
Arabic 12 Abaad, a traitor.
Arabic 835 Aibad, a society, a fellowship.
Sanskrit 90 Avadhi, an agreement, an engagement.
Fanti A. Afidi, a snare.
Greek Apate, fraud, guile, deceit.
Greek Apatao, to trick, to cheat.
French Romn Abet, ruse, trick, fraud.

English	Abet, to encourage by aid or countenance, but now used chiefly in a bad sense; in law, to incite or assist in a crime.
Arabic 9	Abidat, <i>plural</i> Ubbad, a fable, a parable, a
Arabic 125	Ift, a lie. [romance.
Greek	Ephodeuo, to visit as a spy, to spy out.
Bagba African	Abad, war.
Bamom A.	Apit, war.
Abadsa A.	Ubuete, a sword.
Icelandic	Heipt, feud, deadly war.
Sanscrit 124	Abadh, to interrupt, to attack, to molest.
Sanscrit 124	Abadha, attack, interruption, molestation, trouble, damage.
Greek	Ephodos, Ephodou, an onset, attack, assault.
Egyptian 463	Hbt, to steal. (Vol. I.)
Turkish 1124	Heybet, awfulness, dreadfulness.
Hindu 136	Afat, a calamity.
Arabic 5	Ibadat, putting to death, exterminating.
French Romn	Abat, the action of pulling down, devastation.
French	Abatis, demolition, pulling down, slaughter.
Assyrian	Abatu, to destroy.
Hebrew	Abd or Abad (אבד), to destroy, destruction. Numbers xxxiii. 52, and <i>destroy</i> all their pictures. Jeremiah xv. 7, I will <i>destroy</i> my people. Esther ix. 24, against the Jews <i>to destroy</i> them. [destruction. Obad. i. 12, of Judah in the day of their
Hebrew	Abdh or Abadah (אבדה), destruction. Proverbs xxvii. 20, hell and <i>destruction</i> are never full.

No. 73. Aldah, Aldaa, Eldaha, Eldahah, Eldaah, Eldaa or Heldaa; words derived from No. 148 Aladh, Elada, Eladah, Eleada, Elhada, Elhadah or Eldaa are included with this name.

Danish	Ilde, evil, bad, wicked.
Greek	Alites, Alitou, or Aleites, Aleitou, a sinner.
Greek	Alitema, a sin, an offence.
Greek	Alitaino, Aliteso, to sin, to offend against, to
Galla African	Wallatu, error. [transgress.
Arabic 1376	Waludiyat, iniquity, inhumanity.
English	Wild, turbulent, savage, uncivilised.
Anglo-Saxon	Wild, wild.
	Friesic—Wild.

Dutch	Wild, savage, wild.
Welsh	Allaidh, barbarous, savage, wild.
Irish	Allaidh, savage, wild.
Gaelic	Allaidh, or Alluidh, wild, ferocious, fierce,
Gaelic	Allta, fierce, wild, strange. [savage.
Irish	Allta, wild, savage.
Cornish	Alta, wild.
English	Weldy, troublesome. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Hindu 164	Ulda, reverse, opposite, contrary.
Arabic 148	Aladd, an antagonist, a quarrelsome man.
Irish	Aladh, malice.
Gaelic	Aladh, malice.
Irish	Olleadh, an affront, an indignity.
Arabic 871	Aalt, speaking ill of anyone.
Arabic 146	Alt, a false accusation.
Arabic 490	Halt, contending obstinately, being angry.
English	Wild, vexed, passionate, cross. (<i>Slang</i> .)
English	Hold, a dispute. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Arabic 869	Ailat, dispute, strife.
French Romn	Elatie, pride, haughtiness, self-love.
Latin	Elate, haughtily, vaingloriously.
Latin	Elatus, Elata, arrogant, puffed up, haughty.
Arabic 147	Itiaaa, being sluggish.
English	Elde, to linger, to delay. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
English	Whilt, an idler. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Greek	Aletes, Aletou, a stroller, a vagabond.
Greek	Aleteuo, to wander about as beggars do.
Arabic 1406	Hulat, a sacred fire before which the pagan Arabians used to swear.
Arabic 490	Halt, or 35 Ihlat, swearing.
Polish	Uluda, allurements, delusion, illusion, fascination,
Gaelic	Aladh, a lie. [seduction.
Irish	Aladh, a lie.
French Romn	Aleauter, to break one's word.
Polish	Holota, ragamuffins, rabble.
Anglo-Saxon	Wealt, a trap, a snare.
Gaelic	Euladh, a creeping progress, a stepping softly, ■ sneaking.
Gaelic	Ealaidh, to creep, to steal softly, to sneak.
Anglo-Saxon	Hilde, a battle, a fight.
Icelandic	Hildr, <i>dative and accusative</i> Hildi, a battle, war— “ Vekja hildi, to wage war; Hefja hildi, to “ begin a battle.”
Anglo-Saxon	Hloth, a band of robbers, what is taken by robbers, booty, spoil.
Anglo-Saxon	Hlothian, to rob, plunder.

Caribbean	Youalouti, a thief.	[gand.
ManchuTartar	Houlatou, a cruel thief, a very malicious bri-	
English	Wholt, a mischievous fellow. (Wright's <i>Ob-</i>	
Arabic 869	Ailat, mischief.	[<i>solete.</i>)
English	Walt, to overthrow. (Wright's <i>Obsolete.</i>)	
Gaelic	Oilt, terror, horror, detestation.	
Irish	Oilt, horror, terror, dread, fear.	

No. 74. Aso or Esau will be considered with No.
165 Ause or Hosa.

No. 75. Yakb, Iachob, Jacob, Jaacob, Jahacob or Jakob.

Polish	Uchybiac, Uchybiam, to do amiss, I do amiss.	
Polish	Uchybienie, fault, trespass, offence.	
Norman	Acoupes, guilty.	[fall into sin.
Arabic 198	Ikaf, rendering culpable or criminal, causing to	
Arabic 1375	Wakaf, practising iniquity; crime, fault.	
Arabic 1359	Wakhf, making evil mention of anyone.	
Arabic 118	Aakaf, rude, cruel, savage.	
Icelandic	Akafi, eagerness, vehemence.	
Icelandic	Akafr, vehement, fiery.	
Arabic 1372	Wikaf, opposing, resisting.	
Arabic 868	Aakbaa, malignant.	
ManchuTartar	Akaboumbi, to be the cause of affliction and	
	violent grief in another, to cause another per-	
	son grief by ingratitude after having received	
	many benefits from him.	
Arabic 1396	Hakb, or Hakab, derision, ridicule.	
Polish	Wykopac, to abuse.	
Swahili A.	Ogopa, to be afraid, to fear.	
Arabic 1372	Wakb, low, mean.	
Arabic 868	Aikabb, proud, disobedient.	
Arabic 419	Jakhkhaf, proud, arrogant.	
Arabic 419	Jakhf, being proud, boasting.	
Arabic 419	Jakhif, proud, haughty, boasting falsely.	
Arabic 488	Hukuf, languor in work.	
Arabic 1372	Wakkaf, tardy, dilatory.	
Hindu 2141	Wakfa, delay.	
Turkish 443	Ukhuvvet, a fraternity, a brotherhood. [a band.	
Hebrew	Agp or Agap, plural Agpym or Agapym (אֶגֶפִּים),	
	Ezekiel xii. 14, him and all his <i>bands</i> .	
	Ezekiel xxxviii. 6, Gomer and all his <i>bands</i> .	
French	Equipe, a gang; " <i>chef d'equipe</i> , foreman of the	
French	Equipee, a trick.	[" <i>gang</i> ."
Portuguese	Jacobeia, a hypocrite.	

Hebrew	Akbh or Akabh (עקבה), subtilty. 2 Kings x. 19, but Jehu did it <i>in subtilty</i> .
Hebrew	Akb or Akab (עקב), deceitful. Jeremiah xvii. 9, the heart is <i>deceitful</i> above
Egyptian 550	Kheb, hypocrisy, disguise, deceit. [all things.
Egyptian 559	Khab, fraud.
Egyptian 560	Khab, hypocrisy.
Egyptian 565	Khab, deceit.
Egyptian 559	Khab, a lie (560 and 565, the same). <i>Memo</i> : As explained in Chapter VI., when speaking of the god Keb, these Egyptian words can be equally well written Akhb, Akheb or Akhab; see Rules of Egyptian grammar then quoted. Moreover the well-known deceitful nature of Jacob's character as evinced in the matter of deceiving his father Isaac, his brother Esau, his father-in-law Laban, and the annexed Hebrew and Polish words, confirm this reading so strongly, that it may now be considered proved that the correct reading of these Egyptian words is Akb, and that they are derived from Yakb, viz. Jacob.
Polish	Ochybiac, to deceive, to baffle, to disappoint.
Polish	Wykpic, Wykpie, to cheat, juggle or whiffle one out of a thing; I cheat, &c.
Polish	Okpic, Okpie, to overreach, outwit, cheat, cozen, bilk, gull; I overreach, &c.
Latin	Aucupo, to watch, spy, or listen.
Latin	Acupor, to lie upon the catch for, to seek or gain by cunning.
French Romn	Accoper, to equip oneself, to put on a cuirass.
Quichua Peru	Huicopa, a sling.
Nufi African	Yukba, a bow. [can, the same.
Opanda A.	Ogba, an arrow; <i>Igu</i> and <i>Egbira-Hima</i> , Afri-
Nupe African	Egba, an arrow; <i>Esitako</i> , African, the same.
Kamuku A.	Agoaba, an arrow.
Ondo African	Akofa, an arrow.
Basa African	Agba, an arrow.
Aku African	Agbo, a quiver; <i>Egba</i> , <i>Idsesa</i> , <i>Yoruba</i> , <i>Yagba</i> , <i>Eki</i> , <i>Dsumu</i> , <i>Dsebu</i> , <i>Ife</i> , <i>Ondo</i> , African, the
Opanda A.	Ehagba, a quiver. [same.
Egbira- Hima A. }	Ohagba, a quiver.
Udso African	Agba, a quiver.
Abadsa A.	Ogbe, a quiver.

Isiele African	Egbo, a quiver.
Igala African	Ahyagba, a quiver.
Dsekiri A.	Egbo, a quiver.
Koro African	Ogba, <i>plural</i> Egba, a sword.
Egba African	Ogbo, a sword.
Dsebu A.	Egba, a spear.
Dsekiri A.	Yegba, a spear.
Yala African	Ogba, a spear.
French Romn	Hokebos, a lance or pike.
French Romn	Hochebos, Hokebos, or Hocquebos, an ancient kind of soldiers armed with pikes; also the
Biafada A.	Aguba, war. [pike itself.
Arabic 833	Aakib, or 869 Aakkub, a dense multitude.
Arabic 419	Jakhif, <i>plural</i> Jukhuf, a numerous or large army.
Arabic 419	Jakhif, or Jakhf, terrifying.
Arabic 37	Ikhafat, terrifying and intimidating.
Turkish 441	Ikhafe, a frightening.
Swahili A.	Ogofya, to frighten.
Arabic 1374	Wukuf, a conflict, an engagement.
Italian	Accaffare, to snap up, to gripe, to clutch.
French Romn	Acciper, to take, to convey away by sleight of
Welsh	Achub, to seize upon. [hand, or to pilfer.
Latin	Occupo, to seize upon forcibly or without right.
Arabic 864	Aikab, making gain or plunder.
ManchuTartar	Akaboumbi, to cause affliction to others.
Spanish	Acabar, to harass, to drive to extremity, to consume. [nate.
Polish	Wygubiac, to destroy, to extirpate, to extermi-
Polish	Wygubianie, the act of destroying, extirpating,
Latin	Occupo, to overwhelm. [or exterminating.
Egyptian 539	Ukp, destruction.

No. 75. Ysral or Israel; it has been already explained, *viz.* in Chapter VI., that this title is a compound, being composed of the two words Ysr or Isr and Al or El, Jacob's correct *alias* being simply Ysr or Isr; words derived from No. 3 Asor, Asur, Assur, Assour, Ashur or Asshur, No. 66 Asor, Asur, Assur, Assourie, or Asshur, No. 118 Asr, Aser, Asir, Asser or Asher, No. 128 Yzr, Aisar, Aser, Ieser, Issaar, Isseier or Issari and No. 134 Yazr, Iezer, Ihezer, Aeazer or Hieser are included with this name.

Hindu 124	Asharr, very vicious or malignant, atrocious.
Arabic 1364	Wizr, <i>plural</i> Awzar, a crime, a sin.
Arabic 1364	Wazr, or Wizr, committing a crime, sinning.

- Arabic 1363 Wazr, being oppressed with guilt.
 Persian 67 Azar, cross-tempered.
 Arabic 862 Aizyar, bad-tempered.
 French Romn Azir, anger, hatred, rancour.
 French Romn Azirar, to hate.
 Latin Osor, Osoris, a hater.
 Swahili A. Izara, to tell scandal about, to make things public about a person improperly.
 Turkish 451 Azar, that which vexes, troubles or pains.
 Swahili A. Hasiri, to vex.
 Swahili A. Hasira, anger.
 Arabic 96 Ashar, being proud and insolent; insolence, sauciness, frowardness, petulance.
 Persian 66 Azari, insolent.
 Persian 70 Azur, or Azwar, avaricious, greedy.
 Arabic 481 Hasar, avaricious; covetousness.
 Latin Esuries, Esuriei, niggardliness.
 Arabic 482 Hasir, an assembly.
 Hebrew Asr (אָסַר), to bind, a bond.
 Num. xxx. 2, if any man swear an oath to bind his soul with *a bond*.
 Num. xxx. 10, bound her soul by *a bond*.
 Num. xxx. 11, every *bond* wherewith.
 Arabic 102 Isr, Asr, or Usr, a compact, convention, treaty, or agreement.
 Arabic 1367 Wisr, a compact.
 English Whizzer, a falsehood. (Wright's *Obsolete*.)
 Arabic 471 Huzurra, false, vain; a falsehood.
 Arabic 838 Ausr, Aasar, a lie.
 Arabic 838 Aasara, he lied.
 Swahili A. Azur, perjury.
 Polish Huzar, a hussar.
 English Hussar, a mounted soldier.
 Arabic 1420 Hashar, a troop, a corps.
 Arabic 70 Azwar, an army.
 Egbele A. Useri, a bow.
 Georgian Isari, an arrow.
 Timne African Asor, *plural*. Esor, an arrow.
 Sanscrit 106 Asira, an arrow. [the same—
 Baga African Asor, *plural* Esor, a spear; *Timne*, African —
 French Romn Houssurer, to take away, to carry off.
 Arabic 854 Aasr, taking away perforce.
 Swahili A. Hasara, loss.
 Swahili A. Hasira, to injure.
 Swahili A. Hasiri, to do harm to.
 Hindu 97 Azar, injury, trouble, affliction.

Hindu 97	Azar, affliction, injury.
Persian 66	Azar, molestation, injury, outrage.
Persian 66	Azari, affliction, trouble.
Persian 66	Azaridan, to molest, vex, harass, afflict.
Eskimo	Assero-rpok, he destroys.




Memo: "Rpok" is a conjugational terminal of verbs in this language.

No. 76. Lah, Lia, Leia, Lea or Leah, which, according to Rule III., may be equally well written Lach, Lagh, Lac, Lag or Lak, and, according to Rule I., Loc, Log, Lok, &c.; words derived from No. 90 Leui or Leuei are included with this name.

Chin. I. 330	Le, wicked. (<i>See also</i> II. 195 and 350.)
Chin. II. 705	Le, wicked, vicious.
Chin. I. 238	La, wicked.
Chin. II. 183	La, wicked, bad.
Arabic 1065	Laaa, of a bad disposition or stock.
Madi India	Lago, bad.
Danish	Lak, a vice, a fault. [759.]
Coptic	Laki, shamelessness, importunity. (Bunsen, v.
Chin. I. 153	Luh, to put to shame, to disgrace.
Chin. II. 193	Luh, foolish conduct, disgrace.
Arabic 1064	Liaaa, or 1065 Laaw, bad-tempered, and low-
Chin. I. 390	Laou, verbosity. [bred.]
Chin. I. 426	Low, loquacity, verbosity.
Chin. II. 176	Le, much talk, loquacious, loquacity.
Chin. I. 423	Le, unceasing talk.
Chin. II. 705	Le, perverse.
Chin. II. 175 } Chin. II. 350 }	Le, perverse, ungovernable.
Chin. I. 238	La, perverse, unkind, inhuman.
Chin. I. 330	Le, violent, cruel, dangerous.
Chin. II. 277	Luy, to push from one.
English	Lawe, rough, brutal. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Manchu Tartar	Lehemb, to be discontented.
Chin. II. 167	Lew, resentment, hatred.
Hindu 1768	Lag, spite, grudge, rancour, enmity.
Hebrew	Lag (לג), scorn, derision; to laugh at, mock; a Ps. cxxiii. 4, a <i>scorning</i> of those. [mockers. Ezek. xxxvi. 4, became a prey and <i>derision</i> . Job ix. 23, he will <i>laugh at</i> the trial of the innocent. [cometh. Prov. i. 26, <i>I will mock</i> when your fear Ps. xxxv. 16, with hypocritical <i>mockers</i> .

Scotch	Lak, to reproach ; a taunt, a scoff.
Chin.III.369	Luh, to ridicule, to satirise.
Chin.III.354	Le, to speak against, to rail, to scold.
Chin.III.382	Le, to rail at, to scold.
Arabic 1052	Lahi, a rebuker, a chider.
ManchuTartar	Lehembí, to accuse again and again.
Fijian	Lawa, to accuse a person on suspicion only.
Arabic 1060	Lahy, confounding, cursing, speaking evil of,
Chin. I. 125	Le, anger, angrily. [trading.
Zulu Kafir	Laka, anger, passion, wrath, fierce temper.
Spanish	Lucha, a contest or dispute.
Arabic 1074	Layyaa, disputatious.
ManchuTartar	Laihou, a quarrelsome person.
Chin. I. 125	Le, wrangling.
Chin. II. 588	Leih, dogs fighting.
ManchuTartar	Laombi, to go to and fro barking continually.
English	Low, mean, common, vulgar.
Chin.III.615	Low, low, vulgar, mean, obscure.
Chin. I. 116	Le, vulgar.
Chin. I. 260	Leue, mean, vulgar, depraved.
Polish	Lichy, mean, shabby or paltry.
French	Lache, low, mean, lazy.
French Romn	Lachi, idle.
English	Lache, sluggish. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
English	Lag, slow, sluggish, tardy ; to loiter.
Scotch	Lag, or Luggie, sluggish, slow, tardy.
Scotch	Laych, to linger.
Dutch	Log, or Logge, slow, lazy.
Scotch	Loy, sluggish.
Scotch	Lowie, a drone, a large soft, lazy person.
Dutch	Lui, or Luy, lazy, idle, sluggish.
Chin. I. 174	Luy, idle, lazy.
Persian 1055	Lawidan, to boast, to vaunt.
Arabic 1074	Lahwak, a vain boaster.
Arabic 1060	Lakhy, much nonsensical talk.
Arabic 1067	Laka, overcoming in talk or disputation.
Arabic 1065	Laaw, plural Liaaa, a glutton.
Arabic 1065	Laaa, greedy ; a glutton.
Arabic 1072	Lawa, being avaricious.
Chin.III.420	Lae, to hoard up.
Sanscrit 870	Luh, to covet
Chin. I. 229	Le, to covet.
Chin.III.426	Lew, to be covetous of gain.
Arabic 1072	Lawa, being cowardly and villanous.
French	Lache, a coward, a poltroon.
Polish	Liga, a league or confederacy.

nish	Liga, a league or confederacy.
an	Lega, a league, a confederacy.
ich	Ligue, a league, a confederacy.
lish	Lege, a treaty or league. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
lish	League, an alliance or confederacy, combination or union of two or more persons for executing any design in concert.
dish	Loka, a gang: as " <i>Han ar med i lokan</i> , he is "one of the gang."
rew	Lhkh or Lahkh (לחקה), a company. 1 Sam. xix. 20, <i>the company</i> of the prophets.
1. I. 156	Leaou, a colleague.
1. I. 108	Leu, an associate.
1. III. 40	Luy, to connect or bind together, to concatenate, to involve, to implicate.
1. III. 7	Luy, to unite persons together, to implicate.
ach	Lier (Liant, Lie, Je lie, &c.), to bind. <i>Se lier</i> , to bind oneself, to make a league with one. (See Fleming and Tibbin's <i>Dictionary</i> .)
sh	Llw, an oath.
lic	Lua, an oath.
1	Lua, an oath.
bic 1060	Lahij, fraud, guile, deceit.
1. III. 389	Leu, deceitful, fraudulent.
sian 1076	Liwa, a deceiver.
fish	Lay, a dodge. (<i>Slang</i> .)
sian 1055	Lawa, a trick, fraud.
an	Lawa, a stratagem, a snare.
an	Lawaki, a device, a stratagem.
sian 1067	Lak, or Luk, cheating, deceiving.
sian 1052	Lach, a deception, a trick.
sian 1053	Lagh, deception, deceit, fraud, imposition.
in	Laqueus, Laquei, a snare, device, wile, equivocation, trick.
in	Laqueo; to ensnare.
dish	Lacka, to allure, decoy, entice, inveigle.
tuguese	Laco, a wile, a trick.
ch	Laage, a wile.
ek	Loxos, Loxe, indirect, ambiguous.
sian 1054	Lau, flattery.
du 1771	Lao, or Lawa, flattery.
sian 1055	Lawa, adulation, flattery.
sian 1076	Liwa, a flatterer. [by the language used.]
1. I. 386	Luy, to gloss over with words, to conceal from
1. III. 379	Le, language intended to deceive.
ch	Le, a lie.
glo-Saxon	Leah, a lie.

- English Lie, that which deceives and disappoints confidence; to say or do that which deceives another when he has a right to know the truth, or when morality requires a just representation.
Russian—Loj.
- Anglo-Saxon Laeg, a lie.
Polish Lga, a lie, or falsehood.
German Luge, a lie, a falsehood.
Fijian Lawaki, a betrayer, a cheater
Anglo-Saxon Laewa, a betrayer, a traitor.
ManchuTartarLaihou, a mutineer.
Chin. III.391 Leaou Leih, artful, crafty speech.
Chin. III.871 Le, a multitude.
Chin. III.510 Luh, a crowd.
Welsh Llu, a throng, multitude.
Cornish Lu, the mob, the vulgar. (Borlase.)
Greek Lya, or Lua, faction, riot.
Chin. I. 430 Laou, noise, clamour.
Chin. II.415 Leih, a state of confusion.
Chin. II.278 Leih, disorder, confusion.
Chin. III.684 Leue, trouble and clamour.
Chin. III.224 Lew, the noise of a multitude.
English Lag, the lowest class.
French Romn Laches, a cuirass.
French Romn Locque, a sort of weapon.
Mose African Loko, a quiver.
AlegeAfrican Leko, a spear.
Buduma A. Lai, a spear.
ManchuTartarLouhou, the name of a particular kind of arrow  w.
Talaïn Siam Lau, an arrow.
ChepangNepalLa, an arrow.
Kami }
Arrakan } Li, an arrow.
Kambali A. Lia, an arrow.
Ndob African Le, a bow.
ManoAfrican La, a sword.
ManchuTartarLoho, a sabre.
ManchuTartarLeoumbi, to perform military evolutions.
Welsh Llu, an army, a host.
Cornish Llu, an army.
Chin. I. 225 Lee, the ranks of an army.
Turkish 963 Liwa, a brigade of soldiers; also a flag, banner 
Yala African Leu, war. [standards .
Dsarawa A. Llo, war.
Koro African Loko, war.
Welsh Llech, or Llych, a covert or hiding-place.

ish	Llechu, to lurk.
ek	Lochao, to lie in ambush or ambuscade, to lie in wait, to waylay or entrap.
ch	Laage, an ambush, a lying in wait.
an	Lawa, an ambush.
scrit 868	Laya, the act of cowering, lurking, or hiding.
scrit 868	Li, to hide in, to cower down in, to lurk.
n. II. 277	Le, to oppose as an enemy.
n. I. 235	Lo, to attack. [battle it out.
u Kafir	Lwa, Liwa, or Lwiwa, to fight, contend with,
n. II. 241	Leo, to seize and pull all together, to plunder.
n. II. 248	Loo, to take captive, to seize, to plunder.
n. II. 222	Leo, to take by violence, plunder, rob.
ek	Leia, booty, plunder, especially cattle and such property as is most liable to be driven off or [pillaged.
yrian	Laku, to take.
glo-Saxon	Laeccan, to seize, to take.
glo-Saxon	Laehte, seized, taken.
n. II. 277	Leu, to encroach upon, to invade another's rights.
n. III. 789	Leuh, or I. 169 Luy, to injure.
chua Peru	Lliquini, to break.
nish	Llaga, any damage or mishap caused by pain,
lish	Lack, hurt or damage. [grief or affliction.
ah African	Loyaki, a murderer.
ek	Loigos, Loigou, ruin, mischief, death.
hili A.	La, to consume, to wear away, to eat.
n. II. 206	La, to break, to destroy.
n. I. 169	Luy, to destroy.
n. II. 256	Lae, to rend and destroy.

No. 77. Rhl, Rahil, Rahel or Rachel.

ach Romn	Roille, wicked, hateful ; a rogue, a vagabond.
ish	Rakel, a vicious person.
man	Ruchlos, impious, wicked, criminal.
lish	Rackle, rude and unruly. (<i>Wright's Obsolete.</i>)
lish	Reul, to be unruly. (<i>Wright's Obsolete.</i>)
1 Kafir	Rolo, rough, coarse.
man	Rekelei, coarse vulgarity.
rew	Rkyl or Rakayl (רַכַּיִל), a talebearer, slanders. Leviticus xix. 16, thou shalt not go up and down as a talebearer among the people. Jeremiah vi. 28, walking with <i>slanders</i> .
rew	Rgl or Ragal (רַגַּל), to backbite, to slander. Ps. xv. 3, he that <i>backbiteth</i> not with his tongue.

2 Sam. xix. 27, he *hath slandered* thy servant.

English	Roily, to backbite. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Dutch	Ralle, a chatting gossip.
Swedish	Ralla, to tell idle stories.
Icelandic	Rella, grumbling.
English	Rile, or Roil, to vex. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
English	Roil, to excite some degree of anger, to disturb the passion of resentment, to perplex.
English	Rail, to provoke to anger. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
FrenchRomn	Roiller, to look around one with eyes restless from anger.
FrenchRomn	Rooille, or Roille, fury, anger.
English	Rail, to scoff, to utter reproaches, to use insolent
French	Railler, to laugh at, to jeer. [language.
French Romn	Rigoler, to rail, to mock.
French Romn	Rigolage, mockery, raillery.
French Romn	Rigoleur, one who rails or mocks.
French Romn	Raille, raillery, derision.
Scotch	Rally, mean, unhandsome, ungenteel.
Scotch	Rewell, haughty.
Portuguese	Ralhar, to swagger, to scold.
Zulu Kafir	Rula, a ravenous person.
French	Receler, to embezzle.
French	Recel or Recele, a receiving of stolen goods.
French	Racaille, the riffraff, rabble, mob.
French Romn	Racaille, the riffraff, the mob.
French	Racoleur, one who makes it his profession to entice men to serve in the army.
French	Racoler, to entice men as above, to kidnap. (See Fleming and Tibbin's <i>Dictionary</i> .)
English	Rally, to assemble, to unite.
English	Rally, a multitude. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Icelandic	Rill, a mob.
Hindu 1208	Rel, a crowd, a bustle.
English	Rule, a tumult. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Hindu 1199	Raula, noise, alarm, tumult, sedition.
French Romn	Roelle, a sort of shield.
French Romn	Rouele, Roele, or Rouelle, the name of a very
Fijian	Rogeale, a flag or banner. [large weapon.
Arabic 613	Rijl, an army.
Arabic 612	Rajil, plural Rijal, infantry.
Hebrew	Rgl or Ragal (רגל), a spy; to spy.
	Gen. xlii. 16, by the life of Pharaoh, surely ye are spies.
	Num. xxi. 32, Moses sent to spy out Jaazu.

Josh. vi. 26, Joshua sent *to spy out* Jericho.

Gaelic	Rochall, a fray.
Gaelic	Rochuilleach, terrible, very dangerous.
Wolof African	Ragalu, danger.
Arabic 613	Rijl, destruction.

No. 78. Raobn, Raubin, Reuben, Rouben or Ruben.

Sanscrit 834	Ravana, unsteady, fickle.
English	Ruffian, a robber, a boisterous, brutal fellow ready for any crime.
Dutch	Roffiaan, a ruffian.
Scotch	Ravin, ravenous.
English	Repine, to be discontented, to envy, to murmur, to fret oneself.
Irish	Ruibhne, a numerous host, vast crowds.
Spanish	Rebano, a crowd.
Arabic 608	Rubban, a crowd.
Gaelic	Roibne, or Ruibhne, a lance, a dart.
Irish	Roibne, a lance, a dart.
Irish	Ruibhne, a lance.
Hindu 1160	Raebans, a kind of spear.
Bode African	Rapan, an axe.
French Romn	Ravine, a long sword. (Supplement.)
Italian	Rovina, fury, violence, fierceness.
Zincali	Rifian, danger.
Polish	Rabanina, fray, battle, fight, slaughter.
French Romn	Ribon-ribaine, willing or unwilling, no matter what the consequence may be.
Zulu Kafir	Ribanisa, to take off another person's things mixed with one's own, for the purpose of stealing them.
French	Rapiner, to pillage, to pilfer. [ing them.
French	Rapinier, a pilferer.
French	Rapine, rapine, plundering, plunder, spoil, prey.
Latin	Rapina, robbery, pillage, depredation.
Italian	Rapina, rapine.
Spanish	Rapina, rapine.
Spanish	Rapinar, to plunder.
Portuguese	Rapina, rapine, taking by violence.
Portuguese	Rapinhar, to commit rapine, to plunder.
English	Rapine, the act of plundering, the seizing and carrying away of things by force; also violence, force.
English	Rabine, rapine. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .) [force.
Gaelic	Robainn, to rob; also a robbery, plundering.
Gaelic	Reubainn, robbing, robbery, plundering, free-booting.

Irish	Reuban, plundering, robbery, destruction.
Irish	Robuin, robbery.
Persian 607	Rahban, a robber.
Sanscrit 847	Rihvan, a thief.
English	Raveyne, theft. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
English	Ravine, to take by force, also rapine. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .) [prey.
English	Raven or Ravin, to obtain by violence; plunder,
Danish	Revner, to tear, to rend, to break asunder.
Danish	Reven, torn in pieces.
Italian	Rovina, or Rovinio, ruin, destruction, desolation.

No. 78 *otherwise spelled* Rubil or Reubel.

Arabic 642	Riabal, villanous.
Arabic 611	Rabil, a robber who goes plundering alone.
French Romn	Ribleer, to prowl about at night as thieves and assassins do, and with pretty similar intentions.
French Romn	Ribleur, or Ribleux, an adventurer, a debauched fellow, a prowler by night, one who is addicted to all kinds of vices.
French Romn	Riblerie, robbery, theft, marauding.
French	Ribleur, a prowler.
English	Raffle, to live disorderly. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
English	Ruffle, to agitate, to disturb, to throw into confusion or disorder, to jar, to be in contention.
Latin	Reflo, to thwart or cross one.
English	Reville, to treat with opprobrious and contemptuous language.
French	Ravaler, to disparage.
Latin	Rabula, a brawling, jangling fellow.
Portuguese	Rebellao, self-willed, stubborn, obstinate, refrac-
French	Rebelle, obstinate, refractory. [tory.
English	Ribald, low, base, mean; a low, vulgar, brutal
Spanish	Repelo, a dispute, a scuffle. [wretch.
Italian	Rovella, rage, fury, madness.
German	Raffel, a babbling, prating, scolding woman, a gossip, a scold.
English	Ravel, to talk idly. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
English	Robble, frivolous talk. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Portuguese	Rabulao, a boaster.
Gaelic	Rabhlahd, boasting.
Arabio 603	Raabalat, walking pompously.
Cornish	Ribla, to swagger. (Borlase.)
English	Ruffle, to swagger, to bully. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
French Romn	Reveleux, a braggadocio or bully.

Arabic 627	Rafil, one who sweeps the ground with his clothes pompously but ungracefully.
Arabic 627	Rafi, a draggling of one's garments, swinging the arms, and walking fastidiously but without [grace.
French Romn	Revel, pride.
French Romn	Revele, proud, haughty, arrogant.
Welsh	Rhyfawl, arrogant or assuming.
Anglo-Saxon	Reafful, rapacious.
Anglo-Saxon	Reafi, greedy.
French Romn	Ripailleux, a glutton.
Arabic 642	Riabal, rapacious.
Zulu Kafir	Robolo, envy, grudging desire.
Latin	Rabula, a pettifogger. [fogger.
Portuguese	Rabula, an ignorant, tricking lawyer, a petti-
German	Rabbeler, or Rabulist, a prattling, contemptible pleader, a pettifogger.
German	Rabbelei, idle declamation, pettifogging demean-
Danish	Rabulist, a chicaner or wrangler. [nour.
Arabic 603	Raabalat, wiliness, subtlety.
English	Riple, to utter falsehoods. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Portuguese	Refolho, dissembling, dissimulation, counterfeit.
Welsh	Rhyfawl, flattery.
Italian	Raffola, a crowd, a throng of persons.
Italian	Ruffola, a scrambling.
English	Ruffle, a tumult or bustle. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Irish	Rapal, noise.
Gaelic	Rabal, or Rapal, a noise, a bustle. [throng.
Portuguese	Rebolico, a tumult or noise; also a crowd, a
Scotch	Rabil, a disorderly train.
English	Rabble, a tumultuous crowd of vulgar, noisy people, the mob, the dregs of the people.
English	Rebel, one who revolts from the government to which he owes allegiance, one who wilfully violates a law; also to revolt, to rise in violent opposition against lawful authority.
German	Rebell, a rebel, a mutineer.
Dutch	Rebel, a rebel.
Dutch	Rebellie, rebellion.
Danish	Rebeller, a rebel, a mutineer.
Norman	Rebellite, rebellion.
Norman	Rebealx, rebels.
French	Rebeller, to rebel, to revolt.
French	Rebelle, a rebel.
Italian	Ribelle, a rebel.
Italian	Rubello, rebellious.
Gaelic	Reubalach, rebellious.

French Romn	Reveler, to rebel, to revolt.
French Romn	Reveleux, a rebel.
French Romn	Revel, rebellion, disorder, confusion.
Latin	Rebello, to rebel, to revolt, to rise up against.
Latin	Rebellio, an insurrection.
Zulu Kafir	Rubelo, a large walking shield.
Spanish	Repello, an arrow barbed with plumes to assist the straight darting of it.
French	Rappel, drums beating to arms.
French	Rappeler, to beat to arms.
English	Revelly, the beat of drum about break of day to give notice to the soldiers to arise and the sentinels to forbear challenging.
Welsh	Rhyfel, war or warfare.
Welsh	Rhyfela, or Rhyfelu, to wage war.
Italian	Rifilare, to spy, to report.
English	Rifle, to seize and bear away by force, to snatch, to strip, to rob, to pillage, to plunder.
Scotch	Ruffill, loss, injury.
Norman	Riflure, a rifling.
Norman	Riflez, rifled.
French	Rafler, to carry away, to carry off.
English	Rifler, a plunderer. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Icelandic	Rupl, a plundering.
Icelandic	Rupla, to plunder.
Irish	Robail, a robbery.
Welsh	Rheibiawl, forcing, overpowering.
Arabic 623	Raabalat, tearing, dividing, breaking in pieces.
Arabic 623	Raabalib, one who tears whatever he can.
Latin	Revello, to extirpate.

No. 79. Hnok, Anoch, Enoch, Ehnoc, Henoc, Henoch, Hanoch, Chanoch or Chonuch has been already considered with No. 71 Hnk, Anoch, Enoch, Henoch, Hanoch, Hanoc, Chanoc, Chanoch or Chonuch.

No. 80. Ploa, Palu, Pallu, Phalu, Phallu, Fallu, Phallo or Phallou will be considered with No. 152 Bla, Bala, Balaa, Bale, Balee, Bela, Belah or Bolau.

No. 80 *otherwise spelled* Apollo has been already considered with No. 22 Aobl, Obal, Ubal, Hobal, Ebal or Aebel.

No. 81. Hẏrn, Esron, Assaron, Hesron or Chesron; words derived from No. 98 Hẏrn, Asron, Hesron or Chesron are included with this name.

French Romn Osoron, hard, surly, misanthropic.

Polish Oczerniac, to cast an aspersion, to blacken : as
"Bardzo go oczernili w tej sprawie, they have
"greatly blackened him in that affair."

Polish Oczernianie, slander.

English Assurance, impudence, impertinence, bouncible
 impudent behaviour.

French Caserne, barracks for soldiers.

English Geserne, a battle-axe. (Wright's *Obsolete*.)

Welsh Gwasarn, booty.

Persian 68 Azrang, destruction.

Gaelic Easran, dispersion.

No. 81 *otherwise spelled* Arson; words derived from
 No. 98 Arson are included with this name.

English Arson, the malicious and felonious burning of
 another man's house.

Norman—Arseun. [slaughter, &c.

Polish Wyrznac, Wyrzne, to slaughter, to massacre, I

No. 82. Krmy, Carmi, Charmi or Charmei will be considered
 with No. 155 Gharem.

No. 83. Smaon, Semeon, Sumeon, Symeon, Simeon,
 Simhon or Shimeon.

Persian 660 Zimahn, of an evil disposition.

Gaelic Scamhan, a villanous person, a term of great
 personal contempt.

Icelandic Sman, a disgrace, shame.

Sanscrit 1068 Samanyu, angry, fierce, enraged.

ManchuTartar Tchaman, a quarrel, a dispute, a brawl.

Polish Szumnosc, pomp, vain show, bombast.

Greek Semnos, Semne, proud, haughty, contemptuous.

Greek Semnoo, to hold the head high, to give oneself

Latin Somnus, Somni, sloth, laziness. [airs.

Persian 660 Zimahn, avaricious.

Persian 660 Zamahan, sordid, mean, doing good to none.

Sanscrit 1076 Samahan, to unite.

Sanscrit 1042 Samhan, to unite closely, to bring together.

Sanscrit 1067 Samanj, to join together.

Sanskrit 1068	Samana, meeting, going together, union.
Sanskrit 1073	Samani, to lead, bring or join together, to collect, to assemble. [together.
Persian 676	Saman, an assembly, a company of people met
Anglo-Saxon	Samnian, to assemble.
Anglo-Saxon	Somnian, to assemble, to collect.
	Moeso Gothic—Samen.
	Frisic—Samena.
	High German } —Samanon. of 800 A.D.
Anglo-Saxon	Somnung, an assembly.
Anglo-Saxon	Samne, together.
Anglo-Saxon	Somen, together.
Scotch	Samín, or Samyn, together, conjoined with. Belgic—Samen.
Greek	Smenos, Smeneos, Smenei, a swarm, a crowd.
Mongolian	Somon, an arrow.
Latin	Summano, to take what belongs to another man, to steal or haul away greedily.
Malayan 160	Samun, to rob travellers, to plunder or strip.
Arabic 793	Samayan, a starting up, an assault; one who makes a sure charge.
Sanskrit 1068	Samana, a battle, fighting.
Arabic 600	Zamayan, hurting, injuring.
Sanskrit 1042	Samhan, to strike, kill, destroy completely.
Sanskrit 1042	Samhanu, destructive, deadly.

No. 84. Ymoal, Iemuel, Iemouel, Jemuel or Jamuel; words derived from No. 99 Hmol, Hemul, Hemuel, Hamuel, Hamul, Amul, Iemouel, Iemuel or Jemuel are included with this name.

Hebrew	Aml or Amal (אמל), wickedness, mischief. Job iv. 8, that plough iniquity and sow <i>wickedness</i> . Psalms vii. 14, they conceive <i>mischief</i> . Prov. xxiv. 2, their lips talk of <i>mischief</i> .
Arabic 876	Aimlat, wickedness, depravity of the heart.
Irish	Amhail, or (in Supplement) Amuil, evil, mis-
Irish	Amail, mischief. (Supplement.) [chief.
Ako African	Ommule, to accuse.
Icelandic	Jamla, to grumble.
Latin	Humilis, Humile, low, mean, base, ignoble.
Arabic 191	Ihmal, indolence.
Turkish 512	Ihmal, a neglecting. [lence, delay.
Hindu 237	Ihmal, negligence, inattention, carelessness, indo-

Arabic 161	Amyal, pusillanimous.
Persian	Hamal, a partner. (See Tucker's <i>Persian Dictionary</i> , page 102.)
Hindu 2192	Hamal, or Humal, an associate.
Arabic 1401	Hamallaa, deceitful, treacherous.
Arabic 876	Aamlat, deceit, perfidy.
Polish	Omylac, to balk, to frustrate, to mislead, to involve in error.
Greek	Aimulia, winning, wily manners.
Greek	Aimulios, flattering, wily, wheedling.
French Romn	Emmiauler, to deceive, to impose upon by fine words. (Supplement.)
Scotch	Jummle, to muddle, to foul, to distract, to confound, to unhinge.
Malayan 105	Jumlah, congregation, assemblage.
Arabic 438	Jumul, a crowd of people.
Scotch	Hemmil, a crowd.
Greek	Omilos, Omilou, an assembled crowd or throng of people, a crowd, a mass, a mob, the confused noise of an army.
Hebrew	Hmlh or Hamalh (המלה), a tumult. Jerem. xi. 16, the noise of a great <i>tumult</i> .
Hindu 966	Hamla, an attack, onset, assault or storm.
Turkish 659	Hamla, a charge, an attack.
Scotch	Whummle, an overthrow, overturning.
Irish	Amaill, loss. (Supplement.)
Gaelic	Amhuil, spoil, plunder.
Arabic 876	Aamlat, theft.
Irish	Imeal, indiscriminate plunder and destruction.
Arabic 492	Himal, a fine exacted from a people.
Arabic 492	Humul, tribute exacted from the people.
Arabic 1398	Hummal, a country left uncultivated on account of war.

No. 84 *otherwise spelled* Nmoal, Nemuel, Namuel,
Namual or Namouel.

Irish	Naomhallach, blasphemous. (Supplement.)
Irish	Naomhalladh, blasphemy. (Supplement.)
Arabic 1296	Namil, a secret defamer, a slanderer.
Arabic 1334	Nammal, a slanderer.
Arabic 1335	Naml, slandering, backbiting.
Arabic 1335	Namlat, a secret mixture of much falsehood and some truth.
Swahili A.	Nyemelea, to go quietly and secretly up to a thing in order to seize it.

- o. 85. Ymyn, Iamin, Iamein, Jamin or Jamni; words derived from No. 44 Amon, Amman, Ammon or Hammon, No. 99 Iamoun or Jamun and No. 119 Ymnh, Imnah, Iamne, Iamein, Jamin, Jamne, Jemna, Jimna or Jomne are included with this name.

Turkish 1141	Yaman, bad, wicked, cruel.
Abor Miri	} Aimang, bad.
Bengal	
Malayan 15	Amang, to threaten.
Icelandic	Omun, a teasing, vexation.
Latin	Immanis, Immane, cruel, savage, barbarous.
Swedish	Hamna, to revenge.
Zulu Kafir	Emana, to be stingy.
Oloma A.	Ahuemini, greedy.
Aro African	Omane, greedy.
Greek	Omnuo, to swear, to take oath.
Swahili A.	Yamini, an oath.
Hindu 2222	Yamin, an oath.
Turkish 1142	Yemin, an oath.
Arabic 1418	Yamin, <i>plural</i> Aymun or Ayman, an oath.
Arabic 436	Jamman, a crowd.
Bagbalan A.	Haman, an arrow.
Anglo-Saxon	Waemn, a weapon.
Anglo-Saxon	Waemnian, to supply with arms.
Icelandic	Imun, a fight, a battle.
Welsh	Ymwanu, to combat.
Irish	Iomainim, I force, I compel.
Irish	Iomaineach, coercive.
Gaelic	Uamhann, dreadful, terrible, horrible.
Irish	Uamhann, dread, terror.

No. 86. Ahd, Ahod, Aod or Ohad will be considered with No. 94 Yhodh, Iouda, Iuda, Ihuda or Ihudha.

No. 86 *otherwise spelled* Chod will be considered with No. 92 Kht, Kohath or Chehath.

No. 86 *otherwise spelled* Avod has been already considered with No. 72 Abyda, Abida or Abidah.

No. 87. Ykyn, Iakin, Iachin, Iachein, Achin, Jachin, Jacin or Jakin.

Hindu 228	Augun, vicious, of a bad disposition; vice.
Yarriba A.	Okong, bad.
Irish	Ucain, harshness.

- h Eacconn, rage. [animosity.
 nch Romn Aagner, to contradict, to thwart, to contest with
 nch Romn Hoguiner, to vex, to molest, to annoy.
 nch Romn Acaner, to insult or call another by bad names.
 ek Ecchaino, or Egchaino, to laugh outright in
 another person's face, to grin at him.
 nch Hogner, to growl, to grumble.
 andic Jogun, a harping on the same quarrel. (Addenda.)
 scrit 347. Jighansa, malice, revenge.
 scrit 335 Jaghanya, low, vile, base.
 du 782 Jaghanya, low, base.
 cali Jichanco, a gypsey man.
 cali Jichanca, a gypsey woman.
 bic 43 Akhnaa, the meanest.
 kish 507 Ughunmek or Ugheumek, to praise oneself, to
 sound one's own trumpet.
 bic 501 Hayakan, a strutting walk.
 bic 501 Haykanat, a strutting woman.
 ek Oknos, Oknou, slothfulness, sluggishness, laziness.
 ek Oknos, Okne, idle. [ness.
 scrit 814 Yacna, mendicity, mendicancy, asking of alms,
 bic 1415 Yakin, greedy. [begging.
 ek Oknos, Okne, cowardly.
 nch Romn Ocoine, association, union.
 kish 443 Ikhwan, comrades, fellows, co-religionists.
 glo-Saxon Higen, a society.
 scrit 188 Ogana, collected, united.
 nch Romn Egener, to deceive, to defraud.
 lic Iogan, deceit, cunning.
 scrit 821 Yogena, artfully, craftily; fraud, deceit.
 many Hukni, the fraudulent changing of one thing for
 another, known as ringing the changes.
 many Hokkano, a lie. [crowd.
 ichuTartar Oukounou, many people gathered together in a
 nch Romn Houguines, or Houquines, armour for the limbs.
 ti African Egan, a bow.
 nte A. Egiane, an arrow. [the same.
 ba A. Akon, a spear; *Param* and *Nhalemoe*, African,
 rom A. Okon, a spear; *Okam*, African, the same.
 ala A. Ekon, a spear; *Ngoten* and *Melon*, African, the
 iah A. Eken, a spear. [same.
 ek Akon, a javelin, a dart.
 e African Ekn, war.
 li African Egnu, war.
 n African Ekan, or Ekon, war.
 ti African Ekung, war.

Ako African	Jagung, or Ogung, war.
Sanscrit 335	Jagni, a weapon.
Sanscrit 347	Jighansu, intending or seeking to kill or slay— desirous of destroying, malicious, murderous— revengeful, an unrelenting enemy.
Caribbean	Akani, an enemy. [(See Addenda. —)]
Greek	Agonia or Aconia, a fight, a struggle, a contest—
Italian	Agone, a battle, a fight, a field of battle.
Turkish 478	Akin, a predatory incursion into an enemy—
Gaelic	Eigin, force, violence, rape. [country—]
English	Ochen, to break or destroy. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> —)
Arabic 43	Ikhna, ruining, destroying.
Greek	Ekknaio, to destroy.
Greek	Ekkenoo, to leave desolate.
Swedish	Oken, a desert, a wilderness, a solitude.

No. 87 *otherwise spelled* Yryb, Ariab, Jarib or Jareb, which according to Rules VIII. and IX., may be equally well written Arip, Ariph, Arif or Ariv; as already explained—this name has worked out into Cariv, Carif, Carib, Carip, Carib, Karib, Gharib, Charib, Harib, &c.

Boritsu A.	Irebi, bad.
Gondi India	Kharab, bad; <i>Chentsu</i> , India, the same.
Kolami India	Karab, bad; <i>Kuri</i> , India, the same.
Irish	Cuirpe, wicked.
French Romn	Corpe, a crime, a fault.
Scotch	Greif, a fault.
French Romn	Grive, wicked, bad.
Arabic 958	Kirfat, turpitude, baseness, vileness.
English	Grefe, anger. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Icelandic	Greypr, fierce, cruel.
Polish	Chrap, grudge, spite, rancour, ill will.
English	Crab, a peevish person, sour, rough, austere—
Zincali	Griba, rigour.
Polish	Grubo, rudely, uncivilly, roughly.
Arabic 425	Jaraab, gross, rude, stupid.
Danish	Grov, coarse, mean, rough.
French Romn	Greveux, ill-humoured, cross, disagreeable.
English	Gruff, of a rough or stern countenance, sour, surly, severe, rugged, harsh.
Scotch	Groff, unpolished, obscene.
Dutch	Grof, coarse.
Swedish	Grof, rude, rough.
Swedish	Karf, rough, harsh.

- ic 960 Karuf, *plural* Kurf, exceedingly insolent and
 ic 476 Harif, impudent, audacious. [pugnacious.
 sh Greff, a sneer, irony.
 lish Gruff, to snub. (Wright's *Obsolete*.)
 an Gravare, to aggravate, to trouble, to give trouble.
 ch Crab, to irritate, to provoke.
 lish Crab, to offend or insult. (*Slang*.)
 lish Grub, to grumble, to be sulky. (Wright's *Obso-*
 hili A. Karipia, to scold, to cry out at. [lete.)
 lish Kerp, to scold. (Wright's *Obsolete*.)
 n Carpo, to carp or find fault with.
 lish Carp, to censure, to cavil, to find fault petulantly
 and without reason.
 lu 821 Jharap, acrimony, sparring, contention.
 rew Yryb or Yryab (יִרְיָב), to strive with, to contend
 Ps. xxxv. 1, them that *strive with me*. [with.
 Is. xlix. 25, him that *contendeth with thee*.
 aAfrican Arrabu, a scolding.
 tiAfrican Ahuruba, calumny.
 rew Hrp, or Harap (חָרַף), to upbraid, to reproach.
 Judges viii. 15, ye did *upbraid me*.
 2 Kings xix. 23, thou hast *reproached*.
 Ps. xliv. 16, him that *reproacheth*.
 indic Hropa, to slander, to defame a person.
 ch Erp, to be constantly grumbling on one topic.
 lish Harp, to grumble. (Wright's *Obsolete*.)
 ch Yarp, to whine, to carp, to complain.
 lish Wharp, to tease. (Wright's *Obsolete*.)
 ch Orp, to fret or chide habitually.
 ch Wurp, a fretful, peevish person.
 lo-Saxon Worfian, to speak perversely, to blaspheme.
 lu 954 Harf, blame, censure, animadversion, reproach.
 aAfrican Horrofe, vain.
 bic 1414 Yarfaaiy, downcast, quaking with fear, timid.
 indic Herfa, a limp, lazy fellow.
 an Corrivo, a frivolous person.
 n Gravis, Grave, supercilious.
 scrit 210 Karv, to be proud, to boast.
 scrit 274 Kharv, to be proud or haughty.
 scrit 285 Garv, or Garb, to be proud or haughty.
 scrit 285 Garva, or Garba, arrogance.
 du 1693 Garb, vanity, pride.
 indic Karp, bragging.
 indic Karpa, to boast.
 n Crepo, to brag or boast of.
 ch Grippy, disposed to defraud.

English	Gripe, to get money by hard bargains, or mean exactions: as "a <i>griping</i> miser."
Cornish	Craf, covetous.
Welsh	Crefu, to crave.
English	Crave, to long for, to desire or want: as "a hungry stomach <i>craves</i> food;" to ask with importunity.
Anglo-Saxon	Crafan, to ask, crave, implore.
Gaelic	Creabh, to crave.
Spanish	Joroba, importunity, solicitation which is impertinent, troublesome or vexatious.
New Zealand	Huirapa, grasping: as " <i>Katahi tana huirapa mona anake</i> , his grasping is great for himself ["alone."
Swahili A.	Iriba, usury.
Latin	Arrhabo, a pledge, a pawn.
Turkish 923	Ghirev, a pawn, pledge, or hostage.
Arabic 412	Jaruf, a glutton.
Arabic 116	Iariwwaf, preparing for mischief.
Persian 476	Harifi, stratagem, fraud.
Anglo-Saxon	Hwurf, deceit.
Hindustan 91	Ureb, deception.
Arabic 64	Arib, cunning, shrewd, sly.
Arabic 423	Jarabb, a deceiver, a flatterer, a cheat.
Irish	Earp, a lie. (Supplement.)
Hebrew	Arb or Arab (ערב), a swarm, a mixed multitude. Exod. xxiv. 20, a grievous <i>swarm</i> of flies. Neh. xiii. 3, from Israel all the <i>mixed multi-</i>
Irish	Cireib, insurrection, tumult, uproar. [<i>tude</i> .
Portuguese	Grupo, a crowd, a huddle.
English	Group, a crowd, or throng.
English	Carp, a noise or tumult. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Persian 896	Ghirev, uproar, tumult, mob.
Swahili A.	Cherevu, cunning, subtlety.
Sanscrit 254	Kairava, a cheat, a rogue.
Spanish	Corifeo, the ringleader of a sect, party or opinion.
Welsh	Carf, a holding together.
French	Greve, a strike among workmen.
French Romn	Greve, certain armour worn on the legs.
French Romn	Groffe, a kind of lance or ancient dart.
French Romn	Gerbie, a sort of short lance.
Beran African	Gareb, a sword.
Hindu 773	Jarib, a sort of wooden dart with an iron point.
Alege African	Urop, a bow.
Cornish	Arv, a dart, a weapon.
Welsh	Arf, a weapon.
Welsh	Arfu, to arm, to prepare for battle.
Dutch	Werven, to levy soldiers.

Dutch	Werver, a levier of soldiers.
Anglo-Saxon	Wirof, a warrior.
Hindu 956	Harif, an enemy, opponent, adversary, or ant-
Hindu 956	Harifi, enmity. [agonist.
Sanscrit 254	Kairava, an enemy.
Irish	Cirb, a warrior.
Icelandic	Garpr, a warlike man, but often with the notion of a bravo.
Icelandic	Garp-menni, a martial man.
Arabic 423	Jarabbat, a body of strong men.
Turkish 839	Ghureba, a special corps of troops in the olden
Gaelic	Garbh, warfare. (Supplement.) [time.
Irish	Garbh, warfare.
Hebrew	Krb or Karab (קרב), war, battle. Eccles. ix. 18, weapons of <i>war</i> . Ps. lv. 12, <i>war</i> was in his heart. Job xxxviii. 23, the day of <i>battle</i> and war. Ps. lv. 18, from the <i>battle</i> .
Arabic 472	Harb, an enemy.
Anglo-Saxon	Eorp, a legion.
Hindu 953	Harbi, a warrior.
Turkish 648	Harbi, an enemy.
Hindu 953	Harb, war, warfare, battle.
Turkish 648	Harb, war, battle.
Hebrew	Arb or Arab (ארב), to lie in wait, an ambush. Judges ix. 32, <i>lie in wait</i> in the field. Proverbs xii. 6, <i>to lie in wait</i> for blood. Josh. viii. 19, <i>the ambush</i> arose quickly.
Greek	Erpo, to creep, glide, or slink about.
Latin	Correpo, to creep, sneak or slink into a place.
Swedish	Krypa, to creep, to crawl.
English	Creep, to move slowly and secretly so as to avoid suspicion or escape detection, to steal in, to come on unexpectedly or unobserved.
English	Grope, to feel about in the dark, to find one's way in the dark by feeling.
Welsh	Crepian, to creep with difficulty.
Welsh	Cropian, to crawl on slowly.
Anglo-Saxon	Creopan, or Crypan, to creep, to crawl.
Dutch	Kruipen, to creep or crawl.
Dutch	Kruip-hol, a lurking-hole, a hidden or secret
Gaelic	Crub, to creep, crouch or couch. [place.
Danish	Kryben, a creeping, a crawling.
Arabic 473	Harbiy, sounding or calling to arms.
Irish	Cearb, or Cearba, cutting, slaughtering, tearing,
Romany	Coorava, to fight. [violating.

French	Crever, to break, to tear, to rend. (L. Cham- baud's French <i>Dictionary</i> , London, 1805.)
Italian	Gravare, to constrain, to force.
Spanish	Gravar, to subjugate, to molest.
Italian	Grufare, to catch, seize, carry off.
Persian 1040	Giriftan, to take, seize, snatch or catch.
Anglo-Saxon	Gerif, a seizing, a capture.
Arabic 425	Jarf, taking everything.
Anglo-Saxon	Hreafian, to seize.
Icelandic	Hrifa, to catch, to grapple.
French Romn	Arraper, to seize with avidity, to snatch away.
French Romn	Araper, to seize, to take away, to rob.
French Romn	Arap, an act of violence, robbery.
Latin	Orbo, to bereave, to deprive of, to leave helpless.
Arabic 472	Harab, spoiling, plundering.
Arabic 472	Harbat, <i>plural</i> Hirab, plunder, rapine.
Arabic 1388	Hurbua, an active thief.
Arabic 502	Kharib, a thief.
Arabic 513	Kharib, <i>plural</i> Khurrab, a camel stealer.
English	Crib, to steal privately. [clutch.
English	Grab, to gripe suddenly, to seize, to snatch, to
Danish	Griber, to seize, gripe, take or snap.
Danish	Greb, a grasp, a taking.
French Romn	Grip, robbery, rapine.
French Romn	Griper, to rob, to steal. [crib.
French	Gripper, to seize, to nab, to snatch, to gripe, to
Anglo-Saxon	Gripan, to gripe, to grasp, to seize, to lay hold of.
Swedish	Gripa, to seize, to lay hold on.
Icelandic	Gripa, to seize upon, rob, capture.
Icelandic	Grapa, to pilfer.
Latin	Carpo, to rob, to pillage, to take away.
English	Kerp, to tyrannise. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
English	Crob, to tyrannise over. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
English	Gripe, oppression.
Latin	Gravo, to trouble and put one to pain.
French Romn	Grever, to torment, incommode, vex, injure,
French Romn	Greve, trouble, grief. [afflict.
French	Grever, to injure, to burden, to encumber.
English	Greve, to grieve, vex or injure. (Wright's <i>Obso-</i>
French Romn	Grefve, grievance, wrong, injury. [lete.)
Norman	Greve, damage, trouble, affliction.
French	Grief, injury, wrong, grievance.
Arabic 958	Karf, overbearing, tyrannising.
Turkish 820	Urf, violence, injustice, oppression.
Arabic 411	Jarif, trouble, calamity.
Arabic 425	Jaraab, a severe misfortune.

Zincali	Jurepe, tribulation.
Greek	Ereipo, to throw, dash or tear down.
Swahili A.	Uharabu, mischief.
Gaelic	Arbhadh, destruction, slaughter.
Gaelic	Arbhach, destruction, slaughtering.
Irish	Arbhach, havoc, destruction.
Irish	Arbaim, to destroy.
Swahili A.	Haribu, to destroy, to spoil. [destroyer.
Hebrew	Hrb or Harab (חרב), to waste, to destroy; a Jerem. l. 21, <i>waste</i> and utterly destroy. Ezek vi. 6, the cities <i>shall be laid waste</i> . 2 Kings xix. 17, the kings of Assyria <i>have destroyed</i> . Judges xvi. 24, <i>the destroyer</i> of our country.
Hebrew	Hrb or Harab, <i>otherwise</i> Hrbh or Harabh (חרבה or חרב), destruction, a desolation. Ps. ix. 6, <i>destructions</i> are come. Ezra ix. 9, to repair the <i>desolations</i> thereof. Jer. xlix. 13, Bozrah shall become a <i>deso-</i>
Hebrew	Hrb or Harab (חרב), desolate. [lation. Jer. xxvi. 9, this city shall be <i>desolate</i> . Ezek. xxx. 7, the countries that are <i>desolate</i> .
Hebrew	Arbh or Arabh (ערבה), a desert, a wilderness. Jer. ii. 6, a land of <i>deserts</i> and of pits. Isa. xxxiii. 9, Sharon is like a <i>wilderness</i> .
Coptic	Hreb, a deserted city. (Bunsen, v. 756.)
Greek	Ereipion, Ereipiou, a fallen ruin or place full of ruins, usually used in the plural as <i>Ereipia</i> , ruins.
Coptic	Korph, to overturn, upset, destroy. (Bunsen,
Hindu 981	Kharaba, devastation, ruin. [v. 756.)
Turkish 667	Kharab, desolation, ruin.
Turkish 667	Kharabe, a heap of ruins.
Arabic 513	Kharab, ruin, desolation.

No. 88. Zrh, Zare, Zara, Zarah, Zerah, Serah, Zhr, Zohar,
Soar, Saar, Sahar, Suhar, Sohar, Sochar or Sacher;
words derived from No. 97 Zrh, Zare, Zara, Zarah, Zareh,
Zerah or Serah and from No. 36 Sry, Srh, Sara, Sarai,
Sarah or Sarra are included with this name.

Turkish 764	Shor, bad, evil.
Swahili A	Shari, evil.
English	Share, a vile woman. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Arabic 745	Sharr, wickedness, depravity, malignancy.

Arabic 745	Shurr, vice, turpitude, villany.
Fijian	Siri, wrong, in error.
Turkish 720	Zar, despised or contemned.
QuichuaPeru	Sacra, bad, vile.
Swedish	Saker, guilty.
Arabic 704	Sakkar, an impious wretch.
Arabic 789	Sakkar, a calumniator, a whisperer.
Greek	Skaioria, or Scaioria, malice, cunning, treachery.
Arabic 706	Sakar, a secret grudge.
Swahili A.	Zira, to hate.
Persian 647	Zawar, bad-tempered.
English	Sour, harsh of temper, crabbed, peevish.
Arabic 784	Sarrat, austerity, grimness of visage.
Welsh	Sarau, to insult, affront, injure.
Welsh	Sar, fury, insolence, insult.
Egyptian 482	Sri, to insult, to curse. [<i>Obsolete</i> .]
English	Shrew, a scold, a wicked person. (Wright's)
English	Shrew, a peevish, turbulent, vexatious woman. [<i>away</i> .]
Arabic 748	Shira, being angry and quarrelsome.
ManchuTartar	Scherembi, to be transported with rage, to knit one's brows and seek to fight.
Cornish	Sor, anger.
Arabic 403	Saa'ir, anger, malevolence, vindictiveness.
Arabic 706	Sakar, rage, anger.
Arabic 702	Saghr, refusing, rejecting, repelling, driving
Persian 657	Zakara, quarrelsome, litigious. [<i>away</i> .]
English	Square, to quarrel, to swagger about. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Polish	Swar, a quarrel, a wrangle, a squabble.
Turkish 612	Sar, revenge, vengeance.
Persian 646	Zar, contemptible.
Persian 646	Zara, meanness; abject, contemptible.
Turkish 720	Zari, abjectness.
English	Sorry, mean, vile, worthless.
English	Serry, mean. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Persian 646	Zar, vain.
Arabic 651	Zakhr, glorying in one's wealth.
Arabic 651	Zukhur, glorying in one's possessions.
Arabic 651	Zakhwariy, pompous, turgid, tumid.
Arabic 651	Zikhar, boasting, glorying.
English	Swagger, to bluster, to bully, boast or brag — to be tumultuously proud.
Latin	Socors, sluggish, inactive.
Scotch	Socher, lazy, effeminate.
Cornish	Zighyr, slow. (Borlase.)
Cornish	Zigur, idle. (Borlase.)

- ssia 127 Skharwa, idle.
 o-Saxon Swaer, or Swar, slothful, inactive.
 h Sweir, or Swear, lazy, indolent.
 an 647 Zawar, covetous.
 an 199 Sereh, avidity.
 sh 758 Shereh, avidity, greediness.
 ic 650 Zuhar, a miser.
 an 658 Zakur, a miser.
 sh Screw, a mean or stingy person. (*Slang.*)
 o-Saxon Sceacere, a seditious person. [a third.
 ic 753 Shighar, a combination of two persons to oppress
 rit 1112 Sahacarya, a company, fellowship, society.
 o-Saxon Sieran, to conspire, to plot.
 u 1355 Sahara, association.
 idic Saeri, oaths, swearing.
 sh Swear, an oath. (*Wright's Obsolete.*)
 sh Swear, to promise upon oath or utter a solemn
 declaration with an appeal to God.
 Gothic—Swaran.
 a Zweeren, to swear.
 h Zweerder, a swearer.
 an Schworen, to swear.
 an Schworer, one who takes an oath.
 an Schwur, an oath.
 ic Zawwar, to sham. (*See p. 962 of J. Catafago's*
English and Arabic Dictionary, London, 1873.)
 o-Saxon Searo, Searu, or Seorwae, a device, wile, fraud,
 ic 686 Sahr, deceiving. [treachery.
 an 772 Shahkar, deceit, wiliness.
 h Szachrowac, to swindle, cheat, gull, &c.
 h Szachraj, a swindler, a trickster.
 ew Skr or Sakar (ꠑꠞ), deceitful, false; falsely; false-
 hood, lying, a lie, lies.
 Proverbs xxxi. 30, favour is *deceitful*.
 Exodus xx. 16, thou shalt not bear *false*
 witness.
 Genesis xxi. 23, swear that thou wilt not
 deal *falsely* with me.
 Ps. vii. 14, brought forth *falsehood*.
 Proverbs xxvi. 28, a *lying* tongue.
 Jeremiah vii. 8, ye trust in *lying* words.
 Zechariah x. 2, the diviners have seen a *lie*.
 Job xiii. 4, ye are forgers of *lies*.
 Jeremiah xvi. 19, our fathers have inherited
 [lies.
 ic 705 Sakkar, a liar.
 kish 724 Zur, false witness.

Hindu 1221	Zur, a lie, a falsehood.
Arabic 666	Zur, a lie, a falsehood.
Arabic 664	Zuwarat, visiting; telling lies.
Arabic 829	Zuhar, a crowd, a multitude.
Turkish 746	Suru, a crowd, a considerable number of individuals, &c.
French	Serrer, to crowd.
French	Serre, crowded.
English	Serr, or Serry, to crowd, press, or drive together.
Dutch	Schaare, a multitude, a troop.
German	Schar, a multitude, a crowd, a troop.
Icelandic	Skari, a host, a troop, especially a procession.
Anglo-Saxon	Scarú, a faction, a troop.
Greek	Suckrauo or Sygkrauo, to throw into confusion, stir up, excite, embroil.
Icelandic	Saegr, a tumult, confusion, swarm.
English	Scour, a tumult. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Arabic 651	Zakhr, rising <i>en masse</i> , raging, scattering to the winds.
Malayan 168	Serwa, an army, a host.
Turkish 745	Suwari, a cavalry soldier.
Turkish 735	Seriyye, an expeditionary army.
Malayan 155	Zirah, a coat of mail.
Turkish 722	Zirh, defensive armour, mail.
Bulom Africa	Sor, an arrow.
Vayu Nepal	Sar, an arrow, <i>Kuswar</i> , Nepal, the same.
Ho India	Sar, an arrow; <i>Santali</i> , India, the same.
Kol India	Sarh, an arrow, <i>Bhumij</i> , India, the same.
Mundala I.	Saar, an arrow.
Sinhalese I.	Sara, an arrow.
Sanscrit 994	Sara, an arrow, a shaft.
Munio A.	Dsoru, a quiver; <i>Nguru</i> , African, the same.
Mose African	Sora, a sword.
Kaure A.	Sira, a sword.
Padsade A.	Sori, a spear.
Bulom A.	Sor, a spear.
Anglo-Saxon	Seara, snares, an ambush.
Anglo-Saxon	Searwian, to contrive to lay snares.
Anglo-Saxon	Sieran, to lie in wait for, to lay snares.
English	Scare, to terrify suddenly, to strike with sudden terror, to affright.
Egyptian 477	Shar, or Sharau, to scare, to drive away
Egyptian 499	Shr, to frighten, to terrify. (Vol. I.)
English	Shoure, a conflict, a combat. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
English	Schour, battle, conflict. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Icelandic	Skarr, a skirmish, a tumult.
Hindu 1395	Shikar, plunder. [violence]
Arabic 656	Zaghr, forcing, constraining, taking away by

German	Schacher, a robber, a murderer, a thief.
Spanish	Sacre, a crafty usurping pilferer.
Hindu 1269	Sar, a thief.
Greek	Suro or Syro, to drag along, force away, sweep or carry off, by war, &c.
Manchu Tartar	Soure ! despoil ! take away !
Sanscrit 994	Sara, an injury, a hurt, a mischief.
Arabic 807	Zawr, hurt, injury.
Hindu 1427	Zarr, loss, damage, injury, distress.
Turkish 790	Zarr, harm, damage, noxiousness.
Turkish 756	Sherr, evil, mischief.
Turkish 764	Shor, trouble, disorder.
Hebrew	Zor (צור), an adversary; to beset, distress, assault. Exod. xxiii. 22, and <i>an adversary</i> . Ps. cxxxix. 5, thou <i>hast beset</i> me behind and before. Deut. ii. 9, <i>distress</i> not the Moabites. Est. viii. 11, the people that <i>would assault</i> them. [an enemy.]
Hebrew	Zr or Zar (צר), tribulation, distress, affliction, Deut. iv. 30, when thou art <i>in tribulation</i> . 2 Sam. xxii. 7, in my <i>distress</i> . Zech. viii. 10, because of <i>the affliction</i> . Num. x. 9, <i>the enemy</i> that oppresseth you.
Sanscrit 994	Sarya, hostile, injurious, an enemy.
Bambarra A.	Sera, danger.
Wolof African	Sohhor, savage, cruel, bloodthirsty.
Arabic 403	Suaar, <i>plural</i> Suaur, homicide.
Sanscrit 1006	Siri, a murderer, a killer.
Latin	Sicarius, Sicarii, an assassin, a cut-throat, a private murderer.
Icelandic	Skera, to slaughter.
Egyptian 477	Skar, to destroy.
Sanscrit 1019	Sri, to break, tear asunder, destroy.
Arabic 795	Sawr, demolishing, breaking.
Arabic 404	Sarr, separating, scattering, dispersing.
Assyrian	Tseru, a desert.
Arabic 781	Sahraaiy, wild, desert, uninhabited.

No. 88 *otherwise spelled* Zerach has been already considered with No. 29 Srog, Serugh or Seruch.

No. 89. Saol, Saoul, Saul, Shaul, Schaul or Scaul has been already considered with No 11 Slh, Sala, Shelah or Scelah.

No. 90. Lvy, Levi or Livi, which, according to Rules VIII. and IX., may be equally well written Lefy, Lephy, Lepy or Leby.

- Arabic 1066 Lafa, railing at, traducing.
 Arabic 1066 Lafat, ill-tempered.
 Latin Liveo, to envy, to grudge.
 Latin Livor, spite, envy, malice, maliciousness.
 Latin Lividus, envious, spiteful, ill-affected, backbiting.
 Arabic 1066 Laff, refusing to give another his due.
 Danish Lav, mean, base.
 Latin Levis, Leve, light, trifling, of no esteem or credit, fluttering, unsettled, inconstant, capricious, fanciful, flashy in discourse.
 Latin Levitas, levity, vanity, mutability.
 German Laffe, a pert fop, a puppy, a trifier.
 English Loaf, to pass or spend in idleness, to waste lazily: as "to loaf away time." (Webster's *Dictionary* by Goodrich and Porter.)
 English Lop, to lollop or lounge about. (J. O. Halliwell's *Archaic, &c., Dictionary*, London, [1850.]
 Manchu Tartar Lopi, greediness, gluttony.
 Sanscrit 861 Lap, to prate, to whisper.
 Hindu 1767 Laf, brag, boast, vanity, self-praise.
 Turkish 954 Laf, boasting words.
 Persian 1053 Laf, bragging, self-praise.
 Persian 1053 Lafi, boastful, braggart.
 Persian 1053 Lafidan, to boast or vaunt.
 Persian 1052 Labidan, to boast or brag.
 Sanscrit 875 Lpi, to join or unite, to mix with.
 Hebrew Lvh, or Lavah (לוה), joined.
 Ps. lxxxiii. 8, Assur also *is joined* with them.
 Est. ix. 27, all such as *joined themselves*.
 Arabic 1066 Laff, joining.
 Welsh Llwf, an oath.
 Fijian Leve, to dodge.
 Persian 1053 Lafidan, to fail in keeping one's promise.
 Latin Levis, Leve, false, corrupt, not to be trusted.
 Arabic 1066 Liff, a body of false witnesses packed together from various places.
 Danish Lyver, to lie, tell stories, fib or romance: as "*Tag eder vare for at lyve*, Beware of lying."
 Norman Levee, insurrection.
 English Levy, to collect troops, form an army, take arms for attack, begin war, or collect money by toll, tax or tribute.

English	Levee, a concourse of persons, an assemblage.
Arabic 1066	Laff, assembling, collecting.
Arabic 1066	Laff, a crowd of different sorts of people.
Arabic 1066	Liff, a crowd, multitude, troop, legion or body [of men.]
Kabenda A.	Lubao, a bow.
Babuma A.	Lepa, a quiver.
Mbarike A.	Lebu, an arrow.
FulahAfrican	Lebbo, an arrow.
FulahAfrican	Lebbo, a lance.
Goburu A.	Labbo, a spear.
KanóAfrican	Labo, a spear.
Arabic 1066	Laff, mixing in battle.
Romany	Lev, to take.
French	Lever, to take away.
Sanscrit 869	Lup, to rob, plunder, &c.
Polish	Lupic, to rob, plunder, &c.
Polish	Lupie, I rob, &c.
Polish	Lup, spoil, booty.
Polish	Lupy, spoils, prey.
Polish	Lupiez, robbery.
Polish	Lupowy, belonging to booty.

No. 90 *otherwise spelled* Leui or Leuei has been already considered with No. 76 Leah or Leia.

No. 91. Grson, Gerson, Gersone, Gershon, Gershom,
Gersom or Grsm.

French Romn	Garson, a blackguard, a good for nothing, a debauchee, one who is no man.
Sanscrit 250	Krishna, wicked, evil.
Irish	Ciarsain, grumbling.
Irish	Ciarsan, a grumbler. (Supplement.)
Gaelic	Gairsean, a scold, a shrew.
Irish	Gairsen, shuddering with fear.
Persian 1004	Karsanj, cowardice.
Persian 1042	Gurisang, the shout made by a party of re- ligious mendicants.
Persian 1040	Girzin, a pointed arrow.
Turkish 898	Kursan, a piratical ship.
Arabic 1004	Karzamat, giving battle, attacking a foe.
Hebrew	Krsm or Karsam (כרסם), to waste. Ps. lxxx. 13, the boar from the wood doth <i>waste it</i> .

No. 92. Kht, Kahat, Kaath, Kahath, Kehath, Kohath, Chethath, Cehath, Cahath, Caath or Cath; words derived from No. 86 Chod and No. 110 Gd, Gad or Ghad are included with this name.

Arabic 504	Khatia, one who does wrong intentionally.
Hindu 1662	Khot, vice, fault.
Turkish 672	Khata, a fault, mistake or error.
Turkish 937	Kyutu, bad.
Keikadi India	Ketta, bad; <i>Yerukala</i> , India, the same.
Pakhya Nepal	Ghatiya, bad.
Telugu India	Chedda, bad. [wicked.
Dutch	Kwaad, or Quaad, bad, ill, evil, mischievous,
English	Qued, or Quede, bad, wicked, evil; an evil person. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
English	Quad, bad, wicked. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Swahili A.	Kaidi, obstinate.
Zulu Kafir	Kutu, a bad moody state of the mind.
Greek	Koteo, to bear one a grudge, to be envious or jealous.
Greek	Kotos, Kotou, grudge, rancour, ill will.
Irish	Cutha, rage, fury.
Arabic 971	Kaat, rage, anger.
Fijian	Kata, ravenous, fierce.
Turkish 879	Kadh, a reviling, a reproaching, a calling names.
English	Chide, to scold, to rebuke, to find fault, to contend with words of anger.
Mandingo A.	Kwaiata, a quarrel.
Icelandic	Kita, to quarrel.
Caribbean	Koauaiti, quarrelsome.
Hindu 1628	Kotah, mean.
English	Ketty, worthless. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Arabic 971	Kaat, being abject, contemptible.
Icelandic	Kauthi or Kaudi, a rascal.
English	Cad, a mean or vulgar fellow, a snob. (<i>Slang</i> .)
Greek	Chudaioo, to make common or vulgar.
Greek	Chudaios, common, vulgar, coarse.
Latin	Chydaeus, Chydaea, vile, of no worth.
Hindu 1001	Khudi, pride, selfishness.
Malayan 281	Gaduh, proud, vain, self-sufficient.
Welsh	Goth, pride, a repulse.
English	Get, to swagger, to brag. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
English	Cutter, a ruffian, a swaggerer. " <i>Cutting</i> , swag-gering." (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Welsh	Gwyd, sloth, laziness.
Sanscrit 280	Gadaya, to become lazy or idle.

Fijian	Gade, to walk about idly.
English	Gad, to ramble about idly.
Persian 1037	Gad, a beggar.
Hindu 1688	Gada, a beggar.
Turkish 918	Gheda, a beggar, a mendicant.
Sanscrit 314	Cad, to beg, to solicit.
Polish	Kutwa, a niggard, a curmudgeon, a skinflint.
Persian 989	Kad, avidity, greediness.
Sanscrit 287	Gadha, cupidity, covetousness.
Persian 1051	Gid, dastardly, spiritless.
Icelandic	Gaud, a poltroon.
Arabic 971	Kaat, cowardice.
Hindu 1686	Gathna (<i>imperative</i> Gath), to unite, to be joined [together.
Hindu 1686	Gathao, connection, joining together.
Latin	Cautio, a bond or obligation.
Hindu 1525	Kaid, a compact, an obligation.
Arabic 986	Kayd, <i>plural</i> Kuyud, a bond, compact, treaty.
Arabic 996	Kuta, swearing.
Hindu 1662	Khota, perfidious, false.
Hindu 1646	Khutai, perfidy.
Mandingo A.	Ketu, to cheat.
Cornish	Kuhuthe, to betray. (<i>Borlase.</i>)
English	Kotoo, to cringe, to flatter. (<i>Slang.</i>)
English	Quat, to flatter. (<i>Wright's Obsolete.</i>)
French Romn	Caut, or Caute, full of artifice and trickery.
Latin	Cautus, Cauta, wary, cautious, artful, subtle.
Latin	Caute, warily, subtly.
Hindu 1684	Gat, craftiness, cunning, evasion.
Hindu 1754	Ghotna (<i>imperative</i> Ghot), to deceive, to trick.
English	Cheat, to trick, defraud, impose on, to deceive by any artifice, trick or device with a view to gain an advantage contrary to common honesty.
	Ethiopian—Chiet.
English	Cod, to hoax. (<i>Slang.</i>)
English	Kid, to hoax anybody. (<i>Slang.</i>)
Arabic 547	Khaydaa, a deceiver, a knave.
Arabic 502	Khadia, a deceiver.
Arabic 512	Khada or Khida, deceiving, circumventing, leading astray, injuring insidiously.
Swahili A.	Khadaa, fraud.
Turkish 667	Khuda, a trick, piece of deceit or stratagem.
Turkish 950	Keyd, a trick, a ruse.
Hindu 1671	Kaid, deceit, fraud, treachery.
Scotch	Quhid, to fib, to equivocate.
Scotch	Quhyd, a lie.
Irish	Gaodh, a lie. (<i>Supplement.</i>)

Arabic 949	Katt, lying, slandering.
Hindu 1629	Kut, untrue, false.
Hindu 1528	Kat, an untruth, a falsehood.
Sanscrit 244	Kuta, falsehood, untruth.
English	Kitty, a company. . (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Egyptian 408	Kati, a multitude.
Arabic 888	Ghat, a multitude, an assembly, a congregation.
Arabic 511	Khadd, a crowd, a company.
Cornish	Kethe, the common people.
Arabic 971	Kaat., great noise, clamour.
Wolof African	Kedo, a soldier.
Persian 542	Khud, a helmet.
English	Kit, a soldier's outfit.
Manchu Tartar	Kita, a kind of lance.
Bola African	Ked, a sword; <i>Sarar</i> , African, the same.
Nkele African	Koata, a sword.
Mbarike A.	Guta, a bow.
Boritsu A.	Koti, a bow.
Pati African	Ket, an arrow; <i>Kum</i> , African, the same.
Madi India	Kadi, an arrow; <i>Madia</i> , India, the same.
Pakhya Nepal	Kadha, an arrow.
Gaelic	Cath, a company of soldiers.
Irish	Cath, an Irish battalion of 3,000 men.
Cornish	Cad, an army. (Borlase.)
Hindu 1671	Kaid, war.
Kiriman A.	Koto, war.
Swahili A.	Kituo, a resting place, an encampment.
Welsh	Catau, to encamp.
Scotch	Gait, a warlike expedition.
Hindu 1740	Ghat, snare, ambushade, treachery, slaughter.
Hindu 1667	Khet, a field of battle.
Arabic 510	Khata, rushing upon, attacking.
Welsh	Catau, to fight, to combat.
Gaelic	Cath, to fight, to fight a battle, to carry on war.
Gaelic	Cath, a battle.
Irish	Cath, a battle.
Anglo-Saxon	Guth, war, battle, fight.
Irish	Gadh, a skirmish, a fight.
Welsh	Cad, a battle.
Irish	Gad, Gaid, Guid or Gaoid, theft, stealing, [burglary.
Gaelic	Goid, to steal or pilfer, stealing, theft.
Hindu 902	Chotta, a thief.
Hindu 860	Chutiya, the head of a gang of thieves.
Hindu 1517	Kutta, robbers, assassins.
English	Kiddy, a low thief. (<i>Slang</i> .)
Malayan 281	Gaduh, to disturb, to molest.

Irish	Gaodh, murder. (Supplement.)
Latin	Caedes, Caedis, Caedi, slaughter, havoc, murder.
English	Quade, to break down, to spoil. (Wright's
French	Gater, to spoil or injure. [Obsolete.)
English	Quethe, harm. (Wright's Obsolete.)
Egyptian 558	Khet Khet, overthrow, reverse.
Turkish 879	Kaht, scarcity, dearth, famine.
Zulu Kafir	Cita, to destroy, demolish, desolate, waste, ravage,
Mandingo A.	Kate, to break. [spoil, ruin.
Egyptian 558	Khet, to break in pieces.

No. 93. Mrry, Merari, Merarei or Meriri.

Welsh	Mawrair, a boastful word.
Welsh	Mawrawr, a magnifier.
Welsh	Mawreiriawg, of pompous words.
Cornish	Moureriak, high flown. (Borlase.)
Arabic 1155	Mararat, saying anything disagreeable.
Irish	Mireir, opposition, displeasure, offence.
Arabic 1132	Mahruriy, hot, choleric.
Arabic 1132	Mahrur, hot, choleric, furious, libidinous.
Hebrew	Mrr or Marar (מרר), to provoke, to vex, to sorely grieve, to move with choler. Exod. xxiii. 21, <i>provoke</i> him not. 2 Kings iv. 27, her soul is <i>vexed</i> . Gen. xlix. 23, <i>have sorely grieved</i> him. Dan. viii. 7, and he <i>was moved with choler</i> .
Arabic 1166	Marawrat, plural Marawra, or Marari, a barren desert.

No. 94. Yhodh, Ihudha, Ihuda, Iuda, Iouda, Juda, Judah or Jehudah; words derived from No. 86 Ahd, Ahod, Aod or Ohad and No. 115 Addei, Addi, Adi, Edi or Aedis are included with this name.


Arabic 114	Iadaa, or 843 Audwa, Auduw, or Aadw, being iniquitous and unjust.
Hindu 1444	Adi, unjust, wicked. [iniquity.
Arabic 842	Aadaa, transgression of the law or any other
Arabic 831	Aadi, plural Auda, wicked, rapacious, fierce.
Arabic 44	Add or Idd, a profane or unlawful action.
Persian 1411	Yada, a bribe to a judge, or whatever is given for the performance of any unlawful act.
Polish	Wada, a defect, a vice, a fault.
Kano African	Woda, bad.
Polish	Ohyda, infamy, disgrace.



Arabic 838	Autuw, exceeding all bounds in wickedness, insolence or pride.
Hebrew	Hta or Hata (חָטָא), to sin; fault, sinners. Exod. xxxii. 30, ye have <i>sinned</i> . Josh. vii. 11, Israel <i>hath sinned</i> . Jerem. xxxii. 35, cause Judah <i>to sin</i> . Exod. v. 16, <i>the fault</i> is in thine own people. Isaiah xxxiii. 14, all <i>the sinners</i> in Zion.
Hebrew	Htah or Hatah (חָטָה), sin; sinful. [<i>sin</i> . Exod. xxxiv. 7, iniquity, transgression and Amos ix. 8, upon the <i>sinful</i> kingdom.
Greek	Aitia, the occasion of something bad, fault, guilt.
New Zealand	Hawata, to mutter.
Arabic 885	Aaydah, bad tempered.
Gaelic	Iad or Eud, jealousy, also a grudge.
French	Odieux, <i>pronounced</i> Odyeu, hateful, obnoxious.
English	Odious, hateful, offensive.
Latin	Odi, to hate.
Latin	Odium, Odii, hatred, grudge, ill will, spite, animosity.
Spanish	Odio, hatred.
Danish	Hader, to hate.
Danish	Had, hatred.
Swedish	Hata, to hate, to detest.
French Romn	Aatie, hatred, anger, animosity.
English	Hate, great aversion, enmity, malignity.
Arabic 842	Aidaa, detesting, being inimical and hostile.
Arabic 843	Audwa, hostility, hatred, evil, injustice. [tion—
Turkish 444	Iddia, a pretension, a claim, a pertinacious asser—
Greek	Addees, or Adees, fearless, shameless, without—t
Latin	Audeo, to dare, to presume. [scruple—e.
Latin	Audacia, presumption, impudence, assurance—e,
Icelandic	Aeda, to rage. [sauciness—e.
Dutch	Woede, rage, fury.
Arabic 469	Hadd, rage, fury.
Swedish	Hada, to blaspheme.
Arabic 470	Hudayya, contention, opposition.
French Romn	Hoder, to weary, to inconvenience, to importune—e.
French Romn	Adayer, to irritate, to put one out of temper.
English	Hoot, to cry out or shout in contempt.
Welsh	Hwt, hoot! off! off with it! away!
Welsh	Hwtiaw, to push away.
Arabic 420	Jidaa, disputing, wrangling, reviling, abusing.
Scotch	Yed, to contend, to wrangle.
English	Whid, a quarrel. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Hindu 2140	Waid, threat, denunciation.
New Zealand	Uto, revenge.


- ic 838 Aatiy, *plural* Autiy, low mean.
 nian 372 Aata, an outcast.
 Zealand Autaia, a troublesome fellow, a pest, a nuisance.
 ic 21 Atyah, proud, arrogant, haughty.
 parra A. Yiedia, to boast, to brag.
 an 1350 Wada, loud in one's own praises.
 ic 500 Hayada, a pompous strut. [disposition.
 ic 885 Aaydah, proud, unfeeling, stubborn; badness of
 Odium, Odii, trouble arising from impertinence
 and intrusion.
 Odiose, unseasonably, impertinently.
 Odiosus, Odiosa, offensive, provoking, savouring
 of arrogance and assumption.
 ili A. Jetea, to be puffed up, to be over proud.
 ic 411 Jad, vain.
 crit 344 Jadya, sluggishness, inactivity.
 yan 108 Judi, to gamble.
 ic 430 Jaad, avaricious.
 an 1419 Yahudi, avaricious, cheating.
 h Awyddaw, to covet earnestly.
 h Awyddu, to covet.
 h Awydd, greediness, eagerness.
 k Aatos, insatiate.
 ic 189 Ahadd, a coward.
 ic 32 Ahd, making a covenant.
 ic 33 Ahadiyat, alliance.
 ic 884 Aahid, united in a bond, confederate.
 ic 883 Aahd, *plural* Auhud (page 884), a compact, a
 contract, a stipulation, an obligation, an oath.
 ic 1360 Wadia, an agreement, a covenant. [agreement.
 ic 1370 Waadat, *pronounced* Waada, a promise, vow,
 ish.834 Ahd, *plural* Uhud, a covenant, agreement or
 convention.
 u 1463 Ahd, a contract, compact, covenant, treaty.
 u 1463 Uhda, an agreement.
 u 2140 Wada, a vow, an agreement.
 u 60 Ahad, unity.
 ew Yhd (יחד), united, together, joined with.
 Genesis xlix. 6, unto their assembly be
 thou not *united*.
 1 Kings iii. 18, we were *together*.
 Isaiah xiv. 20, thou shalt not be *joined with*
 [them.
 crit 824 Yaud, to fasten together.
 ili A. Ahadi, *vulgarly* Wahadi, a promise.
 ili A. Ahidi, to promise.
 fAfrican Wate, an oath.

Wolof African	Wata, to swear.
New Zealand	Oati, an oath, to swear.
Anglo-Saxon	Ath, an oath, swearing.
English	Oath, a solemn declaration or promise with an appeal to God, involving punishment from Him if the promise is not kept or the declaration untrue.
Icelandic	Eidr, an oath; as " <i>Eid bundinn</i> , bound by oath," " <i>Eid brodir</i> , a confederate."
German	Eid, an oath.
Dutch	Eed, an oath.
Swedish	Ed, an oath.
Danish	Aeed, an oath.
Welsh	Hudaw, to deceive, allure, entice, beguile, de—
Swahili A.	Hadaa, deceit, cheating. [lude —
Polish	Udawac, to counterfeit.
Polish	Udawanie, dissimulation.
Arabic 49	Udiy, or 48 Adw, deceiving.
Arabic 49	Adha, most subtle and acute.
Arabic 883	Aahd, being civil and polite, dissimulating.
Scotch	Yed, to tell a falsehood; also a falsehood.
Irish	Oeth, a lie.
Hindu 828	Jhuta, or Jhutha, false, a liar.
Hindu 766	Jatha, a company, band, gang, party, class.
Sanscrit 821	Yutha, a multitude, a bevy, a band.
Fijian	Utu, a joining; also to meet.
Egyptian 374	Ati, a multitude.
Arabic 842	Aidd, a multitude. [congregation — n.
Hebrew	Adh or Adah (עדה), a company, a multitude, a Numbers xvi. 6, Korah and all his company — y- Ps. lxxviii. 30, the <i>multitude</i> . Numbers xxvi. 2, take the sum of all the — the congregation of the children of Israel — el, from twenty years old and upwards, a — all that are able to go to war in Israel. Joshua ix. 15, the princes of the congrega — ga- Hebrew Yad (יער), assembled. [tion swar — re.
	Ps. xlviii. 4, the kings were assembled. Num. xiv. 35, gathered together against m — e.
Welsh	Heidiaw, to swarm, to flock together.
Welsh	Aedd, tumultuous, clamorous.
Swahili A.	Adawa, enmity.
Swahili A.	Adui, an enemy.
Swahili A.	Wadui, enmity, hostility.
Egba African	Uda, a sword; <i>Egbira-Hima</i> , African, the same.

- African Ude, a sword.
 guan A. Ewat, a sword.
 le A. Uwete, a sword.
 African Ida, a sword; *Egba, Yoruba, Yagba, Eki,*
Dsumu, Oworo, Dsebu, African, the same.
 sa African Ada, a sword; *Yagba, Dsumu, Ondo,* African
 mpe A. Eda, an arrow. [the same
 iaChutia }
 engal } Ata, an arrow.
 e African Ota, an arrow.
 uku A. Ota, *plural* Yeta, a bow.
 mba A. Ota, *plural* Ata, a bow.
 ma A. Ota, a bow; *Abadsa, Aro, Basa, and Mbofia,*
 African, the same.
 nds A. Wota, a bow; *Yala,* African, the same.
 da A. Wot, a bow.
 goAfrican Wuta, a bow; *Marawi,* African, the same.
 ibali A. Uta, a bow.
 ua A. Uto, a bow.
 n African Utia, a bow.
 ku A. Ato, a bow.
 gba A. Uti, a bow.
 a African Odo, a bow.
 da A. Oda, a bow; *Mahi,* African, the same.
 ue A. Eda, a bow.
 bic 44 Ada, *future* Yaadu, he armed himself well.
 crit 820 Yodha, a fighter, a warrior, a soldier.
 lu 806 Jodha, a warrior.
 lu 770 Judh, battle, war, fight.
 bic 445 Jihad, battle, combat, waging war.
 ndic Hod, or Hoth, war, slaughter.
 nds A. Yita, war; *Songo,* African, the same.
 crit 819 Yuddha, war, battle, fight, combat, conflict,
 struggle, contest, strife.
 bic 49 Udiy, or 48 Adw, lying in wait for.
 bic 44 Ada, he lay in ambush.
 crit 127 Ayudh, to attack.
 bic 44 Add, taking by surprise, overpowering.
 i Uadh, dread, fear.
 ch Romn Hide, fright, horror.
 bic 842 Aada, rushing (as bandits upon merchandise).
 bic 831 Aadi, *plural* Auda, a thief.
 rew Ad or Aad (אד), the prey.
 Gen. xlix. 27, he shall devour *the prey*.
 Isaiah xxxiii. 23, then is *the prey* of a great
 spoil divided.

Hebrew	Aod (עוד) to rob. Ps. cxix. 61, the bands of the wicked <i>have</i> [robbed me.]
Egyptian 352	Ata, to steal.
Egyptian 352	Atau, to rob.
Galla African	Hate, to pilfer, purloin, or steal.
Galla African	Hatu, a thief.
Galla African	Hatte, to rob.
Quichua Peru	Huatani, to seize.
French	Oter, to take away, to deprive of.
Greek	Oitos, Oitou, Oito, misery, ruin, death.
Greek	Ate, ruin, bane, mischief.
Greek	Atao, to hurt, to harm.
Anglo-Saxon	Wite, calamity, woe, plague, affliction, evil.
Swahili A.	Uthia, or Uthi, to harass, to trouble.
Arabic 183	Awd, oppressing, weighing down.
English	Jade, to harass, to crush, to rule with tyranny.
Arabic 421	Jada, destroying.
Arabic 1360	Wada, destruction.
Hebrew	Ayd (איד), destruction, calamity. Prov. i. 27, your <i>destruction</i> cometh. Jer. xviii. 17, in the day of their <i>calamity</i> —
Icelandic	Eyda, to waste, to destroy.
Swedish	Oda, to waste, to destroy, to consume, to kill.
Anglo-Saxon	Awodian, to root up, to destroy.
Fanti African	Awodi, bloodshed.
Ashanti A.	Awudi, to murder.
Arabic 1360	Wada, murder, death.
Icelandic	Auda, desolation.
German	Ode, deserted, uninhabited, waste, uncultivated. ■
Danish	Ode, desolate, waste, unpeopled.
Swedish	Ode, waste, desolate, as " <i>Ode land</i> , a region  "ruined and deserted."

No. 95. Slh, Selah, Shelah, Schela, Scela, Sela, Sila or Sal 
has been already considered with No. 11 Slh, Salah, Sal 
or Scelah.

No. 95 *otherwise spelled* Selom will be considered with No. 12 
Slm, Slom, Salom, Silem or Shillem.

No. 95 *otherwise spelled* Selon or Silan.

Icelandic	Slani, a gaunt and clownish boor.
Irish	Sealanach, a villain.
English	Slang, low, vulgar, unmeaning language.

ch	Sloan, a scolding match.
lish	Sullen, gloomily angry and silent, sour, cross, obstinate, intractable, mischievous, malignant.
bic 602	Zaylun Zaaailun, ignominy, shame, vileness, mean-
andic	Slen, sloth. [ness.]
ch	Sloun, to idle away one's time.
ch	Sloan, a covetous person.
i	Slan, a defiance, a challenge.

96. Prz, Perez, Perets, Peres, Pheres, Phares, Pharez or Fares; words derived from No. 140 Prs, Peres, Perish, Pheres or Phares are included with this name.

scrit 552	Parusha, abusive, contumelious, coarse, gross.
scrit 569	Parushya, abuse, scurrilous language, unfriendly speech, insult, violence in word or deed.
lic	Fiaras, perverseness, crookedness.
ian 917	Faraz, stubborn, obstinate. [Obsolete.]
lish	Frouzy, froward, peevish, crusty. (Wright's
lish	Brass, impudence. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
lish	Braze, to be impudent. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
sh	Barus, mischievous.
du 309	Buras, badness, evil, anger.
in	Borisi, angry, anger.
ich Romn	Broussie, anger.
ch.	Breese, a quarrel, a broil.
lish	Frase, to quarrel. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
ich	Prise, a quarrel.
hili A.	Paruza, to be hard and rough.
n	Prisce, roughly, harshly.
scrit 552	Parusha, cruel, severe, unkind.
ich Romn	Farasche, farouche, severe, uncivilised. (Sup-
sh	Ffrowys, turbulent, outrageous. [plement.]
sh	Ffrywys, violent.
n	Ferox, surly, proud, huffish, insolent, cruel.
ish	Feroz, cruel, savage, inhuman.
an	Ferezza, cruelty, fierceness.
ndic	Fors, wrath, rage, ire.
lish	Fears, or Feres, fierce. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
lish	Fiers, proud. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
ch	Phrase, or Fraise, to talk of with boasting.
	Brasa, vaunting, boasting.
lish	Bruss, proud, upstart. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
ic	Prois, pride, niceness, ceremony.
ch	Pirzie, conceited.
ish	Pereza, sloth or laziness.

Norman	Paresce, idleness.
French	Paresse, idleness, sloth, laziness.
English	Pross, to sponge upon a comrade or stranger.
English	Frazy, miserly. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .) [(<i>Slang</i> .)]
Cornish	Fraus, fraud.
Scotch	Phraise, or Fraise, to pretend interest in another, to use flattery, falsely to pretend to do a thing.
Scotch	Fraise, a cajoling discourse.
Irish	Fuiris, a trick, a juggle. (Supplement.)
Arabic 921	Farsh, a lie, a falsehood.
Assyrian	Paratsu, to speak falsely.
<p><i>Memo:</i> This word would probably be more correctly written Parazu, the <i>ts</i> being used by some grammarians to represent the vitiated sound of <i>z</i> given by Germans to that letter, and erroneously imported of late into Hebrew equivalents, as already explained.</p>	
Gaelic	Bras, a lie. (Supplement.)
Gaelic	Brais, fabulous, inventive.
Irish	Brais, fabulous, fertile in invention.
Irish	Bras, a fiction, a romance, a lie.
Irish	Breas, a multitude, a company.
Italian	Pressa, a crowd, a throng.
French	Presse, a crowd, a throng.
English	Prease, or Prese, a crowd. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
English	Press, a crowd, a throng, a multitude of individuals.
Arabic 224	Barasaa, a body of men.
Irish	Buaireas, conclamation, confusion.
Polish	Burza, broils or troubles in a state.
Polish	Burzyc, to ferment, to stir up, to rebel.
Malayan 222	Prisi, a buckler or shield.
Scotch	Brash, to assault, to attack.
English	Brush, an assault, an encounter, a skirmish.
Hindu 309	Baraz, or Biraz, fighting.
French Romn	Fereis, a fight, noise, the clash of arms.
Persian 927	Faresh, rapine, spoil, plunder.
Norman	Preies, or Preyes, booty, plunder.
Norman	Preyez, spoil.
French Romn	Proies, or Proiez, a prize, booty, capture.
French	Prise, capture, prize.
Spanish	Presa, the pillage, booty or spoil taken from an enemy in war. [or plunder:
English	Prize, goods or property seized by force as spoil -
Hebrew	Pryz or Paryz (פריץ), a robber.
	Jer. vii. 2, a den of robbers.
	Ezek. vii. 22, the robbers shall enter.

	Dan. xi. 14, the <i>robbers</i> of thy people.
Hebrew	Pryz or Paryz (פּרִיז), a destroyer.
	Ps. xvii. 4, the paths of <i>the destroyer</i> .
Hebrew	Prz or Paraz (פּרַז), to break down, a breach.
	Eccl. x. 8, whoso <i>breaketh</i> an hedge.
	2 Kings xiv. 23, and <i>brake down</i> the walls of Jerusalem.
	Amos iv. 3, ye shall go out at <i>the breaches</i> .
English	Press, to drive with violence, to distress, to constrain, to compel.
Scotch	Frusch, to break in pieces, to overthrow.
Italian	Forza, force, constraint, violence.
French	Verser, to beat down, to overturn, to upset.
English	Perish, to pain, injure or destroy. (Wright's)
Sanscrit 596	Prish, to hurt, to injure. [<i>Obsolete.</i>]
Sanscrit 538	Paras, to expel.
Persian 283	Paresh, one who disperses; dispersion, confusion.

No. 97. Zrh, Zare, Zarah, Zarah, Zareh, Zerah or Serah has been already considered with No. 88 Zrh, Zare, Zarah, Zarah, Zerah or Serah.

No. 97 *otherwise spelled* Zarach or Zerach has been already considered with No. 29 Srog, Serugh or Seruch.

No. 98. Hzrn, Hzron, Ezron, Ebron, Esrom, Asron, Hezron, Hesron or Chesron has been already considered with No. 81 Hzrn, Hzron, Ebron, Assaron, Asron, Asrom, Hezron, Hesron or Chesron.

No. 99. Hmol, Hemul, Hemuel, Hamuel, Hamul, Amul, Iemouel, Iemuel or Jemuel, has been already considered with No. 84 Ymoal, Iemuel, Iemouel, Jemuel or Jamuel.

No. 99 *otherwise spelled* Chamul has been already considered with No. 48 Chemuel or Kemuel.

No. 99 *otherwise spelled* Iamoun or Jamun has been already considered with No 85 Ymyn, Iamin, Iamein, Jamin or Jamni.

No. 100. Ysskr, Issacar, Issachar or Isachar.

French Romn Eschar, mockery, derision.

Welsh Ysgecru, to bicker, to brawl.

Icelandic	Eiskra, to roar, to rage.
Greek	Aischros, Aischra, shameful, disgraceful, base,—
Arabic 101	Asaghir, contemptible. [infamous.]
Hindu 128	Asaghir, mean, contemptible.
Hindu 129	Asghar, mean.
Italian	Oscuro, vile, low, ignoble.
Icelandic	Heskr, haughty, harsh.
French Romn	Oscurete, obstinacy, self-opiniatedness.
French Romn	Escar, niggardly, stingy, miserly.
Fanti African	Asikeraï, a crowd.
Turkish 822	Assker, a body of men, a gang, a crew.
Swahili A.	Asikari, a soldier.
Persian 854	Aaskare, a soldier.
Turkish 822	Assker, a soldier, an army.
Arabic 853	Aaskar, <i>plural</i> Aasakir, an army.
Hindu 1452	Asakir, armies, troops.
Gaelic	Eascar, an enemy.
Irish	Eascara, an adversary, an enemy.
Welsh	Esgar, an adversary, an enemy.
Welsh	Yagwr, violence.
Welsh	Yssigwr, one who bruises or shatters.
French Romn	Escarier, or Eskarier, to reject or drive back, to send away, to put outside. (Supplement—)
French Romn	Escarrir, to scatter, to disperse, to waste, to cut off.

No. 101. Tola, Tula, Tulaa, Tolah, Tholah or Thola.

Arabic 810	Talih, <i>plural</i> Tullah, wicked, villainous.
Hindu 1431	Talih, wicked, villainous.
Zincali	Tuyalo, bad, evil.
Turkish 795	Talih, a sinner.
Swahili A.	Thili, to abase.
English	Tully, a little wretch. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Turkish 789	Dall, one who is in error.
Anglo-Saxon	Dol, an error, also a person who errs.
Anglo-Saxon	Dwala, an error.
Latin	Doleo, to envy.
Welsh	Del, obdurate, pert.
Malayan 129	Daleh, reproach, blame, imputation.
Anglo-Saxon	Tael, or Tæle, calumny, blasphemy.
Anglo-Saxon	Tale, reproach, slander, false witness.
English	Tuel, a vexatious meddling. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Arabic 818	Taal, reviling, cursing.
Arabic 819	Tilaa, contumely, contempt, outrage.
English	Teyl, scorn. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)

lish	Twaly, cross, vexed. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
bic 813	Tahil, irascible.
ch	Tuilye, a quarrel, a broil.
ch	Toolie, to squabble.
bic 374	Talahi, a disputing, mutually blaming.
sian 396	Tul, contention.
andic	Deila, a disagreement, a contest.
ch	Dillow, a noisy quarrel.
ish	Dywal, fierce, ferocious, furious.
nish	Dyal, revenge. (Borlase.)
sh	Dial, vengeance, revenge.
ayan 91	Tulah, to avenge, retribution, vengeance.
ch	Teil, a mean fellow.
andic	Dul, self-conceit, pride.
lish	Dull, sluggish.
du 1140	Dhila, lazy.
du 1140	Dhil, laziness.
a	Daol, lazy.
tch	Duel, to delay, to tarry.
ch	Dawlie, slow in motion.
nch	Delai, delay.
lish	Delay, to linger, to move slow.
lish	Dally, to lose time in idleness, to linger.
lish	Doil, to wander idly. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
lof African	Tael, sloth.
ychu Tartar	Touali, together, with, belonging to the company.
du 734	Tola, a gang.
du 734	Toli, a society.
tch	Taile, a covenant.
bic 300	Taaalli, swearing.
lic	Dala, an oath.
h	Dala, an oath.
lish	Dall, a petty oath. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
bic 552	Daal, fraud.
in	Dolus, Doli, guile, deceit, treachery, fraud.
nish	Dolo, deceit, fraud, dissimulation.
tuguese	Dolo, fraud, deceit.
ian	Dolo, fraud, trick, deceit.
nch Romn	Dol, fraud, deception.
nch	Dol, deceit, fraud, cheating. (See Fleming and Tibbins' <i>Dict</i> .)
sian 579	Dalla, fraud, treachery.
sian 588	Dula, or Dawali, fraud, trick, deceit.
sian 584	Dawali, a cheat, a deceiver.
ek	Dolios, Dolia, crafty, deceitful, treacherous.
ek	Doloo, to deceive, to deal treacherously.

Greek	Doloo, to beguile, ensnare, take by craft.
Gaelic	Dol, cunning, a trap.
Scotch	Dole, fraud, a design to circumvent.
Anglo-Saxon	Dwelian, to deceive, to mislead, to lead into error.
Cornish	Dilla, to cheat, deceive. (Borlase.)
Welsh	Twyllaw, to cheat, defraud, &c.
English	Tele, deceit. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Arabic 819	Tall, defrauding, cheating.
Scotch	Teal, to wheedle, to inveigle by flattery.
Hindu 731	Tilua, a flatterer.
Hindu 724	Tala, evasion.
Hindu 734	Toli, a crowd.
Goali African	Talie, a bow.
Ebe African	Tale, a bow.
Munipuri B.	Tel, an arrow.
Filham A.	Dihliwa, a sword.
Latin	Telum, Teli, a dart, an arrow, a sword, an axe, a weapon to fight with.
French Romn	Tolee, a band, a troop.
Turkish 801	Talia, a scout of an army.
Turkish 692	Deli, a kind of irregular trooper.
Latin	Duellum, Duelli, war, battle between two people, kings, or parties.
Galla African	Dule, to make war against.
Galla African	Dula, a combat, fight, or struggle.
Galla African	Dula, war.
Persian 396	Tul, war.
Irish.	Teol, a thief.
Zulu Kafir	Tyola, to steal, as cattle, stealthily; a thief.
Persian 300	Talidan, to sack, spoil, or pillage.
French Romn	Toller, or Tolir, to carry off forcibly, to ravish,
French Romn	Tolu, carried away, taken by force. [to usurp.
French Romn	Tolage, the act of taking by force, carrying off forcibly.
Hebrew	Tlah or Talah (תִּלָּה), trouble, travail. Neh. ix. 32, all <i>the trouble</i> . Exod. xviii. 8, all <i>the travail</i> that had come upon them. Numb. xx. 14, <i>the travail</i> that had befallen
Wolof African	Doley, force. [us.
Welsh	Deol, exile, banishment.
Latin	Deleo, to kill or murder, to destroy, to extin-
Greek	Deleomai, to destroy, to slay. [guish.
Greek	Deleter, a destroyer.
Greek	Delesis, ruin, mischief.
Galla African	Dule, to destroy, to lay waste.

Galla African Dula, destruction.

French Romn Toller, or Tolir, to annihilate, to destroy; "*ils*
" *tolent*, they annihilate; *tolu*, annihilated, de-

Arabic 819 Tall, shedding blood with impunity. [stroyed."

English Tail, slaughter. (Wright's *Obsolete*.)

Arabic 377 Talah, ruin, destruction.

No. 102. Poh, Poah, Puah, Pua, Phoua, Phu, Phua, Phuah,
Phuwah or Fua.

Burmese Poya, bad. (*Khyeng* dialect.)

Swahili A. Baya, bad.

Zulu Kafir Bi, bad.

Chin. II. 103 Pe, or Pee, bad, vicious.

Fijian Vea, bad.

Irish Fi, bad, corrupt.

Gura African Fa, bad.

Chin. III. 658 Fei, opposed to what is right; not ashamed of
doing wrong; low, vicious.

Chin. II. 161 Fuh, a poisoned heart, a disquieted mind.

Chinese I. 147 Fuh, to act contrary to justice and propriety.

Persian 911 Fawa, dishonour, disgrace.

French Romn Pue, or Peu, vile, shameful, obscene.

French Pouah, poh!

English Bah! an exclamation, expressive of disgust and
contempt. (Webster's *Dictionary* by Good-
rich and Porter.)

English Fugh! or Foh! an exclamation expressing ab-
horrence or contempt. [or contempt.

English Fie! or Fy! an exclamation denoting abhorrence

French Romn Fy! a term of aversion and contempt.

French Fi! fye! for shame!

German Pfui! fye! out upon! shame!

Sanscrit 670 Phi, a wicked man, anger, passion.

Chin. II. 165 Phe, a bad disposition.

Chinese I. 87 Pei, or Pe, depraved.

Chinese I. 402 Po, to feel pleasure in speaking of other's vices.

English Paw, naughty. (Wright's *Obsolete*.)

Norman Pye, worse.

Welsh Bai, a fault, a vice, a crime.

Arabic 244 Baaw, a crime; committing a crime.

Malayan 58 Baya, or Bhaya, evil, mischief, danger. [bate.

Swahili A. Baa, evil; a worthless person, an utter repro-

Egyptian 380 Buia, hateful, infamous.

Fijian Be, impudent, irreverent. [advice and reproof.

Chin. II. 160 Peih, perverse, obstinate, self-willed, resisting

- ChineseI. 287 Pih, or Pei, perverse; also to oppose.
 ChineseI. 125 Pei, to oppose, to act contrary to.
 ChineseI. 588 Peih, to contradict, to oppose.
 Chin. III. 483 Paou, perverse and unmanageable.
 Chin. II. 137 Paou, disobedient.
 Chin. II. 148 Puh, or Pei, perverse, disobedient.
 ChineseI. 378 Fuh, perverse; also to oppose, to act contrary to (also on 391).
 Anglo-Saxon Fah, a foe, an enemy, enmity, revenge.
 Anglo-Saxon Fa, unfriendly, hostile, foe-like.
 Zulu Kafir Fo, a disagreeable person, a foe.
 English Foe, an enemy, one who entertains personal enmity, hatred, grudge or malice against.
 English Fawe, enmity. (Wright's *Obsolete*.)
 Anglo-Saxon Fian, to hate.
 Anglo-Saxon Fiode, hated.
 Chin. III. 366 Fei, to speak against, backbite or slander.
 Fijian Bei, calumny, accusation.
 Chin. III. 377 Pe, the noise of hooting or scolding at.
 Sanscrit 578 Piy, to abuse, to treat disrespectfully.
 Sanscrit 578 Piyu, scornful, injurious.
 English Pooh! an expression of scorn, dislike or contempt. (Webster's *Dictionary* by Goodrich and Porter.)
 Spanish Vaya, a scoff or mock with which any one is turned into ridicule.
 Arabic 910 Faai, enraged, foaming.
 Irish Fi, anger.
 Chin. II. 140 Fei, or Fuh, vexation, anger.
 Chin. II. 136 Fow, anger.
 Chin. III. 147 Po, Puh, or Fuh, displeasure and anger discovered in the countenance; looking angrily.
 Chin. II. 589 Po, or Pei, the appearance of great anger.
 Chin. II. 712 Paou, looking angrily.
 Chin. II. 730 Peaou, a malicious look.
 ChineseI. 109 Puh, violent, resentful, perverse.
 Chin. III. 413 Pe, fierce and violent like a beast of prey.
 Chin. III. 533 Pe, low, vulgar, mean, vicious, bad.
 ChineseI. 692 Pe, a mean person under the influence of success and prosperity; also depraved.
 ChineseI. 303 Pe, or Pei, mean, low, vile, base.
 ChineseI. 125 Pei, low, vulgar, vicious.
 Manchu Tartar Pouia, anything which is of little consequence.
 Sanscrit 566 Payya, low, vile, contemptible.
 French Voyou, a boy in the streets dirty and ill-bred, a blackguard boy.

- Arabic 263 Bayy, a mean, wretched, abject man.
 Welsh Baw, vile.
 Egyptian 381 Buu, to boast.
 Arabic 212 Baay, becoming proud, boasting, bragging
 Dutch Boha, a boast.
 Chinese I. 420 Paou, to boast, to talk big.
 Chin. III. 678 Paou, empty vain words.
 Persian 295 Pih, pride, arrogance.
 Manchu Tartar Pai, idle.
 Chin. III. 719 Paou, an indolent self-indulgent disposition.
 New Zealand Peo, to beg, begging.
 Welsh Baw, mean.
 Welsh Bawai, a sordid wretch.
 Chin. III. 212 Po, near, stingy; to browbeat or extort from.
 Chinese I. 402 Pei, avaricious, mean, sordid.
 Chinese I. 292 Fe, or Fei, those who do what is illegal, vaga-
 bonds, banditti; a word much used by the
 Government and applied to all seditious
 associations.
 English Vow, a solemn promise of something to be done
 French Voeu, a vow. [hereafter.
 Chin. III. 363 Pee, a bond or agreement of which each party
 takes half.
 Chin. III. 363 Pei, or Pho, to cause confusion by artful and
 seditious speech; to mislead by fair speeches
 and induce a state of anarchy. [sation.
 Chin. III. 356 Pe, artful debate and litigation; insidious accu-
 Persian 290 Pay, pretence, pretext, false appearance.
 French Baie, a trick.
 New Zealand Pahi, a company of persons.
 Chinese I. 170 Peaou, a group, a company, a herd, a crowd.
 Chin. II. 768 Po, crammed together in confusion, stuffed all
 together.
 New Zealand Pohuhu, to be assembled, to cluster round.
 "Pohuhu ana nga tangata, me te ngaro e pohuhu
 "nei, the men are assembled together, they
 "cluster round like flies."
 Zulu Kafir Viyo, a cluster or small company of men.
 Hindu 2155 Vyuh, a multitude.
 Turkish 862 Fie, a troop of men.
 Chin. II. 148 Pei, or Puh, rebellious; also violence, confusion,
 Chin. II. 137 Paou, rebellious against authority. [anarchy.
 Chin. III. 363 Pei, or Pho, rebellion, disorder.
 Hindu 2155 Vyuh, military array.
 Chin. III. 452 Fuh, to creep on the hands and feet.
 Chin. II. 191 Fa, a kind of shield to defend the person.

Galla African	Fue, a sling.	
Galla African	Fue, an arrow.	
Garó Bengal	Phee, an arrow.	
Lohorong N.	Phe, an arrow.	
Nepaulese	Pheh, an arrow.	(<i>Lambichhong</i> dialect.)
Dungmali N.	Pe, an arrow.	
Kulungya N.	Bei, an arrow.	
Rodong N.	Bhe, an arrow.	
Nepaulese	Bhye, or Bhe, an arrow.	(<i>Rungchenbung</i> dialect.)
Nachhereng N.	Bei, an arrow.	
Waling N.	Be, or Bhe, an arrow.	
Dsuku A.	Bo, an arrow.	[same.
Gio African	Bo, a quiver; <i>Dewoi</i> , and <i>Basa</i> , African, the	
English	Bow, an instrument of war made of wood or other elastic matter with a string fastened to each end.	
Welsh	Bwa, a bow.	
Krebo A.	Pia, a bow.	
French Romn	Baye, a cutlass or short sword.	
Musu African	Be, a sword.	
Bamom A.	Bo, a sword.	
Iuwu A.	Fao, a sword.	
Ngoten A.	Pa, a sword; <i>Melon</i> , African, the same.	
Nhalemoe A.	Pe, a sword.	
Diwala A.	Po, a sword.	
French	Piou-piou, a soldier.	
Chin. III. 489	Pei, a hundred war chariots despatched by an	
Galla African	Baie, to make war against.	[army.
Chin. II. 206	Pa, to storm and take a city.	
Chin. II. 217	Poo, to seize, to take.	
Egyptian 461	Puha, to sack, to ravage.	
New Zealand	Pahua, to plunder.	
Chinese I. 249	Pheaou, to rob, to plunder.	
Chinese I. 116	Foo, to take in war.	
Fijian	Vua, a prize in war.	
Arabic 941	Faya, plural Fuyua, spoil, prey; also receiving plunder and booty.	
Arabic 941	Fayah, a word used when making an onset for	
Spanish	Feo, dishonest.	[plunder.
Sanscrit 899	Va, to hurt, to injure.	
Sanscrit 875	Va, hurting, injuring.	
English	Fey, to injure or mutilate.	(Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Chinese I. 121	Fe, to injure, to ruin.	
Chinese I. 35	Fa, to spoil, to injure, to render useless.	
Chin. II. 422	Fow, to spoil, to ruin.	
Chin. II. 311	Paou, or III. 507 Pae, to spoil or injure.	
Chin. III. 653	Pa, to encroach upon and usurp; an usurper.	

- .III.241 Paou, to encroach upon by violence, fierce, cruel.
 eseI. 600 Pe, to tyrannise over.
 .III.511 Peih, to reduce to straits, to compel imperiously,
 to tyrannise over.
 eseI. 138 Peih, to oppress, to ill use.
 ic 244 Baaw, oppressing, overcoming by force.
 k Bia, force, an act of violence, violent and wrong-
 ful dealing.
 k Biao, to constrain, force, overpower.
 eseI. 160 Pih, to expel, to banish. [dence.
 Zealand Pei, to drive out, as people from their own resi-
 .III.330 Fuh, or Fow, to ruin, to subvert, to overthrow.
 ndic Va, Ve, or Vei, calamity, danger, misery.
 Fe, woe. (Supplement.)
 dingo A. Fa, murder.
 . II. 103 Pe, or Pee, to slaughter.
 Zealand Pihe, a song sung over the bodies of the slain.
 .III.113 Pho, to strip slaughtered bodies and mangle the
 ese I. 80 Fa, to destroy. [corpse.
 lu 2155 Vyay, destruction.
 crit 975 Vyaya, destruction, misfortune, loss.
 ic 212 Bahi, or 263 Bihi, deserted, empty.
 . II. 206 Pa, to eradicate.
 . II. 196 Pe, or Pei, to throw in ruins, to destroy.
 . II. 268 Pae, to break, spoil, ruin.

. 102 *otherwise spelled* Puva, Puvah, Phuva or Phuvah.





- ili A. Bofu, or Bovu, bad, malicious.
 . Kafir Beva, an ill-tempered, irritable, passionate person.
 lish Peevish, fretful, petulant, querulous.
 n Paveo, to hate.
 n Vuvu, envy, jealousy.
 chRomn Buffoi or Bufoie, insulting derision, mockery.
 ish Befu, the act of deriding or mockery.
 ish Puf! an interjection of abhorrence.
 lish Buff, to swear to or accuse, used in reference to
 a wrongful accusation, as "Oh, Buff it on
 "him." (*Slang*.)
 Kafir Bava, to rave as an angry man.
 anti A. Bofu, anger, passion.
 Buafeach, angry, fretting, vexatious.
 chRomn Bouffage, gluttony. (Supplement.)
 chRomn Buffoi, or Bufoie, pomp, pride, ostentation, vanity.
 lish Buff, to boast. (Wright's *Obsolete*.)
 lish Puff, a tumid or exaggerated statement.

English	Puffy, bombastic.
French Romn	Piaffe, vain show, ostentation.
French	Piaffe, ostentation, show.
Scotch	Povie, self-conceited.
Italian	Fava, foolish pride, vain glory.
Spanish	Faufau, vanity, pride, solemnity and affected gravity in exterior deportment.
Swahili A.	Vivu, idle, dull, slow.
Dutch	Paf, lazy, sluggish.
Latin	Paveo, to fear.
Norman	Paver, or Pavoire, fear.
Arabic 932	Faafaa, a coward.
Gaelic	Baivie, a large collection.
English	Bevy, a company, assembly, or collection of
Norman	Vove, a vow. [persons.
Norman	Vover, to vow.
Latin	Voveo, to vow, to make a vow.
English	Feff, to overreach in buying and selling. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
German	Pfiff, craft, cunning, slyness, trick.
Dutch	Boeve, or Boef, a rogue, a knave.
Swedish	Bof, a rogue, a villain.
Icelandic	Bofi, a knave, a rogue.
French Romn	Biffe, a false appearance, a deceitful thing.
French Romn	Bave, mockery, vain words, a honied discourse to obtain what one wants.
Icelandic	Paufa, to sneak, to lurk.
Icelandic	Fifa, an arrow.
Arabic 942	Fayfaa, a solitude.
Turkish 861	Feyafi, deserts, uncultivated districts.

No. 102 *otherwise spelled* Phout.

Munipuri B.	Phutte, bad.
Latin	Vitium, Vitii, badness, a crime.
MoitayBurma	Puttay, bad. (<i>Asiatic Researches</i> , v. 230.)
Turkish 532	Bed, bad, shocking, improper.
Persian 218	Bad, bad, wicked, naughty, evil, wickedness.
English	Bad, evil, ill, vicious, corrupt, hurtful, pernicious.
Egyptian 380	Bet, wicked, evil, abominable, infamous.
Egyptian 752	Bt, detestable.
Egyptian 460	Bt, abominable, base, bad. (Vol. I.)
Egyptian 383	But, abominable.
Egyptian 752	Bote, abomination.
	Demotic—Bat.
Scotch	Bautie, guileful.

lo-Saxon	Paet, guile.
scrit 563	Pat, sin, wickedness.
scrit 563	Pata, fault, transgression.
uguese	Puto, a vile wretch.
scrit 979	Vyada, a villain, a rogue.
n	Foede, basely, dishonourably, abominably, vilely.
n	Foedo, to disgrace, to contaminate.
hili A.	Fetheha, a disgraceful thing, a shame.
nish	Faut, a crime. (Borlase.)
andic	Fauti, a headstrong man.
hili A.	Potoe, obstinate, good for nothing.
scrit 525	Patu, rough, fierce, cruel, unmerciful.
du 391	Bhutaha, fierce, devilish.
lic	Baoth, wild, fierce, horrid.
i	Fiadha, savage, wild.
i	Feadha, wild.
lic	Fiat, fierce, surly.
ch	Faid, to frown.
ach	Bouder, to sulk, to pout.
lish	Pout, a fit of sullenness, also to look sullen.
lish	Pote, to creep about moodily. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
lish	Pet, a fit of peevishness or fretful discontent.
du 391	Bhutaha, peevish.
andic	Faetta, to grow cold and unfriendly.
hili A.	Fathaa, restlessness, disquiet.
man	Viot, envy.
i	Fuath or Fuadh, hatred, aversion, abhorrence.
lic	Fuath or Fuadh, hatred, spite, aversion.
hili A.	Buothu, to hate.
lo-Saxon	Bate, contention.
lish	Bate, strife, contention.
lish	Bait, to tease or worry. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Zealand	Patai, to jeer, to mock.
lish	Vode, to vex. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
scrit 916	Vit, to curse, swear at, revile.
bic 940	Fuwahat, slander, detraction behind the back.
an	Fiotto, rage, fury.
i	Fot, raging, storming, violent.
chu Tartar	Fotombi, to be bursting and breathless with rage.
lo-Saxon	Faethe, feud, vengeance, enmity, deadly feud, that enmity which the relations of the deceased waged against the kindred of the murderer.
	Friesic—Faithe, enmity.
nan	Fehde, private warfare, a feud.
ch	Feid, enmity, a quarrel.
ch	Feud, quarrel, contention.

English	Feud, to contend. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
English	Feide, feud. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
English	Feud, a deadly quarrel, hatred and contentio that was to be terminated only by death. 
Latin	Foedus, Foeda, mean, sorry, vile.
Scotch	Fouty, mean, base.
English	Fouty, a mean fellow, a scoundrel. (Wright 
French	Fat, a fop, a coxcomb. [<i>Obsolete</i> . 
Persian 913	Fataw, proud, quarrelsome.
Arabic 941	Fayyad, a man who walks haughtily.
Arabic 941	Fayd, walking pompously.
Gaelic	Fuadh, a vain fellow.
Irish	Fuadh, a vain silly fellow.
Polish	Buta, pride, scorn.
English	Botta, or Botty, proud, pert. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> )
Turkish 538	Bati, slow in motion.
Swahili A.	Fawiti, to delay, to hinder.
English	Pawt, to potter about. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Guresa A.	Puteo, greedy.
Scotch	Pootie, mean, stingy, niggardly.
Arabic 943	Faaid, heartless, spiritless, cowardly.
Latin	Foedus, a league, a conspiracy, a covenant.
Egyptian 463	Ppat, Pat, Paut, or Patu, a company.
English	Boty, a partner. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Arabic 269	Bayaat, a covenant, a compact.
Turkish 552	Biat, the ceremony of swearing allegiance.
Anglo-Saxon	Beohata, one who promises or vows.
Irish	Boid, a vow.
Gaelic	Boid, an oath or vow.
Scotch	Vote, a vow.
	Old French—Vot.
Latin	Votum, Voti, a covenant.
Norman	Feth, a covenant.
English	Fayte, to deceive, to betray. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Manchu Tartar	Fatambi, to make use of artifice to get a person in one's power, to abuse him or injure him.
English	Pot, to deceive. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
English	Bite, to cheat or trick, also a fraud or a sharper, one who cheats.
English	Beyte, a sharper. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Sanscrit 668	Phata, a cheat.
Sanscrit 916	Vita, a rogue, a cheat.
French	Fute, crafty, cunning, sly.
Sanscrit 525	Patu, crafty, sly cunning.
English	Bait, an allurement, enticement, temptation.
Irish	Bait, a lure, a decoy.

- du 283 Butta, fraud, trick, over-reaching.
 u Kafir Putya, to speak wind, lies, &c.
 scrit 597 Peta, a multitude.
 h Foite, an assembly. (Supplement.)
 ian Fiotta, a crowd.
 ti African Futu, a crowd.

Memo: If any doubt has arisen in any person's mind as to the propriety of admitting this one of the Biblical spellings of Phua, namely *Phout* as authentic, that doubt must vanish by turning back to the last name but one, where I have shown that in this very language *Asikeraï* also means "a crowd," which at once connects *Issachar* with his son *Phout*, and these have an evident connection with the Egyptian word "*ppat*, a company," quoted a little further back, thus setting at rest any doubts as to whether *Phout*, son of *Issachar*, can be admitted as parent of the Egyptian words quoted in the first chain of evidence as signifying "a god, an image, &c.," which is important as *Ham* had a son named *Phut*.

- 1 Foithe, noise. (Supplement.)
 1 Fuadh, a foe.
 1 Fead, a sword.
 rar African Baidau, plural Buyudu, a spear.
 nch Romn Pede, a sort of weapon.
 ptian 460 Pet, a bow.
 o Africa Buta, a bow.
 sentandu A Buta, a bow, *Ntere* and *Mutsaya*, African, the
 uma A. Bota, a bow. [same.
 laza A. Boata, a quiver.
 lsaga A. Boto, a quiver.
 ba A. Voto, a quiver.
 man A. Budu, a quiver.
 laman I. Buttobie, an arrow. (*Asiatic Researches*, iv. 392.)
 aulese Phet, an arrow. (*Lambichhong* dialect.)
 of African Faite, an arrow.
 lo-Saxon Fethu, an army.
 lo-Saxon Feoht, a fight.
 lo-Saxon Feohtan, to make war, contend, fight.
 lish Feyt, to fight. (Wright's *Obsolete*.)
 lish Fit, fought. (Wright's *Obsolete*.)
 hili A. Vita, war.
 enda A. Vita, war.

Balu African	Pit, war.
Pati African	Pat, war.
Mbe African	Bit, war.
Ntere African	Bitā, war; <i>Mutsaya</i> , African, the same.
N'ki African	Bete, war. [the same]
EkamtulufuA	Beta, war; <i>Udom</i> , <i>Mbofon</i> and <i>Babuma</i> , African
Gaelic	Bith, a contest, a blow, a wound.
Anglo-Saxon	Beado, war, battle, slaughter, cruelty.
English	Bait, to attack with violence, to harass.
Latin	Batuo, to fight, combat.
Polish	Bitwa, battle, fight.
Hindu 286	Batau, a robber.
English	Booty, that which is seized by violence and robbery, pillage, spoil, plunder.
German	Beute, spoil taken from an enemy in war, booty.
Dutch	Buiten, to go out for booty. [prey, plunder.
Dutch	Buit, pillage, spoil, booty.
Swedish	Byte, booty, spoil, plunder, pillage.
Danish	Bytte, a spoil, pillage or booty.
Fijian	Bete, to spoil gardens.
Fijian	Betibeti, the act of pillaging gardens.
Norman	Put, dishonest.
English	Pad, to rob in the streets and roads; the act of robbing. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Persian 916	Fidaai, a robber, a murderer.
Latin	Foedo, to tear, to rend.
Latin	Foedus, Foeda, destructive.
Sanscrit 882	Vadh, to murder, to destroy.
Zulu Kafir	Vitya, to slash, shatter, break in pieces.
Latin	Fatum, Fati, calamity, mischief, misfortune.
Sanscrit 525	Pataha, hurting, injuring.
Sanscrit 581	Puth, or 572 Pith, to injure, hurt, kill.
Gaelic	Bath, slaughter, massacre, murder.
Irish	Bath, death, murder, slaughter.
Welsh	Peithi, those who lay waste.

No. 103. Yob or Iob has been already considered with
No. 69 Ayph, Ipha or Hepha.

No. 103 otherwise spelled Job.

English	Job, to scold. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
English	Jibb, to move restively sidewise or backward. (Webster's <i>Dictionary</i> by Goodrich & Porter.)
English	Jibe, to move backward and forward restlessly. (Webster's <i>Dictionary</i> by Goodrich & Porter.)

abic 417	Jabhat, <i>plural</i> (416) Jibah, contempt, indignant treatment.
abic 444	Juaubat, being of a crabbed, grim countenance.
abic 446	Jahb, a heavy, dull countenance.
tch	Jaip, or Jape, to mock.
andic	Jappa, to harp on the same thing.
abic 412	Jafi, injurious, vexatious, cruel, savage, unfeeling.
sian 411	Jabidan, to be lazy.
glish	Jub, to move slowly. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
sian 411	Jabidan, to be cowardly.
abic 415	Jubbaa, cowardly, dastardly.
tch	Jaip, or Jape, a deception.
glish	Jape, to cheat.
glish	Jip, to trick, cheat, or impose upon. (Wright's
abic 411	Jabiyat, <i>plural</i> Jawabi, a crowd. [<i>Obsolete</i> .]
abic 417	Jabhat, <i>plural</i> (416) Jibah, a body of men.
abic 431	Jaffat, or Juffat, a multitude, a crowd of people.
abic 418	Jihaf, thronging.
idu 778	Jaff, or Juff, a troop or body of men.
idu 778	Juffa, or Jaffa, a crowd, a troop.
abic 431	Jaff, or Juff, a troop, a body.
abic 417	Jabhat, <i>plural</i> (416) Jibah, a troop of horse.
abic 416	Jubbat, armour, mail.
sian 417	Juba, a coat of mail, a cuirass, any kind of iron
kish 617	Jebe, arms, armour. [armour.]
abic 442	Jawb, <i>plural</i> Ajwab, a shield.
abic 429	Jaabat, <i>plural</i> Jiaab, a quiver.
idu 777	Jaba, a quiver.
abic 415	Jubbaa, a kind of arrow.
abic 415	Jaba, lying hid, crawling out.
idu 765	Japna, to lie in wait for.
abic 418	Jihaf, battle.
abic 432	Jafw, injuring, treating harshly ; wrong, injury, cruelty, iniquity.
abic 431	Jafaa, oppressing, treating cruelly ; cruelty, oppression, iniquity, injustice.
idu 778	Jafa, oppression, violence, injustice, injury.
ahili A.	Jepa, to steal.

No. 103 otherwise spelled Ojab.

armi Nepal	Ajaba, bad.
abic 27	Ajaab, weak, inactive.
ahili A.	Ujuvi, officiousness.
rkish 1118	Hijv, a satire.
abic 1384	Hijaff, lazy, slow, stupid.

Arabic 840	Aujb, pride, presumption, haughtiness, conceit.
Turkish 817	Ujb, pride, self-conceit.
Hindu 1448	Ujb, pride, haughtiness.
Arabic 1356.	Wajjab, cowardly, timid.
Arabic 1356	Wajb pusillanimous.
Arabic 24	Ijbaa, hiding. [leather=
Arabic 468	Hajafat, plural Hajaf, a buckler or shield of
Arabic 25	Ijhaf, carrying away, attacking, oppressing.
Arabic 838	Aijaf, misfortune.

No. 103 *otherwise spelled* Sub has been already considered with ~~h~~
No. 24 Sba, Saba or Seba.

No. 103 *otherwise spelled* Ysob, Ysyb, Iasoub, Iesob, Iasub, Jasub or Jashub will be considered with No. 130 Yoseph or Joseph.

No. 103 *otherwise spelled* Iasoum or Asum will be considered with No. 124, Hsym, Hasim or Asom.

No. 104. Smrn, Samron, Sambran, Zambran or Shimron has been already considered with No. 58 Zmrn, Zimran, Zembran or Simron.

No. 105. Zblon, Zboln, Zebulon, Zabolon or Sebulon.

Polish	Zapaleniec, a hair-brained or hot-headed fellow.
Polish	Zapalenie, ardently. [an enthusiast.
English	Spleen, anger, latent spite, ill-humour.
French	Spleen, the dismals or blue devils.
Icelandic	Spelni, a gibing.
Italian	Svelenare, to vent one's spite.
Welsh	Sefyllian, to loiter.
Spanish	Soplon, a tattler, a talebearer, an informer, an earwig, a telltale, one who carries stories to others.

No. 106. Srd, Sarad, Sared, Sered or Zered.

Turkish 733	Sert, angry, severe, vehement, violent.
Welsh	Saraad, an offence, an abusing, an insulting, an
Welsh	Sard, a rebuff. [injury.
Welsh	Sardiaw, to rebuff.
English	Shrewd, vexatious, troublesome, mischievous. (Now obsolete in this sense, but so used by Shakespeare.)

English	Shruddy, grave, stern. (<i>Wright's Obsolete.</i>)
English	Shirty, ill-tempered, cross. (<i>Slang.</i>)
English	Short, peevish. (<i>Wright's Obsolete.</i>)
Scotch	Shard, a little despicable creature, used as a term of reproach.
Arabic 747	Shart, mean, low, base, vile.
Welsh	Sorth, slothful.
Latin	Sordes, Sordis, Sordi, niggardliness, stinginess, penuriousness, slovenliness, meanness.
Hindu 1344	Saurat, avarice, greediness.
Hindu 1344	Saurati, greedy.
Arabic 698	Sirwat, a glutton.
Arabic 745	Shirat, making an agreement on certain conditions.
Arabic 747	Shart, <i>plural</i> Shurut, a compact, an agreement.
Swahili A.	Sharti, Sharuti, or Shuruti, a contract, of obligation, of necessity.
English	Shrewd, sly, cunning, artful, subtle, astute.
English	Shroude, to huddle together. (<i>Wright's Obsolete.</i>)
Polish	Czereda, a gang of people.
English	Sort, a set or company. (<i>Wright's Obsolete.</i>)
Latin	Sordes, Sordis, Sordi, the rabble, rascality, or
Gaelic	Sread, a troop or cavalcade. [mob.]
English	Sword, a weapon worn at the side.
Dutch]	Zwaerd, a sword.
German	Schwert, a sword.
Irish	Sirthe, parties who advanced to harass or surprise the enemy.
Sanscrit 1024	Srath, to hunt, injure, destroy or kill.
Sanscrit 1155	Sridh, to assail, injure, ruin, destroy.

No. 106 *otherwise spelled* Seder or Sedar.

Arabic 673	Sadir, sullen, cross, perverse.
Greek	Stereos, Sterea, stiff, stubborn, hard, unrelenting.
Scotch	Stor, severe. [cruel.]
Scotch	Sture, rough in manner, austere.
English	Sture, rude, ill-looking. (<i>Wright's Obsolete.</i>)
English	Satire, severity of remark, censorious, severe language, coupled with invective and intent to
Scotch	Strow, a fit of ill-humour, a quarrel. [censure.]
Gaelic	Stri, contention, strife.
English	Stare, to swagger. (<i>Wright's Obsolete.</i>)
Icelandic	Storr, proud.
Irish	Soithir, proud. (<i>Supplement.</i>)
Hindustani	Sudras, the lowest actual caste in the Hindu system. (<i>See Cooper's Archaic Dictionary.</i>)

Gaelic	Seadair, a sneaking fellow.
Gaelic	Seadaireach, sneaking.
Sanscrit 1054	Sattra, fraud, roguery, cheating.
Hindu 1378	Shatir, sly, wanton, vexing or injuring friends.
Malayan 163	Stori, a falsity, a fiction.
Scotch	Story, a softer term for a falsehood.!
English	Story, a fiction, a fable, a softer term for a lie.
English	Story, a falsehood. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
English	Stir, a crowd. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)]
French Romn	Sters, seditious; " <i>sters homme</i> ," a rioter, a dis-
Gaelic	Stair, strife, tumult, confusion, noise. [turber.
Icelandic	Styrr, a tumult, brawl or disturbance.
English	Stir, tumult, agitation, bustle, public disturbance or commotion, tumultuous disorder, seditious
Scotch	Strow, a disturbance. [uproar.
Hindu 1386	Shatru, an enemy.
Malayan 163	Satru, an enemy, a foe, an adversary.
Sanscrit 991	Satera, an enemy.
Anglo-Saxon	Stearas, spies. [Spenser.
English	Stour, a battle or tumult. (Obsolete, but used by
English	Stoure, battle, assault. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Scotch	Stour, or Sture, battle, fight.
Icelandic	Styrr, battle, war.
Gaelic	Stri, battle. [take away.
Greek	Stereo, to deprive of, bereave, rob, to steal,
Anglo-Saxon	Settere, a thief.
Sanscrit 991	Satera, injury, hurt, detriment.
Scotch	Steer, to meddle with so as to injure.
Scotch	Stour, or Sture, trouble, vexation, violence, force.
German	Zeter! death! murder! woe!
English	Shatter, to dash, burst, rend or part by violence, to disorder, to derange, as a monarchy is shattered by revolt. [to perish.
Sanscrit 991	Satru, a destroyer, foe, enemy, one who causes

No. 107. Alon, Allon, Ailun, Alun, Elon or Helon.

Latin	Alienus, Aliena, disagreeable, hurtful, offensive.
Greek	Elauno, to affront, to insult.
Scotch	Hallion, a good for nothing idle fellow.
Manchu Tartar	Heolen, idleness.
Greek	Elinho, to rest, to be lazy.
Greek	Elinues, days of rest, holidays.
Wolof African	Yelwana, to beg.
Turkish 1130	Yalan, a lie.
Turkish 1140	Yalan, false, a falsehood.

Swahili A.	Ulongo, falsehood.
French	Uhlán, a Ulan, a Tartar soldier.
Polish	Ulan, a lancer.
ManchuTartar	Helen, the advanced scout of an army, soldiers who act as pioneers to the rest.
Greek	Elauno, to drive away, to carry off; used in Homer concerning stolen cattle only.
Icelandic	Hlenni, a thief.
Greek	Elauno, to harass, vex, trouble.

No. 108. Yhlal, Allel, Iaheleel, Jaheleel, Jahleel or Jalel.

Arabic 871	Aulaul, continued evil.
Zulu Kafir	Hlulo, unobliging, unaccommodating manners.
Hebrew	All or Alal (אלל), to abuse, to mock. 1 Sam. xxxi. 4, they thrust me through and abuse me. Num. xxii. 29, thou hast mocked me.
Zincali	Ulolo, angry.
Turkish 621	Jelal, a great passion.
Arabic 433	Jalal, being contemptible.
Arabic 436	Jalil, a tale-bearer.
Hindu 2221	Yalil, mean, abject, low.
Ibu African	Uluali, low.
Arabic 1397	Halal, being cowardly.
Greek	Allelon, Allelois, one another, mutually.
Greek	Allelouchia, a holding together, connection.
Greek	Alleloucheo, to hold or hang together.
Zulu Kafir	Welewele, to make a confused sound of talking.
Zulu Kafir	Yaluyalu, anything in a state of confusion.
Hindu 171	Alole, flattery.
Zulu Kafir	Hlola, to spy.
Greek	Alala, or Alale, a war cry.
Greek	Eleleu, a war cry raised by the general in an attack, and taken up by the soldiers.
Galla Africa	Wollolu, war, also a battle.
Galla Africa	Wollole, to make war against.
Arabic 871	Aulaul, a battle, conflict, strife.
Zulu Kafir	Ahlula, to surprise, overpower, get the better
Arabic 448	Jaalal, terror. [of, conquer.

No. 108 otherwise spelled Nahlael.

Zulu Kafir	Nyclela, stealthiness, slyness.
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No. 108 *otherwise spelled* Achoel.

Mongolian	Ekel, bad.
Hebrew	Akl, or Akal (אכל), wrong. Hab. i. 4, <i>wrong</i> judgment proceedeth.
Polish	Hycl, a rascal, ruffian or scoundrel.
French	Egeule, a vulgar indecent person.
English	Ugly, wicked, malicious, resentful. (Wright's
Hindu 148	Akla, peevish. [Obsolete.]
English	Acolate, peevish, froward. (Wright's Obsolete.)
Anglo-Saxon	Egle, troublesome, hateful.
Anglo-Saxon	Eglian, to trouble, to torment, to grieve.
English	Haggle, to tease or worry. (Wright's Obsolete.)
English	Haggle, to cavil.
French Romn	Hocler or Hocqueller, to cause difficulties, to vex anybody, to bring about disputes, to cheat.
Greek	Ochleo, to trouble or importune, to be troublesome.
English	Ugly, ill-tempered, an abuse, a beating (Wright's Obsolete.)
Icelandic	Ygla, to frown.
English	Heckle, to look angry. (Wright's Obsolete.)
Swahili A.	Ukali, fierceness, sharpness.
Irish	Uaichle, pride. (Supplement.)
Greek	Aglaia, or Aclaia, pomp, show, vanity.
Irish	Aigiol, puffed up, elate.
Arabic 38	Ukhaail, vain, proud.
Arabic 44	Akhyal, arrogance, pride, the vainest, the proudest. The name of a tribe; also a black and white bird called Surad.
Memo: This last is only important here, as Achoel is brother of Sered.	
Arabic 868	Aakil, <i>plural</i> Aukul, a miser, a niggard.
Hindu 144	Akkal, a glutton, a gormandiser.
Hindu 149	Akul, a glutton.
Arabic 868	Aikl, or Aukl, mean, avaricious.
Arabic 498	Hawkal, covetous.
French Romn	Aqueillir, to associate oneself, to take part in.
Fanti African	Yekul, an alliance.
Swedish	Hyckla, to play the hypocrite.
Danish	Hykler, to play the hypocrite, to flatter, to fawn.
Danish	Hyklende, flattering, fawning, &c.
German	Heuchelei, hypocrisy, dissimulation.
Greek	Aikalos, Aikalou, a flatterer.
Greek	Aikallo, to flatter. [crafty.]
Greek	Agkulos, Agkule or Ackulos, Ackule, wily,

French Romn	Hoquelier, or Hoquelleux, one who does not keep his promises, a cheat, a rogue, a deceiver.
Arabic 35	Ihkal, stirring up mischief.
Hindu 2154	Waikulya, confusion, perplexity.
Arabic 868	Aakl, collecting, assembling.
Greek	Ochlos, Ochlou, a throng of people, an irregular crowd, a mob, the noise made by such a crowd, a riot, tumult, disturbance, trouble.
Greek	Ochleo, to disturb by a mob, to trouble.
Greek	Ochlizo, to raise a tumult.
AnfueAfrican	Egolo, a quiver.
Italian	Iacolo, a dart.
Latin	Aclis, Aclidis, a kind of short dart.
Mandingo A.	Akilli, to fight. [tion.
Greek	Euchole, a shout of triumph or victory, exulta-
Turkish 1138	Yakalamak, to seize, to lay hold of, to snatch.
Welsh	Agal, the spoils of war.
Quichua Peru	Huacellini, to do harm.
Greek	Ekklaos, to break in pieces, crush, destroy.
French Romn	Echiller, to ravage, destroy, break up, exterminate, exile, banish, reduce to slavery. (Supplement.)

No. 109. Dynh, Deina, Dina or Dinah will be considered with No. 145 Thn or Tahan.

No. 110. Gd, Gad or Ghad has been already considered with No. 92 Kht, Kahat or Cath.

No. 111. Zpon, Zpyon, Sefion, Ziphion, Zephon, Saphon or Sephion will be considered with No. 159 Saophein, Saphan, Sapphin or Sophan.

No. 112. Hgy, Haggi, Aggi, Aggeis or Augis will be considered with No. 157 Achi, Agchis or Agcheis.

No. 112 *otherwise spelled* Chaggi or Chagghi.

ManchuTartar	Kaki, a wicked man, one who has a bad heart.
French Romn	Quoquus, a term of contempt, a scoundrel.
Greek	Kakos, Kake, bad, evil, vile, mischievous.
Greek	Kake, badness of disposition, bad conduct, baseness.
Greek	Kakia, moral badness, vice, depravity, faultiness, wickedness, baseness.
Irish	Cac, evil.

French	Cagou, a misanthrope. (<i>See Fleming and Tibbins' Dictionary.</i>)
New Zealand	Keke, obstinate, stubborn.
Anglo-Saxon	Geoc, violent, troublesome.
Fijian	Coge, to get into a pet about nothing.
Welsh	Cuwg, a frown.
Welsh	Gwg, a stern look, a frown, a frowning aspect.
Welsh	Gygu, to lower, to frown, to look grimly.
French	Choquer, to hurt one's feelings, to be offensive,
Swahili A.	Chukia, to hate, to abhor. [to offend.]
Swahili A.	Chukiwa, to be offended.
Malayan 119	Chuchá, to despise or scorn; contempt.
English	Cheek, impudence, assurance. (<i>Slang.</i>)
English	Cheeky, saucy, forward. (<i>Slang.</i>)
Welsh	Coeg, saucy.
Welsh	Coegwy, pertness.
Gaelic	Caig, to tease or disturb. (<i>Supplement.</i>)
Icelandic	Gagga, to mock at one.
Irish	Goic, a scoff, a taunt.
Gaelic	Goic, a scoff, a taunt.
English	Geck, scorn, derision. (<i>Wright's Obsolete.</i>)
Sanscrit 216	Kaka, an impudent, insolent fellow.
Greek	Kekas, abuse.
Greek	Kekazo, to abuse, to revile.
English	Kegge, to affront. (<i>Wright's Obsolete.</i>)
English	Cag, to irritate, anger or affront. (<i>Slang.</i>)
Cornish	Gwg, fierceness, anger. (<i>Borlase.</i>)
Turkish 843	Kawgha, or Ghawgha, a quarrel.
Hindu 861	Chakh, quarrel, strife, contest.
Hindu 881	Chakha-chakhi, discord.
Hindu 934	Chhuchhi, mean, despicable, contemptible.
Welsh	Coeg, good for nothing, empty.
Arabic 1034	Kaakaa, worthless, good for nothing.
Greek	Kakos, Kake, worthless, useless, low, mean, sorry.
Irish	Guag, a vain blockhead.
Gaelic	Gaig, a proud coxcomb.
Irish	Gaige, a proud coxcomb.
ManchuTartar	Keougue, a proud scornful man, a good-for-nothing fellow who is puffed up.
Sanscrit 193	Kak, to be proud.
Persian 993	Kawaki, presumption.
English	Quack, to boast, to bounce, to talk noisily or ostentatiously; a boastful pretender to skill which he does not possess.
Welsh	Coegwy, vanity.
Welsh	Coeg, vain.

Scotch	Cocky, vain, affecting airs of importance.
Welsh	Gwag, vain, frivolous.
Welsh	Gwegi, vanity, emptiness, levity.
English	Gawky, a stupid, ignorant, awkward fellow.
English	Gauky, clownish, awkward. (<i>Wright's Obsolete.</i>)
English	Kag, to potter about. (<i>Wright's Obsolete.</i>)
Irish	Cacaim, to idle (or, more correctly, "I idle;" the final <i>im</i> in Irish verbs has been already explained).
Quichua Peru	Ccaci, lazy. [plained].
French	Chiche, niggardly, stingy, scurvy, shabby, sordid, penurious. (<i>See Fleming and Tibbins'</i>
Zulu Kafir	Gege, gluttony, greediness. [<i>Dictionary.</i>])
Fijian	Qaqo, covetous, to take for oneself the share
Fijian	Koco, to covet. [that belongs to another.]
Egyptian 560	Khak, a coward.
Welsh	Cachgi, a coward.
Greek	Kakia, cowardice.
Greek	Kakos, Kake, cowardly. [greedy.]
Arabic 992	Kaakaa, pusillanimous; also very impatient and
English	Qaake, to shake or tremble with fear, &c.
Fijian	Caqo, to join or unite.
English	Gage, to bind by pledge.
Galla African	Kaku, an oath.
English	Caucus, a private meeting held for the purpose of concerting measures. (<i>Slang Dictionary.</i>)
English	Coax, to wheedle, to flatter.
Spanish	Cocar, to coax by insinuating addresses, to gain a person by flattery.
Gaelic	Giog, to cringe, to fawn, to flatter.
Scotch	Gag, to play on one's credulity.
Hindu 1741	Ghagh, sly, wily.
Scotch	Cheeckie, full of cunning.
Hindu 881	Chukki, deceit, fraud.
Malayan 278	Kichu, to cheat or defraud.
English	Geck, to cheat, to trick, to gull. (<i>Obsolete.</i>)
English	Cog, to deceive, to cheat.
English	Cog, to lie.
English	Gag, a lie. (<i>Slang.</i>)
Latin	Cogo, to gather, to assemble, to bring together.
Malayan 292	Gogah, an insurrection, tumult, or uproar.
Hindu 1478	Ghaugha, disturbance, uproar, alarm.
Quichua Peru	Chachua, noise, row.
Quichua Peru	Chuqui, a lance.
Bidsogo A.	Kayago, a spear.
Legba African	Koka, a quiver.
Icelandic	Kaga, to peep, to pry.

Swahili A.	Chachia, to burst upon one, to come with a press.
Irish	Coach, a violent attack.
Spanish	Chocar, Chocado, to fight, to combat, to engage
Spanish	Choque, a sudden combat. [in battle.
Portuguese	Choque, a conflict, skirmish, or fight.
Persian 450	Chakh, war.
Gaelic	Cog, to fight, to war, to carry on war.
Irish	Cogach, warlike.
Irish	Cogadh, war.
Irish	Cogaim, I make war.
Turkish 843	Ghawgha, or Kawgha, a fight, a battle.
French Romn	Gaaig, prize, prey, capture, booty, pillage.
French Romn	Gage, booty, that which one has taken from an
Zulu Kafir	Quaga, to seize by force. [enemy.
Malayan 111	Chakau, to seize upon.
Quichua Peru	Quechuni, to take away.
New Zealand	Kahaki, to carry away by stealth.
Greek	Kakoo, to treat badly, to ill use, afflict, hurt, harm, corrupt.
Malayan 282	Gagah, to force, compel, oppress.
Latin	Cogo, to compel, to force.
French Romn	Coger, to force, to constrain, to push with
Icelandic	Kuga, to force, tyrannise over, to cow. [violence.
Greek	Kaka, evil, ill, mischief, woe, loss, ruin, distress.
Turkish 908	Kayghi, care, anxiety.
Persian 1034	Kaygha, distress, affliction, pain.
Quichua Peru	Chiqui, misfortune.
Turkish 900	Koghmak, to drive away.
Greek	Kakoo, to destroy.

No. 113. Sony, Sounei, Scuni, Schuni, Shuni, Sunf, Sunis, -
Sauneis or Sannis.

Egyptian 472	San, evil.
English	Senne or Sun, sin. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
English	Sin, a wicked act, iniquity.
Polish	Zawinic, Zawinie, to be guilty, to offend, to do amiss; I am guilty, &c.
Zulu Kafir	Xina, to do maliciously, wickedly.
Chin.III.410	Shan, vicious and fierce.
Arabic 767	Shania, base, shameful, hateful, scurrilous.
Turkish 764	Sheni, bad, odious, shameful.
Hindu 1403	Shani, disgraceful, shocking, abominable, base.
Hindu 1412	Shain, disgrace, dishonour.
Turkish 767	Sheyn, disgrace, shame, dishonour.
Arabic 767	Shunua, shamefulnes.

- bic 765 Shuna, Shina or Shana, hating.
 bic 734 Shania, *plural* Shunnaa, a hater, an evil-wisher.
 bic 742 Shahnaa, enmity, extreme hatred.
 rew Sna or Sana (שנא), to hate.
 Gen. xxvi. 27, seeing that ye *hate* me.
 Deut. xxi. 15, her's that was *hated*.
 of African Zienya, to accuse.
 nian 729 Sina, taunt, contumely, satire.
 sh Sen, a taunt, a scoff.
 sh Senu, to taunt, &c.
 bic 766 Shana, reviling, treating opprobriously.
 a.III.349 Shan, to slander, to speak evil of, to vilify, to
 ptian 577 Shennu, to abuse. [backbite.
 andic Senna, high words, gibing.
 nish Sana, fury, choler, rage, sternness of look.
 ptian 487 Suhan, rage.
 du 1224 Zhiyan, formidable, raging, rapacious.
 du 1221 Zun, mean, base, dissolute.
 a.III.467 Tsun, a proud attitude.
 tic Zenne, lazy. (Bunsen, v. 773.)
 lic Siona, delay.
 a Siona, delay.
 andic Seinn, slow, slack.
 glo-Saxon Saene, slow, dull, inactive.
 bic 600 Zann, begging.
 du 1350 Son, or Sun, or 1353 Sonh, an oath.
 du 1361 Sayana or Syana, cunning, artful, shrewd, sly.
 ch Snoo, crafty, sly.
 a.III.369 Shen, unreal or insincere language.
 a.III.369 Tseen, to flatter; also artful designing speech.
 a.III.362 Shen, seductive language; to entice with specious
 lic Saine, sedition, discord. [words.
 h Saine, sedition.
 glish Shine, a row or disturbance. (*Slang*.)
 a. II. 217 Tsun, to push, to rush, to crowd together, to
 pull down, to involve in.
 scrit 1134 Sena, an army, armed force.
 du 1369 Sen, an army.
 du 1369 Sainya, forces.
 sian 767 Shaniz, a bow.
 laba India Sonai, an arrow.
 hanNaga } San, an arrow.
 bengal }
 nese Tsan, an arrow.
 b African San, an arrow; *Tumu*, African, the same.
 anda A. Sane, an arrow.

Boko African	Suna, a spear.
Bulanda A.	Son, a sword.
Bute African	Dseni, a sword.
Hebrew	Znh or Zanah (צנה), a shield, a buckler. 1 Chron. xii. 24, the children of Judah that bear <i>shield</i> . Ezek. xxxviii. 4, a great company with [<i>bucklers</i> .
Bode African	Sian, war.
Assyrian	Sannu, an enemy.
Egyptian 483	Sennu, to fight.
Egyptian 575	Sheni, to rob.
Egyptian 507	Sennui, to pillage.
Mandingo A.	Sunya, to steal.
Chin. II. 422	Tsan, to rob or plunder.
Greek	Sinis, a destroyer, a ravager, a robber.
Greek	Sinomai, Sinoo, to attack, assault, carry off as booty, to plunder or spoil, to hurt, wound, harm, damage, distress.
Greek	Sinos, Sineos, Sinei, hurt, harm, mischief.
Zulu Kafir	Xina, to press severely, distress.
Bambarra A.	Sona, affliction.
Turkish 725	Ziyan, harm, damage, injury.
Hindu 1222	Ziyan, injury, harm, damage.
Arabic 719	Sunuh, injuring.
Arabic 734	Shaan, destroying; laying waste.
Chin. I. 144	Shen, conflagration.
Egyptian 487	Suhan, ruin.
Egyptian 472	San, slaughter.
Chin. II. 427	Tseen, to destroy entirely, to exterminate.
Malayan 194	Sunyi, lonesome, silent, deserted, desolate.

No. 114. Azny, Azni, Azeni, Ozni or Osni.

Balali Nepal	Isano, bad.
LepchaSikkim	Azyen, bad.
Turkish 823	Issyan, sin and wickedness.
Arabic 885	Aayzan, malignant, spiteful.
Gaelic	Iasan, petulance.
Turkish 1119	Hezeyan, impertinence, nonsense.
Polish	Wasn, a quarrel, wrangle or dispute.
Norman	Oisines, idle, inactive.
Turkish 505	Ushenmek, to be too idle to do a thing, ^t a thing undone from want of inclinati
Scotch	Oshen, a mean person.
ManchuTartar	Atchan, an union of many persons.
Bambarra A.	Issien, an oath.

Turkish 823	Issyan, rebellion, revolt.
Hebrew	Azn or Azan (אֶזַן), a weapon. Deut. xxiii. 13, shalt have a paddle upon [thy weapon.]
Sanscrit 104	Asana, an arrow.
Basa African	Esanu, a spear.
Polish	Wyzwanie, a challenge, a defiance.
Scotch	Assenyhe, the word of war.
Hebrew	Ason (אֶסֶן), mischief. Gen. xlii. 4, lest <i>mischief</i> befall. Gen. xlii. 38, if <i>mischief</i> befall him. Exod. xxi. 23, if any <i>mischief</i> follow.

No. 114 *otherwise spelled* Azbon, Azabon, Ezbon, Esbon or Esbeon.

Arabic 478	Husban, wickedness.
Spanish	Espinar, to nettle any person, to make him un-
Polish	Uspiony, careless, dull, negligent. [easy.]
English	Haspin, an idler. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Welsh	Yspeienna, to prowl about.
French	Espion, a spy.
Anglo-Saxon	Aspanan, to allure or entice.
Anglo-Saxon	Aspon, allured, &c.
Anglo-Saxon	Aspeon, secretly enticed.
ManchuTartar	Isaboun, an assembly, a mass.
Arabic 478	Husban, a short arrow.
French Romn	Espener, to wound with an arrow.
Arabic 478	Husban, a calamity.
Irish	Uspan, chaos, a shapeless mass.

No. 115. Ary, Iri, Eri, Heri or Her will be considered with No 155 Ayr, Ahr, Ahrh, Aara, Aer, Ir or Hir.

No. 115 *otherwise spelled* Addei, Addi, Adi or Edi has been already considered with No. 94 Yhodh, Ihuda, Iouda or Iuda.

No. 116. Arody, Aroadi, Arudi, Erudi, Eroed or Arod will be considered with No. 161 Ard, Arde, Arad, Ared or Hered.

No. 117. Araly, Araili, Aroli, Aruli, Areli, Arheli, Areel or Ariel.

Hindustan 96 Aryal or Ariyal, obstinate, perverse.

Scotch	Warlo, a wicked person ; also evil, especially in regard to temper.
English	Wherril, to complain. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Welsh	Herlu, to jangle, to jaw.
Scotch	Hurl, the act of scolding.
English	Wrawl, to quarrel. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Welsh	Arwael, vile, base, ignoble.
Arabic 1388	Haraailat, mean, worthless.
Gaelic	Urrail, self-sufficient, impudent.
English	Whirle, to idle about. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
ManchuTartar	Oihorilambi, to be thoroughly idle.
Hindu 2178	Harila, a coward.
French Romn	Harelle or Harele, an unlawful association, [sedition, riot.]
French Romn	Hareleux, seditious, rebellious. [sedition, riot.]
Icelandic	Erill, a fuss, a bustle.
English	Hurl, tumult, riot, commotion.
English	Hurly, a tumult. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Irish	Irialla, a pike-staff.
Irish	Airleach, a skirmish.
Welsh	Aroloi, to overwhelm.
Scotch	Harle, property obtained by means not a counted honourable. [outrage.]
French Romn	Harelle, or Harele, vexatious conduct, injury or Low Latin—Harella.
Icelandic	Hrella, to distress.
Irish	Oirleach, slaughter, havoc.
Irish	Oirlim, I cut off.
Gaelic.	Aroll, great slaughter.

No. 118. Asr, Aser, Asser, Ascher or Asher, like No. 3 Asor or Ashur, has been already considered with No. 75 Isra-el.

No. 119. Ymnh, Imnah, Iamne, Iamein, Jamin, Jamne, Jimna or Jomne has been already considered with No. 85 Ymyⁿ Iamin, Jamin or Jamni.

No. 120. Ysoh, Asua, Iesua, Iessua, Iesua, Isoua, Ishuah, Jesua, Jeswa or Jischua will be considered with No. 165 Yhosa, Ause, Hosa, Oshea, Josue or Joshua.

No. 120 otherwise spelled Seva has been already considered with No. 24 Sba or Seba.

No. 121. Ysoy, Asui, Iasui, Isoui, Isui, Ishuai, Jasui, Jesu, Jessui or Jeswi will be considered with No. 165 Yhosa, Ause, Hosa, Oshea, Josue or Joshua.

No. 121 *otherwise spelled* Sevi has been already considered with No. 24 Sba or Seba.

- b. 122. Bryah, Brie, Bria, Baria, Bariaa, Beria, Beriah, Berihah, Beriha, Bericha, Berjaa or Barjaa will be considered with No. 150 Bryah, Bria, Bariaa, Beria, Beriah, Berihah, Beriha or Bargaa.

No. 123. Dn or Dan will be considered with No. 145
Thn, Tahan or Theen.

- o. 124. Hsym, Asom, Hasim, Huscim, Hussim, Hushim, Husim or Chusim; words derived from No. 103 Iasoum or Asum are included with this name.

Hebrew Asm or Asam (אָסַם), guilty, guiltiness, trespass.
Leviticus iv. 13, if they are *guilty*.
Genesis xxvi. 10, have brought *guiltiness* upon me.

Numbers v. 7, against whom he hath *tres-*

rabic 23 Asim, a sinner. [passed.

rabic 23 Asum, a sinner, a criminal; frequent in sinning-

rabic 23 Ism, a sin or crime.

rabic 21 Asam, crimes, sins, a criminal.

arkish 435 Issm, a sin.

arkish 435 Assim, a sinner.

adu 45 Asim, sinful, a sinner.

ama A. Wesam, bad.

bele A. Isumi, bad.

rabic 1393 Hazimat, iniquity.

rabic 897 Ghashm, iniquity.

rabic 898 Ghashum, iniquitous.

rsian 896 Ghuzm, hatred.

rabic 107 Azam, envy, hatred.

ahili A. Khusumu, enmity.

anish Chisme, a tale or tattle by which a person in-
tends to breed a disturbance between others.

hanti A. Kasam, to insult.

nti African Kasam, to affront, or an affront.

rabic 91 Ismaa, reviling, reproaching.

rabic 34 Ihsham, provoking, annoying.

ench Assommer, to pester, to bore. (See Fleming
and Tibbins' *Dictionary*.)

rabic 480 Hashm, using offensive language in the hearing
of another, firing him with rage.

wahili A. Husumu, to strive, to contend with.

Arabic 107. Azam, anger; being angry and hating.
 Arabic 480. Hasham, being angry, enraged.
 Persian 896. Ghuzm, anger, passion.
 Turkish 670. Khishm, anger, rage, fury.
 Arabic 525. Khusumat, altercation.
 Arabic 962. Kazam, baseness, meanness of disposition, worth-
 lessness, of a bad sort.
 Arabic 962. Kuzum, a mean, worthless, useless man.
 Arabic 862. Aazm, *plural* Aazum, pride.
 Arabic 861. Auzzamat, pride, pomp.
 Arabic 471. Huzam, lazy, sluggish, slow.
 Arabic 858. Aasum, or 886 Aayzum, a glutton.
 Arabic 886. Aaysum, a glutton, a gormandizer.
 Arabic 855. Aasm, coveting.
 Arabic 832. Aasim, *plural* Ausum, covetous, greedy.
 Arabic 1007. Kazam, avarice.
 Arabic 1007. Kazim, a poltroon, a coward.
 Arabic 87. Asham, blood in which conspirators at the time
 of swearing dip their hands.
 Bambarra A. Isiēm, to swear.
 Arabic 962. Kisam, swearing.
 Arabic 963. Kasam, an oath.
 Hindu 1514. Kasam, an oath.
 Hindu 2237. Kasamat, administration of an oath.
 Turkish 886. Kassem, an oath, the taking an oath.
 Greek. Cassuma, a cunning trick.
 Arabic 855. Aasmīy, a deceiver.
 Arabic 1393. Hazm, defrauding.
 Arabic 23. Asim or Asum, a liar.
 Greek. Esmos, Esmou, a swarm.
 French. Essaim, a swarm: "*il sortit du nord un essaim de*
"barbares, a swarm of barbarians came from
"the north." (See Fleming and Tibbins'
 [Dictionary])
 Arabic 862. Auzm, a vast crowd.
 Portuguese. Chusma, a crowd, a throng, a multitude.
 Arabic 950. Kusam, assembling, collecting, a great number.
 Arabic 526. Khazzam, or Khizamm, a great assembly of men.
 Turkish 671. Khassm, an enemy, an adversary.
 Hindu 988. Khashm, an enemy or antagonist.
 Arabic 898. Ghashum, war.
 Arabic 968. Kazam, a sword.
 Arabic 526. Khizamm, a sharp sword.
 Nki African. Kasuam, a sword.
 Tiwi African. Isiom, *plural* Asom, a sword. [upon.
 Arabic 1393. Hazm, attacking, invading, entering suddenly
 French Romn. Esmaier, to take by surprise, to alarm.

- French Romn Esmay, trouble, embarrassment, apprehension, disquiet, fright.
- Anglo-Saxon Aesceman or Aescman, a pirate.
- Norman Escumers, pirates, corsairs.
- French Assommer, to overpower, to overwhelm, to grieve, to oppress. (*See Fleming and Tibbins' Dictionary.*)
- Latin Assumo, to take. [ary.]
- Arabic 1393 Hazm, seizing the property of another.
- Arabic 950 Kusam, or Kasam, much spoil.
- Arabic 1380 Hazimat, misfortune, calamity.
- Arabic 69 Azmaa, plural Azamia, a calamity, a misfortune.
- Arabic 1393 Hazm, injuring, oppressing.
- French Romn Esmoi, pain, trouble, grief, affliction.
- Arabic 1380 Hazim, one who oppresses or puts to flight.
- Arabic 1012 Kusum, driving, repelling with vehemence.
- Arabic 897 Ghashm, injury.
- Arabic 944 Kasim, a breaker in pieces.
- Arabic 1393 Hasn or Hazm, a breaking.
- French Romn Esmier, to break, to crush.
- French Romn Esmier, to break, to smash to pieces. (Supple-
- Mandingo A. Asuma, to destroy. [ment.]
- Arabic 69 Azm, destroying, extirpating.
- Egyptian 541 Ushm, to devour.
- Egyptian 542 Ushma, to consume.
- French Romn Essimer, to consume, to cut off, to cause to
- Coptic Osm, to lay waste. (Bunsen, v. 750.) [perish.]
- Hebrew Ysm or Yasam (צם), to be desolate.
- Gen. xlvii. 19, that the land be not desolate.
- Ezek. xix. 7, and the land was desolate.

No. 125. Nptly, Neptali or Naphtali.

- Arabic 1299 Nabtal, hard, vehement.

No. 126. Yhzal, Ihasel, Iasiel, Asiel or Jasiel has been already considered with No. 20 Aozl, Uzal, Usal, Ezel, Aizel or Aezel.

No. 126 otherwise spelled Nahsael.

- English Nazzles, ill-tempered. (Wright's *Obsolete*.)
- Arabic 1308 Nuzzal, mean, despicable.
- Arabic 1308 Nazl, a low, mean, abject man.
- Arabic 1308 Nazalat, being of the meanest rank, despicable; also vileness, baseness. [haughty air.]
- Arabic 1321 Naasalat, the strut of one who walks with a

English	Nuzzle, to loiter. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Danish	Noslende, a busybody.
Danish	Nosler, to be a busybody or an intermeddler.
Arabic 1321	Naasalat, collection, congregation, meeting.
Arabic 1318	Nasil, an arrow.
Arabic 1318	Nusul, spear-heads.
Arabic 1317	Nashil, a thin sword.
Arabic 1309	Nizal, a combat, a fight.
Arabic 1319	Nizal, a battle.
Turkish 1080	Nizal, a fighting, battle, combat.
Arabic 1316	Nashl, pulling away or carrying off with violence.
Arabic 1291	Nazilat, <i>plural</i> Nawazil, disaster, calamity, misfortune. [happen.]
Turkish 1095	Newazil, <i>plural</i> of Nazile, misfortunes which
Hindu 2030	Nazila, a misfortune, calamity, disorder.

No. 127. Gony, Goni, Gonei, Gaunei, Gayni,
Ghuni or Guni.

Hindu 1718	Gunah, a sin, fault, crime, guilt.
Persian 1046	Gunah, sin, crime, vice, fault, iniquity.
Turkish 935	Ghyunah, a sin.
Turkish 936	Ghyuneh, sin, wickedness.
Sanscrit 201	Kanna, sin.
Chin. II. 818	Keen, fault, crime.
New Zealand	Kino, evil, badness, wickedness.
Bengali	Chani, bad. (<i>Deoria Chutia</i> dialect.)
Chinese I. 668	Gan, a woman of an impure mind.
Irish	Gann, evil. (Supplement.)
Zulu Kafir	Kuna, to be moody, morose, gloomy in countenance, as one in an angry state.
Chin. II. 306	Gan, sombre, gloomy.
Swahili A.	Guna, to make a dissatisfied noise, to grunt.
Swahili A.	Kanya, to contradict.
Chin. III. 189	Keen, perverse.
Egyptian 565	Khennu, rough, adverse.
Persian 1035	Kina, hatred, rancour, malevolence.
Turkish 952	Kin, or 953 Kine, malice, ill-will, rancour.
Hindu 1625	Kunh, grudge, spite, malice.
Hindu 1625	Kaniha, revengeful.
Hindu 1754	Ghuniya, or 1752 Ghuna, spiteful, rancorous, bearing malice, malicious.
Hebrew	Kna or Kana (כנא), to envy, to be envious. Gen. xxx. 1, Rachel <i>envied</i> her sister. Ps. xxiii. 7, let not thine heart <i>envy</i> . Prov. xxiv. 19, neither <i>be thou envious</i> .

- reu Knah, or Kanah (קנאה), jealousy.
 Num. v. 14, the spirit of *jealousy*.
 Cant. viii. 9, *jealousy* is cruel.
 Ezek. xvi. 38, blood, fury and *jealousy*.
 lic Cain, to slander, to revile, to scold, to dispraise.
 nese I. 166 Gan, the language of ridicule.
 ish Gniew, anger, wrath.
 ptian 565 Khennnu, contention.
 issa A. Guna, a quarrel.
 hili A. Kunia, to raise the eyebrows in contempt.
 a Kafir Qenya, to strut.
 n. III. 628 Kheen, proud, haughty.
 hili A. Kinaya, insolence, self-content.
 ptian 468 Knau, to be idle. (Vol. I.)
 ptian 409 Kenau, or Kenaa, idle.
 ichu Tartar Koanni, idle, indolent.
 du 1625 Kani, laziness.
 lic Gianach, lazy, inactive.
 lic Gianair, a sluggard.
 1 Gianach, lazy.
 1 Gianaire, a lazy person, an idler.
 ndi A. Goani, greedy.
 n. III. 36 Kan, avaricious, parsimonious.
 imo Kenuw-ok, he begs.
 Memo: "Ok" is a conjugational terminal
 of verbs in this language.
 bic 1026 Kunua, running away from, being cowardly.
 ese I. 632 Keen, unprincipled intrigues or plots of any
 kind; cabals, plots and court intrigues.
 ayan 251 Kawan, a confederate; also a band.
 bic 1026 Kunua, swearing by God.
 lic Geon, an oath.
 1 Geon, an oath.
 ndic Ginna, to dupe or fool one.
 ese I. 296 Gan, to flatter, fawn or wheedle; adulation,
 ic Cuan, deceit. (Supplement.) [flattery.
 1 Cuan, deceit.
 ese I. 604 Keen, to introduce confusion and anarchy into
 the moral or civil relations of life; vicious,
 traitorous, fraudulent.
 lu 977 Khain, a deceiver; fraudulent, deceitful.
 . III. 352 Keuen, language intended to impose upon.
 ish 655 Khain, a perfidious, treacherous fellow.
 lu 977 Khain, a traitor.
 hili A. Khaini, a traitor.
 Zealand Konihi, treacherous.

- Sanscrit 245 Kuhana, hypocrisy, affectation of religious zeal or austerity.
 Persian 993 Kana, dissimulation, hypocrisy.
 Latin Ganeo, a ruffian, a rioter.
 Sanscrit 279 Gana, a multitude.
 Hindu 1717 Gan, a multitude, troop, &c.
 Gaelic Coinne, a congregation, meeting or gathering.
 Gaelic Cuan, a multitude. (Supplement.)
 Irish Cean, a multitude.
 Chin. III. 479 Keun, an army.
 Chin. III. 594 Keen, a military weapon.
 Chin. II. 740 Keen, a sort of spear.
 Chin. II. 740 Khin, the shaft of a spear.
 Dsarawa A. Koan, a spear; *Momenya*, African, the same.
 Bayon A. Kon, a spear; *Pati*, *Momenya* and *Kum*, African, the same.
 Kisekise A. Kuni, an arrow; *Tene*, African, the same.
 Tamul India Kanei, an arrow.
 Madi India Kani, an arrow.
 Gyami Thibet Chen, an arrow.
 Amoy Chin, an arrow.
 Gaelic Gaine, or Gainne, an arrow.
 Kum African Gon, a bow.
 Icelandic Gunnr, war, battle.
 Timbo A. Konu, war; *Goburu*, and *Kano*, African, the same.
 Afudu A. Kian, war. [same.
 Quichua Peru Ccaunihua, a spy.
 Chinese I. 450 Chen, to attack or oppose with weapons, to fight.
 Hindu 938 Chhinna, to rob, pull, tear, pluck.
 Hindu 939 Chhinu, a stealer.
 French Gener, to make uncomfortable, to embarrass, to trouble, to annoy.
 Egyptian 565 Khenni, a disaster, a calamity.
 Mandingo A. Kena, harm.
 Chin. II. 425 Kwan, to kill entirely, to exterminate.
 Swahili A. Kwanua, to break, to tear down, to split down.
 Hindu 1007 Khuni, a murderer.

No. 128. Yzr, Ieser, Issaar, Isseier, Issari, Aisar or Aser has been already considered with No. 75 Ysr-al or Isra-el.

No. 128 *otherwise spelled* Jezer, Jeser or Jaser.

Polish Jezor, an ill tongue, a malicious, venomous or slanderous tongue.

129. **Slim, Slom, Silem, Sillem, Shillem, Schillem, Scillem** or **Scallum**, words derived from No. 95 **Selom** are included with this name.

nan	Schlimm, wrong, bad.
dish	Slem, vile, bad.
andic	Slaemr, vile, bad.
ish	Slem, bad, naughty, evil, ill.
ngu A.	Silombea, bad.
ch	Slim, naughty, worthless.
lish	Slim, worthless.
andic	Sleyrna, a scamp.
sh	Szelma, a scoundrel, rascal, a knave, a rogue.
lish	Skellum, a scoundrel.
ish	Skielm, a rogue, knave or cheat.
andic	Skelmir, a rogue, a devil.
ach Romn	Schelme, a traitor, a perfidious wicked man.
ch	Schelm, a rogue, a villain.
man	Schelm, a rascal, a cheat, a rogue, knave or
ch	Schellum, a low, worthless fellow. [swindler.
ch	Shelm, a rascal.
sian 761	Shulum, contention, quarrel, strife.
lic	Sceilm, boasting, vainglory, an impudent prattling person.
lic	Sgeilm, or Sgilm, prattle, garrulity, vain boasting, vainglory.
1	Sceilm, boasting, vainglory.
bic 775	Shaylam, mean looking, a miser.
lish	Sloomy, inactive, slow. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
lish	Slum, a back street of a city, especially one filled with a poor, dirty and vicious population; any low neighbourhood or dark retreat. (Webster's <i>Dictionary</i> by Goodrich and Porter.)
lish	Slim, sly, crafty, worthless, a worthless fellow; to do work in a deceptive manner. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
lic	Sliom, to gloss or flatter. [solete.]
bic 798	Saylam, a sword.
ek	Skalme, or Scalme, a knife, a sword.
ling Nepal	Selmo, an arrow.
pa Thibet	Selime, an arrow.
nchu Tartar	Schouleme, the formation of an army in battle array, with the best troops in the middle.
lic	Sclamh, to seize greedily, snatch, usurp.
h	Sclamhaim, I seize or snatch by force.
h	Sclamhadh, seizing, snatching by force.
man	Schelmen, to act like a rogue, to cheat, to take in.

German	Schelmerie, swindling, imposture, cheatery.
English	Sklem, to steal slyly. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
English	Scellum, a thief. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Irish	Sliomaire, a thief.
Irish	Slaim, a great booty.
Gaelic	Slaim, a booty or plunder, much booty.
Italian	Salma, spoil, booty.
Scotch	Slam, a share of anything acquired by forcible or artful means.
	Sueo Gothic—Slem, craft. [sion, tyranny.
Persian 761	Shulum, an unjust and violent seizure, oppres-
Arabic 829	Zulm, tyranny, oppression, injustice, injury, cruelty, outrage, ferocity, barbarity.
Arabic 828	Zilam, oppression.
Arabic 829	Zillem, very unjust, most oppressive.
Arabic 828	Zallam, very tyrannical.
Turkish 809	Zalim, tyrannical, oppressive.
Hindu 1441	Zalim, tyrannical, unjust; an oppressor.
Hindu 1442	Zulm, injury, injustice, oppression.
Turkish 810	Zulm, oppression, injustice, tyranny.
Polish	Zlamac, to break.
Polish	Zlamie, I break.
Polish	Zlamanie, the act of breaking.
Arabic 791	Salm, extirpating, mutilating.

No. 130. Yosp, Ioseph or Joseph, which, according to Rules I. II. and IX., may be equally well written Osp, Asb, &c.; and which appears to have been varied into Hosp, Hoseph, Choseph, Koseph, Goseph, Gosep, &c., and is now written Giuseppe in Italian.

Egyptian 764	Asf, a fault.
Arabic 521	Khasf, a defect, imperfection or bad quality.
Arabic 524	Khashib, bad, vile.
Egyptian 764	Asb, bad.
GurungNepal	Asaba, bad.
Arabic 70	Azyab, an iniquitous affair.
Greek	Asebeo, to act profanely or wickedly.
Icelandic	Espa, to exasperate, to irritate.
Anglo-Saxon	Hispan, or Hyspan, to deride, slander, reproach,
Anglo-Saxon	Hosp, reproach, scorn, mockery. [reprove.
Welsh	Yspwy, a rebuff or repulse.
Arabic 858	Aazzab, an abuser, a reviler, a railer.
Arabic 858	Aazb, reproaching, reviling. [dictive.
Arabic 478	Hasaf, conceiving hatred, being hostile and vin-
Sanscrit 100	Asiva, unfriendly, unkind, threatening mischief.

- Arabic 196 Iasaf, enraging.
 Arabic 521 Khasf, treating with indignity or contempt.
 Arabic 953 Kazf, accusing, reproaching, censuring.
 Arabic 944 Kazif, one who accuses.
 Arabic 990 Kasif, austere, frowning.
 Arabic 1009 Kusuf, frowning.
 Arabic 1009 Kasf, being crabbed.
 Malayan 247 Kasap, hard, rough, rugged.
 Arabic 961 Kazab, hardness, severity.
 Arabic 898 Ghuzabiy, gloomy, saturnine, unsocial.
 Arabic 899 Ghazub, wayward, dogged.
 Arabic 964 Kassabat, slanderous, malevolent.
 Arabic 963 Kashb, calumniating, reproaching, defaming.
 Arabic 965 Kasb, accusing, blaming, censuring.
 Dutch Gispen, to chide, to reproach one.
 Sanscrit 267 Kship, to utter abusive words, insult, revile, scold, abuse.
 Sanscrit 275 Khashpa, anger, passion.
 Hindu 770 Jazba, passion, rage, fury.
 Hindu 1473 Ghazab, rage, fury, wrath, anger.
 Arabic 898 Ghazab, rage, anger, ire, wrath.
 Arabic 898 Ghazib, angry, wrathful, irate.
 Arabic 898 Ghuzubb, very angry, irate, choleric.
 Arabic 899 Ghazub, enraged, choleric.
 Turkish 841 Ghazab, anger, wrath, indignation.
 Turkish 841 Ghazub, passionate.
 Hebrew Kzp or Kazap (קִזַּפ), wrath, angry, furious.
 Exod. xvi. 20, Moses was *wrath*.
 Lev. x. 16, he was *angry* with Eleazar.
 Dan. ii. 12, the king was *angry* and very
 Arabic 1029 Kawzab, close, stingy, avaricious. [*furious*.
 Sanscrit 267 Kshepa, pride, haughtiness.
 Hindu 1705 Gizaf, or Guzaf, vanity.
 Persian 1042 Gizaf, or Guzaf, idle, vain.
 Arabic 523 Khashf, baseness, meanness of spirit.
 Arabic 478 Hasaf, being contemptible.
 French Oisif, Oisive, idle; an idler.
 Egyptian 458 Asf, idleness. (Vol. I.)
 Irish Easba, idle, vain.
 Arabic 70 Azyab, vile, contemptible.
 Arabic 476 Hizab, confederating.
 Arabic 21 Asafi, a ringleader in mischief.
 Arabic 70 Izhaf, exciting to mischief, stirring up evil.
 Arabic 70 Izhaf, deceiving, betraying.
 Hindu 127 Ashob, or Ashub, an impostor.
 Arabic 1363 Wazzab, a cunning, crafty thief.

Polish	Oszwabic, Oszwabie, to cheat, gull, or bamboozle; I cheat, &c.
Arabic 1393	Hazb, speaking much, being loquacious and noisy
Arabic 94	Ashb, dissimulation.
Spanish	Gazapo, a dissembling, artful knave.
Anglo-Saxon	Geswipp, cunning, crafty.
Swahili A.	Ghusubu, to cheat, to swindle.
English	Gossip, to prate, to talk much, to run about and tattle, to tell idle tales; one who runs from house to house tattling; idle talk, mere tattle.
Hebrew	Kzb, or Kazab (כזב), to lie; a lie, a liar. 2 Kings iv. 16, do not <i>lie</i> . [told me <i>lies</i> . Judges xvi. 10, thou has mocked me and Ps. cxiv. 11, I said in my haste all men are
Arabic 1001	Kazzab, or Kazub, a liar. [liars.
Arabic 1001	Kizzab, Kizb, or Kazib, lying.
Arabic 1001	Kuzzab, Kizb, Kazib, or Kuzba, a lie.
Arabic 1001	Kazaba, he lied.
Arabic 989	Kazib, a liar; false.
Hindu 1530	Kazib, or 1568 Kazzab, a liar.
Hindu 1568	Kazb, or Kizb, lying; a lie.
Turkish 910	Kyazib, false, lying.
Turkish 919	Kezzab, a liar.
Turkish 919	Kizb, a lie, falsehood.
Spanish	Gazapa, a lie. (J. Baretti's <i>Dictionary</i> . Lon-
Persian 1037	Guzaf, a falsehood, a lie. [don, 1786.
Hindu 1691	Guzaf, a falsehood, a lie.
Arabic 524	Khassaf, a liar.
Arabic 70	Izhaf, telling a lie, varnishing with falsehood.
Arabic 22	Usfiyat, or Isfiyat, <i>plural</i> Asafiy or Asafi, a multitude of men.
Arabic 998	Kasf, a crowd, a multitude.
Hindu 1560	Kasf, a crowd, a multitude.
Arabic 1366	Wishb, a crowd.
Turkish 649	Hizb, a body of men.
Arabic 70	Azyab, enmity, hostility.
Persian 93	Asib, dissension, sedition.
Persian 100	Ashub, discord, sedition, disturbance, tumult,
Turkish 464	Ashub, confusion, tumult. [riot.
Arabic 476	Hizb, <i>plural</i> Ahzab, arms, armour.
Hebrew	Asph or Asaph (אשף), a quiver. Ps. cxxvii. 5, the man that hath his <i>quiver</i> . Lam. iii. 13, the arrows of his <i>quiver</i> .
Arabic 953	Kazzaf, a balista, a cross-bow, a catapult or any engine for throwing stones or darts.
Sobo African	Useobo, a bow.

Persian 1012	Kashuba, a bow.
Sanscrit 269	Kshubha, a kind of weapon.
Latin	Cuspis, Cuspidis, a spear, javelin, or arrow, &c.
Hindu 1516	Kazib, a small sword.
Norman	Espeie, Espeye, or Espye, a sword.
Spanish	Espia, a spy, one sent in a dissembling manner to observe, listen and pry into what is said or to observe, listen and pry into what is said or
Scotch	Espye, a scout or spy. [done.
Welsh	Yspeiaw, to spy.
Persian 72	Isbah, a large army, a troop of horse.
Arabic 968	Kazib, a soldier.
Arabic 998	Kasb, making an assault, charging upon.
Welsh	Cyspwy, a combat.
Egyptian 567	Khesf, a combat.
Arabic 944	Kasif, who or what breaks, shakes or drives; vehement, violent.
Arabic 888	Ghasib, an usurper, a forcible seizer.
Arabic 898	Ghazib, oppressive.
Arabic 898	Ghasb, taking the property of another without his consent, dispossessing, seizing violently, sacking, plundering.
Arabic 897	Ghashb, iniquity, injury. [plunder.
Hindu 1473	Ghasb, violence, injustice, oppression, ravishing,
Hindu 1473	Ghazab, violence, oppression, injustice, compulsion, calamity, a curse.
Turkish 840	Ghassb, a seizing by force, a taking unlawfully.
Arabic 971	Kaazabat, extirpating, eradicating.
Sanscrit 275	Khashpa, violence, oppression.
Sanscrit 267	Kship, to ruin, to destroy.
Sanscrit 265	Kshap, to destroy.
Egyptian 373	Asb, to consume.
Egyptian 391	Hesb, to destroy; destruction.
Arabic 70	Azyab, misfortune, calamity, terror.
Hindu 119	Aseb, trouble, calamity, damage. [tioner.
Arabic 855	Aasuf, violent, unjust; an oppressor, an extor-
Arabic 854	Aasf, oppressing, extorting with violence, seizing unjustly. [troying.
Arabic 116	Iasaf, 858 Aasf, or 70 Izhaf, carrying off, des-
Coptic	Uosf, to shatter, to tear. (Bunsen, v. 751.)

No. 131. Mnsh, Manasseh, Menasseh, Manassis, Manasses or Manasse. It has been already shown, viz. in Chapter VI., that the Egyptian, and therefore the original, name of Manasse (the Menes of Greek historians) is Mna or Mena.

Arabic 1137 Muhnish, an infamous wretch.

Hindu 1962	Manhus, abominable, bad.	
Kulungya I.	Mannoi, or Manno, bad.	
Adampe A.	Menyo, bad.	
Anfue A.	Menyu, bad.	
Egyptian 433	Men, a fault.	
Danish	Meen, a fault, an error.	
Arabic 1253	Manhiy, <i>plural</i> Manahiy, a sin, a crime.	
Hindu 1958	Manahi, sins, crimes.	
Norman	Mans, evils.	
Anglo-Saxon	Mann, or Mon, wickedness.	
Anglo-Saxon	Man, sin, crime, wickedness.	
Anglo-Saxon	Maan, a wicked deed.	
Irish	Mann, sin; bad.	
Gaelic	Mann, sin; bad.	
Arabic 1216	Maan, ingratitude.	
Sanscrit 742	Mana, a malevolent disposition.	
Spanish	Mona, fretfulness, pettishness.	
Irish	Mionasach, crabbed, ill-humoursome.	
Arabic 1261	Munaazik, bad-tempered.	
Arabic 1251	Munazia, contentious, litigious, refractory, op-	[posed to.
English	Minx, a pert, wanton girl.	
Latin	Minax, Minacis, surly.	
Irish	Mang, moroseness.	
Chin. II. 598	Mang, vehement, injurious, cruel.	
Welsh	Monig, sulky, sullen, ill-natured.	
Welsh	Mones, a sulky female.	
Zulu Kafir	Mona, grudging envy, jealousy.	
Chinese I. 667	Meen, envious.	
Chinese I. 679	Man, contemptuous; also to insult, to disgrace.	
Chin. III. 381	Man, to insult; also disrespectful.	
Arabic 1282	Muhin, a despiser, a contemner.	
Latin	Moneo, to rebuke, to chide.	
Icelandic	Mana, to provoke.	
Arabic 1251	Munazzat, trying to overpower by words.	
Arabic 1251	Munazia, disputes.	
Persian 1251	Munaziaan, adverse parties, competitors.	
Turkish 1051	Munazi, a quarreller.	
Turkish 1051	Munazaa, a contest, dispute or quarrel.	
Hindu 1957	Munazaat, controversy, altercation, contest, litiga-	[tion.
Scotch	Manneis, to menace.	
Welsh	Mynas, a menace or threat.	
Welsh	Mynasu, to menace or threaten.	
Scotch	Manneis, to menace.	
English	Menace, to threaten.	
French	Menace, a threat, a menace.	
French	Menacer, to threaten.	

- nch Romn Manache, menace, bravado.
 nch Romn Maneche, a menace.
 nch Romn Manecher, to threaten.
 ian Minnaccia, a threat, threatening, menacing.
 in Minax, Minacis, threatening, menacing with
 in Minæ, threats, menaces. [words or otherwise.
 ek Menio, to cherish wrath, to be wroth against one.
 ek Menis, Menios, wrath, revengeful temper.
 ek Mania, Manias, mad passion, rage, fury.
 scrit 744 Manyu, Manyus, anger, wrath, passion, fury.
 scrit 770 Mana, Manas, anger or indignation excited by
 jealousy; sulkiness, hatred.
 nch Manie, passion, rage.
 nch Romn Mahoner, to fight with fists.
 nch Menu, common, mean, vulgar; as "*le menu*
 "*peuple*, the common people, the vulgar."
 (See Fleming and Tibbins' *Dictionary*.)
 bic 1282 Muhin, ignominious, degrading.
 bic 1282 Mahin, *plural* Muhanaa, contemptible.
 andic Meinn, mean, base. [cable.
 lish Mean, low-minded, base, contemptible, despi-
 lo-Saxon Maene, mean, faithless, bad.
 du 1978 Mani, boasting, egotism.
 sian 1266 Mani, presumption, boasting, egotism.
 sian 1264 Mang, boast, brag, vanity.
 du 1828 Mani, proud, haughty.
 in Minax, Minacis, haughty.
 du 1967 Manish, pride, arrogance.
 du 1825 Man, haughtiness, arrogance, pride.
 scrit 770 Mana, Manas, pride, haughtiness.
 scrit 770 Mana, Manas, arrogance, conceit.
 sian 1259 Manish, pride, arrogance.
 scrit 744 Manyu, Manyus, pride.
 bic 1276 Muani, one who does anything in a slow or hesi-
 lic Mainnis, sluggishness. [tating manner.
 lic Moineasach, dilatory, tardy.
 lic Monais, slowness.
 any Mang, to beg.
 1 Kafir Minzi, a glutton, a gormandizer.
 bic 1258 Manzua, greedy.
 lic Miannasach, covetous.
 lic Miannachas, greediness.
 bic 1083 Mania, close-fisted, avaricious.
 lic Mine, pusillanimity.
 1 Mine, pusillanimity.
 bic 1137 Muhnis, one who renders wicked.

- Malayan 344 Meniasat, to lead astray, to cause to err.
 Hindu 1828 Manus, associated.
 Chin. III. 876 Mang, clandestine.
 Chin. III. 294 Ming, an oath ratified by shedding blood.
 Chin. II. 703 Ming, a declaration before the gods, to bind oneself with an oath; an oath, taken with the shedding of blood and sipping or drinking of it.
 Norman Meyn, an oath: as "*a sa soule meyn*, on his own
 Gaelic Mionn, an oath, swearing. ["single oath."
 Gaelic Mionnaich, to swear.
 Irish Mionn, or Mionna, an oath.
 Irish Mionnaighim, I swear.
 Irish Minneigheadh, adjuring.
 French Romn Menee, secret intrigue.
 French Menee, intrigue, underhand practice, trick.
 Portuguese Manha, cunning; a cheat, a stratagem.
 Greek Mune, an excuse, a pretence, a delay.
 Chin. III. 368 Meen, to deceive, to impose upon, artful and
 Sanscrit 772 Mayin, a cheat, a deceiver. [specious.
 Sanscrit 798 Mohana, deceiving, deluding.
 Irish Monach, full of tricks or devices, wily.
 Gaelic Monach, cunning.
 Irish Mang, deceit.
 Persian 1264 Mang, cheating, fraud, deception.
 Sanscrit 729 Mangh, or Manc, to cheat.
 Arabic 1137 Muhnij, a prevaricator, a perjurer.
 Gaelic Minneach, falsehood.
 Irish Minneach, a falsehood or lie.
 Arabic 1083 Man, 1085 Maain, 1287 Mayun, or 1283 May-
 Arabic 1287 Mayn, *plural* Muyun, a lie. [yan, a liar.
 Arabic 1287 Mayn, lying.
 Turkish 1071 Meyn, a lie, a falsehood.
 New Zealand Muna, to speak treacherously.
 Zulu Kafir Manzi, a word used to denote a fluent, lying
 Icelandic Menga, a multitude. [tongue.
 Anglo-Saxon Maenigeo, Maenegeo, or Menigeo, a crowd, a multitude.
 High German } -Managi, Menigi, Manigi.
 of A.D. 800 }
 Moeso Gothic -Managai.
 Anglo-Saxon Maenico, a multitude.
 English Many, a multitude. (Wright's *Obsolete*.)
 English Many, a multitude, a great number of individuals.
 Chinese I. 19 Meen, an undistinguished mass or crowd.
 New Zealand Mene, to be assembled.
 Dsarawa A. Mon, an arrow.

Nso African	Mun, an arrow.
Pati African	Manyi, a sword.
Momeny A.	Menyi, a sword.
Irish	Mainis, a lance, a spear.
Arabic 1276	Muanisat, arms which one is accustomed to wear.
Latin	Manus, Manus, a band or number of soldiers or
ManchuTartar	Mein, a band, a troop. [others.
Hebrew	Mhnh or Mahnah (מחנה), a band, a company, a camp, a host. Gen. xxxii. 7, into two <i>bands</i> . Gen. l. 9, it was a very great <i>company</i> . Exod. xiv. 19, <i>the camp</i> of Israel. [Reuben. Num. ii. 10, the standard of <i>the camp</i> of Judges vii. 1, <i>the host</i> of the Midianites.
Egyptian 434	Meni, soldiers.
English	Meiny, an army. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .) [in general.
Scotch	Menyie, Menye, Menyhe, or Mengie, an army
Greek	Menos, force, warlike rage, battle rage, passion.
Arabic 1253	Munahazat, battle, combat.
Arabic 1259	Manshaa, tearing away with violence.
Norman	Manuester, to filch, to thief.
Zulu Kafir	Munya, to steal; also a thief.
Persian 1264	Mang, a robber.
Hindu 2016	Mina, a caste of Hindus, professedly thieves.
Arabic 1281	Mahn, or Mihn, striking, distressing, injuring.
Malayan 346	Meniusah, to give uneasiness or trouble.
Malayan 344	Meniasak, to oppress, to vex.
Arabic 1137	Mihnat, <i>plural</i> Mihan, calamity, misfortune, affliction, misery, evil.
Hindu 1863	Mihnat, <i>plural</i> Mihan, trouble, misfortune, calamity, affliction.
Latin	Minuo, to violate, to abase, to impair.
Icelandic	Meina, to harm.
Swedish	Mehn, harm, hurt, injury, annoyance.
Chinese I. 438	Mwan, or Man, to spoil or ruin.
Arabic 1138	Muhin, or Muhayyin, a destroyer.
Anglo-Saxon	Minsian, to destroy.

No. 132. Mkyr, Makir, Machir or Macheir.

Persian 1078	Makhwur, a profligate assembly, a company of drunkards.
Persian 1078	Makhur, a frequenter of taverns.
French	Megere, a termagant, a shrew, a vixen.
French Romn	Maugreur, a man who swears and uses bad language. (Supplement.)

- French Romn Maugreer, to swear with imprecations, to blaspheme, to be disagreeable.
- Sanscrit 781 Mukhara, talkative, garrulous, noisy, foul-mouthed, speaking abusively, scurrilous, mocking.
- Arabic 1237 Makruh, odious, detestable, abominable, disgusting, obscene.
- Arabic 1135 Mahkarat, vileness, baseness.
- Arabic 1238 Mukwarr, Mikwarr, or Makwarr, wicked, base, shameful, low, impudent, obscene.
- Hindu 1943 Magra, cross, obstinate, stubborn, impatient, refractory.
- Greek Mecairo, or Megairo, to grudge a thing to another as being too great for him, to envy, to refuse, deny or withhold from envy, to treat as an enemy.
- Greek Mecarsis, or Megarsis, jealousy, envy. [enemy.]
- Arabic 1221 Mighyar, jealous.
- Scotch Maugre or Magre, ill-will.
- English Mauger, in spite of, in opposition to. Thus used by Shakespeare: "This, *mauger* all the world—
"will I keep safe."
- Hindu 1927 Mughayir, adverse, contrary, repugnant.
- Arabic 1236 Makr, malice, malignity.
- Sanscrit 799 Maukharya, defamation, abusiveness, calumny.
- Greek Mikros, Mikra, or Micros, Micra, petty, mean.
- Arabic 1238 Makwariy, Mikwary, or Mukwary, mean, worthless.
- Turkish 992 Muhakkar, contemptible. [less, despicable.]
- Hindu 1943 Magra, proud, haughty, presumptuous, fastidious, arrogant, insolent.
- Arabic 1217 Mugharr, a close-fist, avaricious.
- Scotch Mychare, a covetous, sordid fellow.
- English Mucker, to scrape money together by mean shifts; a miser, a niggard.
- Arabic 1236 Makr, plotting, machination.
- Arabic 1234 Makkar, a cheat, knave, deceiver, impostor.
- Arabic 1238 Makur, a cheat, knave, or impostor.
- Arabic 1081 Makir, a deceiver.
- Arabic 1236 Makr, deceiving; fraud.
- Turkish 1044 Mekkyar, a subtle knave or cheat.
- Turkish 1045 Mekar, a piece of knavery, a wile or stratagem.
- Hindu 1937 Makkar, a cheat, a knave, an impostor; deceitful, insidious, artful.
- Hindu 1938 Makkari, fraud, artifice, cheating, roguery.
- Hindu 1939 Makr, deceit, evasion, imposture.
- Persian 1239 Magar, but, unless, except, only, if it is not, perhaps, by chance, haply, moreover, nay.

- bic 1219 Mughri, one who excites, stirs up or eggs on.
 scrit 781 Mukhara, a ringleader.
 n Machæra, a dagger, a sword, a knife.
 k Machaira, a short sword or dagger: it was rather
 an assassin's than a soldier's weapon; later on
 the *machaira* was a sabre or bent sword.
 rmi A. Makar, a spear.
 ic 1219 Maghruw, an arrow, a spear.
 ic Magair, to creep.
 Magairim, I creep.
 Magaran, or Magairt, creeping.
 ic 1217 Mughar, rushing upon.
 rew Mgor or Magor (מגור), fear, terror.
 Ps. xxxi. 13, *fear* was on every side.
 Jerem. xx. 4. I will make thee a *terror* to
 Lam. ii. 22, *terrors* round about. [thysself.
 bic 1236 Makarr, a field of battle; also an assailant, a
 ish 1039 Mukaraa, fighting, battle. [charger.
 Machair, a battle.
 bic 1221 Mighwar, a warrior, one who makes many excursions
 to lay waste and plunder an enemy's
 country; engaged in forays.
 bic 1221 Mughir, a spoiler, a plunderer, one who makes
 a predatory incursion.
 bic 1217 Mughar, plundering, depredation.
 ch Magre, or Magre, vexation, hurt, injury.
 rew Mgr or Magar (מגר), to destroy.
 Ezra vi. 12, *destroy* all kings and people.

No. 133. Glad, Galaad, Gelaad, Gilead or Ghilhad.

- sh Gaulid, shame.
 lish Guilt, criminality, crime, offence.
 lo-Saxon Gylt, guilt, crime, sin, fault.
 scrit 274 Khalata, wickedness, villany.
 bic 975 Kalatiy, impure, wicked, obstinate.
 lish Callet, to rail, to scold.
 lish Callet, or Callat, a scold. (Now obsolete, but used
 sh Klad, aspersion. [by Shakespeare.)
 Calloid, an outcry, a wrangling.
 ch Gulder, to speak in a threatening manner; a
 sudden, intemperate, angry expression of re-
 k Cholotos, Cholote, angry, wrathful. [sentment.
 Kafir Qolotya, to act in a violent, overbearing, inso-
 k Chlide, insolence, arrogance. [lent manner.
 lic Claidh, to vex, annoy, afflict, trouble, torment.

Welsh	Glwth, gluttonous, greedy.
English	Glut, to swallow greedily, to gorge.
Spanish	Guillote, a mumper, an idling stroller, a vagrant.
Polish	Klatwa, an oath.
Latin	Callidus, Callida, sly, crafty, artful, wily.
Irish	Callaid, crafty, wily.
English	Callid, crafty, cunning.
English	Colt, to cheat. (<i>Wright's Obsolete.</i>)
English	Quillet, subtlety, nicety, fraudulent distinction, petty cant.
English	Quillet, a quibble, a trick. (<i>Wright's Obsolete.</i>)
Hindu 1598	Kalat, departure from one's word or promise.
Arabic 901	Ghalt, breaking a bargain.
Irish	Gleadh, tricks, sham.
Gaelic	Gleadh, tricks, sham.
Scotch	Glad, Glaid, or Glid, slippery ; one who is not Belgian-Glad. [to be trusted.
Welsh	Celwydd, a lie, a falsehood.
Welsh	Celwyddu, to tell a lie.
Irish	Clidh, an assembly. (<i>Supplement.</i>)
Anglo-Saxon	Gelet, a meeting.
Arabic 534	Khulayta, a mob.
French Romn	Gelde, men of war of the lowest description, the blackguards of an army.
Gaelic	Cullaid, noise, tumult, uproar, a brawl.
Irish	Culloid, noise, splutter, brawl.
Irish	Colloid, noise, clamour.
Greek	Keladeo, to sound like the rushing of water, the din of a crowd.
Greek	Kelados, Keladou, a din, such as the noise of battle, or of a crowd.
English	Glide, to move without noise.
Gaelic	Callaid, a lurking-place.
Portuguese	Cilada, an ambush.
Polish	Gwalt, violence, outrage.
Irish	Claidhim, I defeat, I oppress, I destroy.
Latin	Clades, Cladis, Cladi, slaughter, defeat, all kinds of misery and misfortune, hurt, ruin, destruction ; a destroyer.
Icelandic	Glata, to destroy, slay, ruin.

No. 134. Yazr, Iezer, Ihezer, Aeazer or Hieser has been already considered with No. 75 Ysr-al or Isra-el.

No. 134 *otherwise spelled* Abyazr, Abiazar or Abieser.

Persian 130 Ufsur, shame.

sian 129	Afsardan, to speak idly, obscenely or profanely.
sian 130	Afshar, speaking idly or obscenely.
abic 863	Aafzar, a fellow noisy in any frivolous and trifling matter.
sian 130	Afshar, an associate or abettor.
scrit 68	Abhisri, joining, combining, holding together.
nch	Abuseur, deceitful.
nchRomn.	Avisoire, a trick, a stratagem. (Supplement.)
nish	Avizor, a spy. (J. Baretti's <i>Dictionary</i> , London, 1786.)
scrit 168	Upasri, to attack.
scrit 69	Abhisri, to attack.
scrit 69	Abhisara, an attack, an assault, war, battle.

No. 134 *otherwise spelled* Achiezer.

abic 121	Aghsar, low, plebeian, ignorant.
abic 135	Ikzar, being very talkative.
scrit 112	Akshar, to abuse, to revile, to accuse.
scrit 112	Akshara, calumny, accusation.
glish	Accessory, one who is guilty of a felony, by advising another to commit the crime or by concealing the offender.
scrit 3	Akshara, a sword.
abic 41	Ikhsar, damage, loss, causing loss.

135. Hlk, Helc, Halac, Elech, Helek, Chelek, Chelech, Chelec or Cheleg.

edish	Elak, bad, evil, naughty.
h	Elc, bad, vile, malicious.
h	Olc, bad, harm, evil.
elic	Olc, wicked, mischievous, bad.
elic	Uilc, evil, wickedness. [addicted.]
abic 871	Aalak, anything bad to which one is remarkably
ch	Olyk, rank, wretched: as " <i>Een olyke schelm</i> , a wretched rogue."
abic 871	Aalak, a rogue who deserves the halter.
ayan 115	Chelaka, a wretch; graceless, disastrous.
sian 1019	Kulok, ill-bred, impudent, shameless.
elic	Cealg, malice. [hatred.]
u Kafir	Qalekisa, to desire evil for another from deadly
nchRomn	Gallocher, to intermeddle, to torment.
ayan 282	Galak, fierce, furious.
ish	Gluchy, dreary, dismal, gloomy.
glish	Gleek, to gibe, sneer, scoff.
ek	Elegcheie, a reproach, affront, disgrace.

Greek	Elegchos, Elegchou, reproach, insult, disgrace, dishonour, shame.
Greek	Elegcho, to disgrace, put to shame, dishonour.
Latin	Allicio, or Alecto, to provoke.
Arabic 871	Aalk, tormenting with opprobrious language.
Arabic 150	Alaka, an impatient, fretful woman.
English	Whilk, to mutter, to complain. (Wright's <i>Ob.</i>)
Zulu Kafir	Aleka, to be disagreeable. [<i>solete.</i>]
Fijian	Yaloca, ill-natured, peevish, angry.
Arabic 871	Aalak, quarrelling.
Arabic 150	Alkaa, sordid, mean.
Greek	Elachus, Elacheia, low, mean.
Hindu 2187	Halka, mean, debased.
English	Hallacks, an idle fellow. (Wright's <i>Obsolete.</i>)
English	Hallacking, idling. (Wright's <i>Obsolete.</i>)
English	Hulk, to be very lazy. (Wright's <i>Obsolete.</i>)
Irish	Ealc, lazy, sluggish.
Welsh	Gelach, a languid one, a little sorry fellow, a
English	Gleek, to spend time idly. [<i>fribble.</i>]
English	Gulch, a glutton.
Persian 1018	Kalch, pride, arrogance, self-conceit.
Persian 901	Ghalcha, a vagabond.
Welsh	Cilgi, a coward.
Irish	Cailleach, a coward.
Icelandic	Klaeki, cowardice, disgrace.
Arabic 1019	Kulukh, mean-spirited. [<i>together.</i>]
Scotch	Killogue, to hold secret and close conference
English	Collogue, to confederate together for mischief. (Wright's <i>Obsolete.</i>)
English	College, an assembly for a political or ecclesiastical purpose, as the "College of Cardinals," &c., &c.
French	Clique, a set, a party, a coterie, a gang.
Polish	Kolega, a colleague. [<i>pursuit.</i>]
English	Colleague, an associate in the same object or
Latin	Collega, a fellow, associate, co-partner or colleague.
<p><i>Memo:</i> This word is supposed to be a compound of <i>con</i> and <i>ligo</i>, but bearing in mind the Hebrew word <i>Halak</i> annexed, which, according to some grammarians, should be read <i>Chalak</i>, it seems very unlikely.</p>	
Hebrew	Hlk or Halak (חלך), a partner. [<i>likely.</i>]
	Proverbs xxix. 24, whoso is <i>partner</i>
Dutch	Olyk, subtle, sly. [<i>with a thief.</i>]
Arabic 1376	Walk, being ready at falsehood.

Hindu 172	Alik, false, untrue; a falsehood.
Sanscrit 86	Alika, falsehood, untruth.
Anglo-Saxon	Aleogan, to lie, to tell lies, to deceive.
Cornish	Halogu, to bribe or corrupt. (Borlase.)
Latin	Illicio, to inveigle, trepan, decoy, charm one, allure, entice.
Latin	Illex, Illicis, allurement, enticement, a decoy.
Spanish	Halago, cajolery, flattery.
Hebrew	Hlk or Halak (הלך), to flatter, flattering. Ps. v. 9, they <i>flatter</i> with their tongue. Proverbs xxvi. 28, a <i>flattering</i> mouth worketh ruin.
Greek	Colax, Colacos, Colaci, or Kolax, Kolakos, Kolaki, a flatterer, a fawner.
Greek	Colaceia or Kolakeia, a stooping to the tastes and whims of others, flattery, fawning.
Greek	Colaceuo or Kolakeuo, to flatter, fawn on.
English	Collogue, to wheedle.
English	Gleek, to beguile. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
English	Clack, to utter words rapidly, to let the tongue run; continual talk.
Irish	Cealg, deceit, hypocrisy.
Gaelic	Cealg, deceit, wile, treachery, hypocrisy.
Welsh	Celc, a wile or trick.
Welsh	Clec, tale-bearing.
Welsh	Cleca, to prattle or gossip.
Persian 1018	Kalak, a concourse of people.
Italian	Calca, a crowd, throng, press or multitude.
ManchuTartar	Kalka, a shield.
FrenchRomn.	Galeche, a light cuirass, a sort of armour.
Malayan 292	Golok, a sabre or sword.
Persian 1018	Kilk, an arrow.
EkamtulufuA.	Elig, a bow.
Udom African	Eleg, <i>plural</i> Aleg, a bow.
French Romn	Alacays, a soldier armed with a cross-bow.
French Romn	Halagues, cross-bowmen, a class of soldiery.
EafenAfrican	Elog, a spear.
Kandin A.	Alag, a spear.
Persian 1397	Hulak, a sling for casting stones at an enemy.
Greek	Ellochao, to lie in ambush, to lie in wait for.
Ibu African	Alog, to attack.
Latin	Allicio, to attack forcibly.
Gaelic	Eallach, a battle.
Irish	Eallach, a battle.
Polish	Walka, combat, fight, strife, &c.
Gaelic	Ceallach, contention, war, strife. (Supplement.)

Irish	Ceallach, contention, war, strife.
Irish	Cluiche, a battle.
Irish	Gleic, combat, contest, conflict.
Sanscrit 305	Gluc, to steal or rob.
English	Klick, to pilfer by taking with a snatch. (This word is more Scotch than English.)
Persian 449	Chalak, a highwayman, a cut-throat.
Irish	Eilcim, I rob or spoil.
Irish	Eilceadh, depredation.
Irish	Eilc, robbery, spoil. (Supplement.)
Greek	Elkeo, to carry off captive, to treat roughly, to misuse, especially to abuse a woman. " <i>Leto</i> " <i>elke</i> se, he attempted violence to Leto." (Homer's <i>Odyssee</i> , xi. 580.)
Gaelic	Olc, harm, damage, mischief.
Gaelic	Uilc, harm, damage, mischief.
Arabic 871	Aulak, a great calamity.
Hindu 1520	Kalak, perturbation, anxiety, trouble.
Latin	Calco, to trample upon, subdue, triumph over.
Hindu 1741	Ghalak, one who ruins, desolates or destroys.
Hindu 2163	Halik, causing to perish, destructive.
Hindu 2185	Halak, destruction, ruin, slaughter.
Turkish 1120	Helak, death, destruction.
Arabic 1397	Halak, ruin, destruction, slaughter.
Arabic 1397	Hulk, destruction, ruin.
Irish	Ailc, destruction.
Hindu 237	Ihlak, destruction.
Arabic 191	Ihlak, ruining, destroying.
Greek	Oleko, to kill, usually applied to the killing of men, to perish, to die, especially a violent death; to ruin, to destroy.
Persian	Ahlak, murder. (See p. 94 W. T. Tucker's <i>Pocket English and Persian Dictionary</i> , London, 1850.)

No. 136. Asyral, Asriel or Esriel; I have found no words, bearing on this part of the subject, in which all the elements of the above name are preserved.

No. 137. Skm, Suchem, Sychem, Sichem, Sechim, Sechem or Shechem.

Arabic 760	Shakimat, <i>plural</i> Shakim, Shakaaim, and Shukm, malice, badness of temper, pride.
Arabic 688	Sukhmat, hate, malevolence.
Polish	Zakamiec, to become obdurate.

Polish	Zakamialy, hard-hearted.
English	Scum, that which is vile or worthless. "The "great and innocent are insulted by the <i>scum</i> "of the people." (Addison.)
Dutch	Schuim, the riff-raff.
Hindu 1398	Shikami, a glutton.
Arabic 754	Shaghim, greedy, covetous.
Greek	Schema, a plan, a scheme.
English	Scheme, a design, a plan; to plan; "he forms "the well-concerted <i>scheme</i> of mischief" . . . "the haughty monarch was laying <i>schemes</i> for "suppressing the ancient liberties" . . . "that wickedness which <i>schemed</i> and executed "his destruction." (See Johnson's <i>English</i> <i>Dictionary</i> by Latham, London, 1870.)
Fijian	Soqomi, a bundle of spears presented to warriors when they engage to fight for any person who engages them.
Polish	Zajem, seizure, capture.
English	Scame, to injure. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Icelandic	Skemma, to damage, to spoil.

No. 138. Smyda, Smida, Semida, Semidah or Shemida.

Arabic 793	Simmit, saturnine, taciturn.
Irish	Smoit, sulkiness.
Gaelic	Smoit, sulkiness, a sulky fit.
Turkish 786	Somutmak, to pout and be sulky.
Dutch	Smaad, reproach, disdain, scorn.
Swedish	Smada, to rail; as " <i>Smada en</i> , to rail at one."
Hindu 1380	Shamit, laughing at another's misfortune.
Arabic 764	Shamit, broil, squabble.
Arabic 806	Zamad, hating; hatred; being angry.
Arabic 715	Sumud, swelling with anger.
Arabic 715	Sumud, carrying the head high from pride.
Gaelic	Smad, to boast.
Arabic 715	Sumud, being idle, lazy.
Polish	Zmudzic, to waste, trifle, or idle away one's time.
Polish	Zmuda, a waste of time.
English	Smatter, to talk superficially or ignorantly.
Egyptian 509	Samtu, to combine.
Arabic 714	Simt, <i>plural</i> Sumut, crafty, cunning.
Arabic 806	Zamd, dissembling, acting the hypocrite.
Irish	Somadh, artful. (Supplement.)
Irish	Samhadh, a congregation.
Hindu 1313	Samudae, or Samudaya, a multitude.

Arabic 715	Samaydaa, a sword.
English	Scimitar, a sword with a convex edge.
Galla-African	Tsamade, to ensnare.
Gaelic	Smad, to intimidate, to scare.
Polish	Zamet, confusion, chaos.
Arabic 792	Simad, fighting with swords.
Sanscrit 1067	Samad, a battle, fight or contest.
Turkish 721	Zahmet, trouble, pain, anxiety, &c.
English	Smit, to mar, to destroy. (<i>Wright's Obsolete.</i>)
Hebrew	Zmt or Zamat (צמט), to destroy, to cut off. Ps. lxxiii. 27, <i>thou hast destroyed all them.</i> 2 Sam. xxii. 41, <i>that I might destroy them.</i> Lam. iii. 53, <i>they have cut off my life.</i> Ps. cxliii. 12, <i>cut off mine enemies.</i>
Hebrew	Smd or Samad (שמד), to destroy. Josh. ix. 24, <i>to destroy all the inhabitants.</i> 2 Chron. xx. 23, <i>utterly to slay and destroy.</i> Zech. xii. 9, <i>seek to destroy all the nations.</i>

No. 139. Hpr, Hepher, Hophar, Opher or Ephar has been already considered with No. 12 Abr, Aber, Eber or Heber.

No. 140. Prs, Peres, Perish, Pheres or Phares has been already considered with No. 96 Prz, Peres, Pheres, Phares or Fares.

No. 141. Srs, Sares, Suros, Souros, Seres, Sceres or Sheresh; words derived from No. 88 Zares are included with this name.

Arabic 746	Sharis, of a bad disposition.
Arabic 745	Sharas, malignity, violent opposition.
Arabic 746	Sharz, vehemence, violence, force.
Arabic 745	Shiraz, a being malignant, contending.
Arabic 745	Sharazat, evilness of nature, malignity.
Arabic 802	Zaris, being of a difficult and touchy temper.
Arabic 802	Zars, being cruel and severe.
Polish	Swarzyc, to scold, to chide.
Polish	Swarze, I scold or chide.
Welsh	Saraus, insulting, abusive, offensive.
Welsh	Sarausaw, to become insulting.
Cornish	Sorras, angry, jealous. (<i>Borlase.</i>)
Sanscrit 1093	Sarosha, wrathful, full of anger.
Polish	Srozec, to become fierce, furious, violent.
Egyptian 574	Sharsh, fierce.

Hindu 1390	Sharza, raging, fierce.	
Persian 746	Sharza, fierce, enraged, panting for revenge.	
Arabic 802	Zirizz, avaricious.	
Turkish 764	Shorish, sedition, contention, &c.	
Hindu 1404	Shorish, tumult, insurrection, confusion.	
French Romn	Sarisse, a sort of javelin used by the ancient	
Polish	Szarza, a charge of cavalry.	[Gauls.
Greek	Surrasso, or Surreso, to dash together, to break,	
Irish	Sciursa, woe, affliction.	[quarrel, fight.
Irish	Scrios, ruin, destruction.	
Arabic 746	Sharz, destruction.	

No. 142. Aprym, Aphrem or Ephraim; words derived from this name have been already considered with No. 35 Abrm, Abram, Abrhm, Abraham or Ebrahim, which in Persian is Ifraham. But words derived from his real name, *viz.* Pry, Prh, Prah, Pre, Phre or Phra, as shewn in Chapter VI. will be considered with No. 150 Bryah, Eria or Beria.

No. 143. Sotlh, Sutala, Sutalah, Suthelah, Shuthelah, Schutela, Scuthelah or Suthelach.

Savara India	Sedele, bad.	
Greek	Schetlios, Schetlia, <i>also</i> Schetliai and Schetlie, rash, reckless, hard-hearted, cruel, merciless, savage, horrible, abominable.	
Persian 740	Shutulum, a quarrel.	
Irish	Sotul, Sotal, or Sotla, pride, arrogance.	
Gaelic	Sodal, pride, arrogance.	
Irish	Sadaile, neglect.	
Irish	Siadhail, sloth, sluggishness.	
Gaelic	Steille, laziness.	
English	Zately, idle, indolent. (Wright's <i>Obsolete.</i>)	
Hindu 1258	Satali, indolence.	
Latin	Sutela, guile, craft, subilty, a crafty deceit,	
Norman	Sotiletees, subtleties. [a cunning fetch.	
Hindu 1258	Satal, falsehood.	
Gaelic	Sodal, flattery, fawning.	
Gaelic	Sodalach, a flattering fawning fellow, a parasite.	
Gaelic	Sodalaich, to flatter, to fawn, to cajole. [nity.	
Latin	Sodalis, Sodalis, Sodali, of one company or frater-	
Italian	Stuolo, a troop, company, band, set, gang, crew.	
Greek	Stolos, Stoulo, a party of men, a band, a troop, an army.	
Scotch	Stale, Steill or Stall, a body of armed men sta-	

	tioned in a particular place; such especially as lay in ambush. [<i>(Slang.)</i>]
English	Stall, a spurious excuse, imposition or dodge.
English	Stale, a decoy, "to lie in stale, to lie in ambush." (Wright's <i>Obsolete.</i>)
Anglo-Saxon	Stulor, stealthy.
Anglo-Saxon	Stalian, to steal upon or come upon secretly.
Irish	Seadhla, a battle. (Supplement.)
English	Scaddle, thievish. (Wright's <i>Obsolete.</i>)
German	Stehlen, to steal, thieve, purloin, pilfer, crib, prig, cabbage, rook, nim, bone, plunder, rob, [or maraud.]
German	Stehler, a stealer, &c. [or maraud.]
Dutch	Steelen, to steal or rob.
Dutch	Steeler, a thief.
Danish	Stieler, to steal or rob.
Danish	Stielen, a theft.
English	Steal, to carry away feloniously the personal goods of another, to commit theft.
English	Stale, the confederate of a thief. (Wright's
Persian 684	Sital, hurt, injury. [<i>Obsolete.</i>)]
English	Skaddle, hurt, damage.
English	Skaddle, mischievous, damage, injury. (Wright's <i>Obsolete.</i>)

No. 144. Bkr, Beker, Becher, Bochar, Bachar, Bacher or Bachr will be considered with No. 153 Bkr, Beker, Becher, Bechor, Bochor, Bacher, Bachir or Bacchar.

No. 145. Thn, Tahan, Tohan, Theen, Thehen, Thahan, Thachan or Tachan; words derived from No. 109 Dynh, Dinah, Dina or Deina, and from No. 123 Dn or Dan are included with this name.

Persian 301	Tawan, a crime, sin, fault.
WolofAfrican	Tonye, wrong.
Irish	Donae, dishonourable, despicable. (Supplement.)
Gaelic	Don, bad, wicked, dangerous.
Arabic 573	Daain, naturally depraved.
Chin. II. 614	Teen, to disgrace oneself or one's connections.
Zulu Kafir	Dina, irksomeness, tiresomeness.
English	Teeny, peevish. (Wright's <i>Obsolete.</i>)
Chin. II. 216	Tun, to push from one.
Zulu Kafir	Tuna, to make unpleasant or offensive.
Arabic 823	Tany, suspicious.
Arabic 558	Dahn, taciturn and inwardly wicked.
Gaelic	Dighiona, morose, surly.

- French Romn Taquiner, to act with bad grace, to refuse, to dispute about trifles, to be obstinate.
- French Taquiner, to fret, to fume. (*See Fleming and Tibbins' Dict.*)
- French Taquin, sulky, obstinate, wilful, "*un petit taquin*, a little sulky brat." (*See Fleming and Tibbins' Dict.*)
- ManchuTartarTachan, a calumniator, one who imputes a crime to another which he has not committed.
- Hindu 1431 Tain, a slanderer.
- Chin. III. 350 Theen, to rail at, to abuse. [reproach.
- Hindu 1435 Tan, chiding, censure, disapprobation, blame.
- Arabic 818 Taan, chiding, reviling, reproaching, cursing ; also accusation, blame.
- French Taquiner, to tease, torment, plague.
- French Taquin, a tease, a torment, a plaguing person.
- Swahili A. Tukana, to use bad language to, to abuse, to address with insulting or indecent expressions.
- Welsh Dygen, anger, grudge, malice.
- Irish Daochan, anger.
- Gaelic Daochan, anger, a fit of passion.
- Arabic 558 Dun, a threat.
- Chin. II. 271 Tun, angry, enraged.
- English Teen, angry. (*Wright's Obsolete.*)
- English Tene, anger. (*Wright's Obsolete.*)
- Scotch Tene, or Teyne, anger, rage.
- Swahili A. Tuna, to swell, to get cross.
- Hindu 625 Tan, knitting the eyebrows.
- English Tene, spite. (*Wright's Obsolete.*)
- Irish Teann, rigid, severe.
- Chin. II. 168 Than, cruel, barbarous, inhuman.
- New Zealand Tuanui, to be harsh, to be violent.
- Gaelic Deine, vehemence, violence.
- Gaelic Dian, vehement, violent.
- Irish Diogan, fierce, cruel.
- Gaelic Diogan, revenge, spite, cruelty.
- Galla African Dokna, avarice.
- French Taquin, a stingy fellow, a penurious man, a hunks, a curmudgeon ; penurious, sordid, stingy, close-fisted. (*See Fleming and Tibbins' Dictionary.*)
- Spanish Tacano, vile.
- Turkish 693 Deni, mean, low, base, vile.
- Arabic 554 Dani, low, vile.
- Arabic 581 Dana, being mean, vile.
- Arabic 588 Dawn, or Dun, vile, contemptible, despicable.
- Arabic 554 Dania, covetous, voracious.

- Sanscrit 435 Daina, meanness, covetousness.
 Hindu 1082 Dun, mean, ignoble, vile.
 Hindu 1068 Dani, mean, paltry, base.
 Malayan 140 Dina, or Dhina, common, mean, of low birth or
 Zincali Dini, proud. [manners.
 Greek Taon, a coxcomb.
 Gaelic Don, mean, contemptible, pusillanimous.
 Arabic 558 Dahin, wily, wicked, treacherous.
 Arabic 591 Dahn, playing the hypocrite.
 Fanti African Ton, to betray.
 Chin.III. 363 Than, to give scope to a fabulous mode of speak-
 ing, to deceive by lies and nonsense.
 ManchuTartarTachan, craft, trick, '*ruse, finesse.*' [devices.
 Greek Techne, *plural* Technai, arts, wiles, cunning
 Latin Techna, a craft, artifice, quirk or wile, subtlety,
 trick, shift, reach or fetch.
 Spanish Tacano, cunning, artful, knavish.
 Portuguese Tacanho, sly, deceitful.
 Galla African Tikenia, cunning.
 ManchuTartarTachan, a forger.
 ManchuTartarTachan, a liar.
 New Zealand Tekanga, the act of lying or speaking falsely.
 French Romn Tuchin, a traitor, a rebel.
 French Romn Tacain, or Tacan, a man who delights in vexa-
 tiously opposing others, a wicked mischief-
 maker, a rioter, a mutineer.
 French Romn Tacaan, an unlawful assembly, a riot, sedition.
 Hindu 1435 Tughyan, sedition, rebellion.
 French Romn Touchinage, sedition, rebellion.
 French Romn Touchiner, to revolt.
 Egyptian 512 Tan, or 518 Tun, to rise up.
 Egyptian 512 Tun, to revolt.
 New Zealand Tini, a multitude.
 Icelandic Dunn, a band, a gang, a drove.
 English Din, noise, a loud sound, a rattling, clattering or
 rumbling sound, long continued; as the din
 of arms or war.
 French Romn Taine, noise, quarrel.
 Latin Tono, to make a great and terrible noise.
 Kabunga A. Tuno, a quiver.
 Dsalunka A. Ton, a quiver.
 Bambara A. Tun, a quiver.
 BagbaAfrican Tin, an arrow.
 Annamitic S. Ten, an arrow.
 GbeseAfrican Tona, an arrow.
 Bagbalan A. Ton, *plural* Tone, a bow.

BarbaAfrican	Tenu, a bow.
Udso African	Donie, a bow.
Hindu 1020	Danw, an ambuscade, an ambush, a snare.
Chin. II. 710	Tan, looking furtively, like a tiger about to
Chin. II. 242	Tun, to attack. [spring on its prey.
Arabic 813	Tahan, a fierce battle.
Irish	Duchan, war, battle.
French Romn	Tuchin, a plunderer.
Chinese I. 365	Thun, to seize and appropriate, to usurp.
Sanscrit 447	Dhana, spoil taken from an enemy, booty, prey.
Welsh	Dwyn, to steal, to take away.
Chin. II. 592	Tan, to steal, or seize by stealth.
English	Twinnny, to rob a cask before it is tapped.
Arabic 554	Dania, dishonest. [(Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Egyptian 531	Tahn, to press, to compel.
Chin. III. 689	Tun, to injure.
Anglo-Saxon	Teane, an injury.
English	Tene, injury. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
English	Tine, trouble, distress.
Irish	Don, mischief, evil.
French Romn	Dan, loss, damage, injury.
Spanish	Danos, hurtful.
Spanish	Danar, to hurt, harm, injure, damage.
Spanish	Dano, hurt, damage, detriment.
Greek	Dakno, to vex, to distress.
Turkish 806	Dokunmak, to injure.
Sanscrit 419	Ducchuna, injury, evil, calamity, misfortune.
ManchuTartar	Tokgen, a tyrant, a cruel man.
Egyptian 514	Tehn, to destroy.
Arabic 318	Tahyin, destroying, cutting off.
Chinese I. 365	Thun, to devour, to destroy.
Fijian	Dona, to kill or destroy a thing while in its prime.
Gaelic	Daon, to ruin, to demolish.
Sanscrit 408	Danu, a conqueror, a victor, a destroyer.
Sanscrit 406	Dahana, destructive, injurious, mischievous.
Icelandic	Tyna, to destroy.
Scotch	Tine, or Tyne, to destroy.
Chin. II. 426	Tan, to destroy entirely.
Chin. II. 418	Theen, to overthrow, to destroy, to exterminate.
Swahili A.	Tawanya, to scatter.

No. 145 *otherwise spelled* Taham; which according to Rule III. may be equally well written Tacham

Scotch	Tawm, a fit of ill-humour, passion.
Gaelic	Taom, a passion, a frenzy.

Irish	Taom, paroxysm, passion.
Galla African	Dekama, anger, wrath.
Galla African	Dekame, to be angry, to be passionate, to upbraid, to scold, to murmur.
Arabic 818	Tagham, of a mean inferior order.
Arabic 814	Takhm, being proud, haughty, overbearing.
Turkish 575	Tehakkyum, an excessive or unwarrantable assumption of authority.
Latin	Tumeo, to be puffed up, to wax proud, to strut.
Polish	Duma, pride, ambition, haughtiness.
Persian 579	Dam, pride, haughtiness, ambition.
Persian 581	Damidan, to boast.
Wolof African	Damu, to boast.
Hindu 1110	Dhima, lazy, slow.
Gaelic	Tamh, idleness, delay.
Swahili A.	Tamaa, avarice, greediness.
Arabic 822	Tama, greediness.
Arabic 822	Tamh, coveting.
Arabic 810	Tamih, covetous, eager.
Arabic 810	Tamia, greedy.
Turkish 801	Tama, covetousness.
Hindu 1437	Tama, avarice, covetousness, greed.
Persian 579	Dam, fraud.
Zulu Kafir	Tama, a mouthful of lies.
Fijian	Tema, to flatter, deceive, betray, impose upon.
French Romn	Taqueham, an unlawful assembly, a riot, a conspiracy.
Egyptian 515	Tema, to unite.
Egyptian 512	Tum, to revolt.
Swahili A.	Thumu, to slander.
Greek	Thama, in crowds, close together.
Greek	Demos, Demou, the common people (from this word are compounded <i>demagogue</i> , the head of a mob, and many others.)
Arabic 590	Dahmaa, the common people, a crowd, a large number.
Arabic 573	Daam, a troop.
Arabic 590	Dahm, <i>plural</i> Duhum, a multitude, a large army.
Guresa A.	Toma, <i>plural</i> Tuma, a bow.
Thaksya Nepal	Tume, an arrow.
Bambarra A.	Tama, a lance.
Barba A.	Takuma, a sword.
Bambarra A.	Tama, a spear.
Gadsaga A.	Tame, <i>plural</i> Tamu, a spear.
Koama A.	Tim, a spear.
Persian 553	Dam, a trap, a snare.
Turkish 681	Dam, a trap, a snare.
Arabic 590	Dahm, coming suddenly, rushing upon.

Egyptian 531	Tama, to swoop.
Egyptian 515	Tema, to terrify, subdue, swoop.
Egyptian 532	Tami, to steal, to bear off.
Egyptian 526	Teham, to visit, to waste.
Arabic 591	Duhaym, misfortune, calamity, evil.
Arabic 590	Dahm, a misfortune or evil.
French Romn	Dam, wrong, damage, injury.
French	Dam, hurt, prejudice, injury.
Wolof African	Dama, to break.
Hebrew	Dmh or Damh (דמה), to cut off, to destroy. Hosea x. 7, her king is <i>cut off</i> . Hosea iv. 5, I <i>will destroy</i> thy mother.
Arabic 579	Damm, destroying.
English	Doom, ruin, destruction.

No. 145 *otherwise spelled* Tht, Thaaath, Thahath, Tahath or Tachath.

Egyptian 537	Tut, evil, crime.
Irish	Duith, infamy.
Icelandic	Teytha, or Teyda, a vile, wicked person.
Zulu Kafir	Takati, a villain, a miscreant.
Zulu Kafir	Tyakoti, a loose, unprincipled, vicious person.
Arabic 320	Takhatti, transgressing, overstepping.
Mandingo A.	Takita, against.
English	Dogged, morose, surly, severe, sour, sullen.
Persian 558	Dukht, contempt and hatred.
Gaelic	Daithe, revenge.
Hindu 710	Thuthana (<i>imperative</i> Thutha), to frown, to scowl, to pout.
English	Teathy, or Tetty, peevish. (<i>Wright's Obsolete.</i>)
English	Teety, fretful. (<i>Wright's Obsolete.</i>)
English	Tutty, sullen. (<i>Wright's Obsolete.</i>)
English	Twitty, cross. (<i>Wright's Obsolete.</i>)
English	Towty, ill-tempered. (<i>Wright's Obsolete.</i>)
French Romn	Tedie, "ennui," melancholy, low spirits.
Scotch	Tout, a fit of ill-humour.
English	Twit, a fit of ill-temper.
English	Twit, to reproach, to upbraid.
New Zealand	Tutu, to be saucy, obstinate, perverse.
New Zealand	Tata, harsh, contradictory.
Arabic 810	Taait, raging, noisy.
Hindu 631	Tatta, hot, fiery, passionate.
Arabic 809	Tat, or 810 Taait, or 824 Tut, quarrelsome.
Arabic 308	Tatayua, quarrelling, wrangling.
New Zealand	Tatau, to quarrel.

New Zealand	Totohi, to quarrel.
Sanscrit 377	Tut, to dispute, quarrel, wrangle.
English	Toit, stiff, proud. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Arabic 352	Taaati, being proud.
Fijian	Dayati, lazy, idle.
Irish	Deaith, idle.
Welsh	Dewid, a vow.
Ashanti A.	Dada, to betray.
English	Toady, to flatter for gain. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Egyptian 533	Tat, craft.
Arabic 367	Takatti, deceiving, circumventing.
Arabic 319	Takhdia, deceiving remarkably.
Icelandic	Dikta, to romance, to lie.
Egyptian 533	Tat, falsehood.
Arabic 314	Tahut, the lower orders, the rabble.
Arabic 317	Tuhut, people of the lowest rank.
Sanscrit 361	Tati, a crowd, a number, a troop.
Hindu 737	Thath, a throng or crowd.
Egyptian 532	Tat, hostile.
Swahili A.	Teta, to strive against, to be adverse to, to oppose.
Hindu 1027	Datna (<i>imperative</i> Dat), to oppose.
Nkele African	Dioto, a quiver.
Toma African	Tutu, a quiver.
Asante A.	Tedua, a bow.
Anfue African	Tata, a sword.
Ashanti A.	Tata, a sword.
New Zealand	Tute, or Tite, a spy, a scout.
New Zealand	Titi, a spy.
Scotch	Teet, to peep out.
Fanti African	Tuatua, to attack.
Scotch	Tout, or Towt, to put into disorder.
Egyptian 531	Tata, to fight.
New Zealand	Tatau, to fight.
Hindu 1027	Datna (<i>imperative</i> Dat), to fight.
French Romn	Degeter, to upset, drive away, torment.
Hindu 618	Takht, assault, inroad, invasion.
Persian 297	Takht, invasion, assault.
Persian 297	Takht, spoil, plunder, prey.
Hindu 1127	Dakait, or Daket, a robber, a pirate.
Greek	Tatao, or Tetao, to bereave, to rob.
French Romn	Tauter, to carry off, to take away.
French Romn	Taute, a carrying off forcibly, exaction, violence.
Egyptian 532	Taaut, to thief.
Otaheite	Teto, a thief. (See <i>Capt. Cook's Voyages</i> , ii. 4.)
Fijian	Tutu, the beat of drums when a town is taken or people killed.

Sanscrit 377	Tut, to hurt or injure.
Arabic 308	Tatwih, ruining.
Turkish 589	Taaddi, an injuring, vexing or oppressing.
Arabic 392	Tawaddua, carrying destruction among those who suspect no danger.
Arabic 813	Tihtah, destroying.
Gaelic	Tath, slaughter.
Irish	Tath, slaughter.
Egyptian 534	Tat, to desolate.
New Zealand	Tuhiti, to expel, to banish.

No. 146. Arn, Iran, Eran or Heran has been already considered with No. 33 Aran, Arran, Hrn or Haran.

No. 146 *otherwise spelled* Eden or Adan.

Manchu Tartar	Idoun, ignorant, unpleasant in countenance, and rough in manners.
English	Hoiden, a rude, bold man: so used by Milton, but now only applied to a girl. [some.]
French Romn	Hutin, rough, obstinate, self-opiniated, quarrel-
French Romn	Ataineux, wicked, vexatious, quarrelsome.
French Romn	Hattayne, quarrel, dispute.
French Romn	Atahin, hatred, discord, quarrel, dispute, jealousy, animosity, torment.
French Romn	Atin, quarrel.
French Romn	Atainer, to disquiet, to irritate, to annoy.
French Romn	Atiner, to hate, to irritate, to put one out of
Arabic 843	Audwan, evil, hatred. [patience.]
Turkish 818	Udwan, hatred, enmity.
Arabic 843	Aidwan, being iniquitous, hating.
Scotch	Heydin, scorn, derision.
Hindu 68	Adani, mean, contemptible people.
Arabic 48	Adwan, more or most mean or base.
Hindu 30	Utana, proud, haughty &c.
French	Hautain, haughty, supercilious.
Arabic 1386	Hidan, or Hudan, lazy, slow.
Arabic 1407	Haydan, covetous, avaricious.
Hindu 67	Adani, avaricious, stingy.
Arabic 1407	Haydan, cowardly.
Arabic 884	Aihdan, a pledging of faith, suretyship.
Arabic 1383	Hattan, glib-tongued.
Persian 1407	Hitan, or Haytan, a lie, false, untrue.
Polish	Udany, feigned, false, pretended, sham.
Arabic 842	Aadanat, a body, troop or crowd of men.
Arabic 21	Atin, collected together.

French Romn Huttin, a riot, sedition.

Irish Idna, arms, weapons.

Akurakura A. Edan, an arrow.

Anan African Idan, or Iran, an arrow.

Memo: It will be remembered that the name of this son of Ephraim is Adan *alias* Iran, and I have had occasion to allude to this in the first chain of evidence when speaking of the God Odin *alias* Herran.

Malayan 4 Adang, ambush, waylaying.

French Romn Atainer, to hurt, to injure.

French Romn Atiner, to injure.

French Romn Atine, injury.

Icelandic Audn, destruction.

Icelandic Audna, desolation.

Arabic 843 Audwan, flagrant injustice, oppression.

No. 147. Brd, Bered, Bared or Barad.

Swedish Brott, a crime, an offence.

Arabic 922 Furut, iniquity.

Arabic 925 Furut, being corrupt and wicked.

Arabic 919 Fart, being wicked.

Persian 925 Firod, or Farod, bad, wicked.

Galla African Furda, rude, clumsy.

Turkish 523 Barid, disagreeable, unpleasant.

English Brute, rough, uncivilized.

French Brut, rough, rude, gross, brutish.

French Romn Brutau, brutal, cowardly, treacherous. [less.

Latin Brutus, Bruta, brute, brutish, irrational, sense-

English Brute, a savage in heart or manners, a low bred unfeeling man.

French Romn Berte, a blackguard, a reprobate, a good-for-nothing. (Supplement.)

Romany Peerdie, a female tramp.

Romany Peerdo, a male tramp.

English Pert, froward, saucy, bold, indecorously free.

English Prate, to talk a great deal to little purpose, to run on; continuous tattle.

Swedish Prata, to tattle, prattle, prate, talk idly, speak beside the purpose.

Sanscrit 594 Prit, strife.

Gaelic Port, severe, fierce.

Irish Peireadh, rage, fury.

Irish Birid, a shrew, a scold.

Cornish Bardh, or Barth, a scoffer. (Borlase.)

Hindu 322	Birodh, a quarrel, contention, dispute, contra-
Zincali	Berdi, a quarrel, dispute. [riety, enmity.
Scandinavian	Barda, to fight.
Italian	Baratta, contention.
English	Baret, strife, contest, trouble. (Wright's <i>Obso-</i>
Norman	Baret, strife. [lete.)
Norman	Barat, wrangling.
Welsh	Brythu, to quarrel.
English	Fret, to tease, to irritate, to vex, to make angry; also to be angry, to utter peevish expressions.
English	Freat, or Frete, to scold. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Gaelic	Friot, a fit of fretfulness.
Gaelic	Frith, a surly look.
English	Forth, out of temper. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Danish	Forter, to be out of humour, to be sullen, gloomy, angry, discontented.
Arabic 922	Fart, being rashly and injuriously reproachful.
Dutch	Verwyrt, a reproach, an upbraiding, an imputation.
Danish	Vred, or Vreed, angry, wroth, wrathful, choleric.
Danish	Vrede, anger, passion, choler.
Swedish	Vred, angry, wrathful.
Swedish	Vrede, wrath, anger, passion.
Sanscrit 936	Virudh, to be at variance, to disagree.
Sanscrit 936	Virodha, hostility, enmity.
Sanscrit 975	Vyarth, useless, unprofitable.
Sanscrit 958	Vritha, foolishly, idly, falsely, wrongly; vain,
Sanscrit 984	Vratya, a low or vile person. [purposeless.
Persian 925	Furuda, vileness, meanness.
Polish	Furda, trash, stuff, trifling matter.
Persian 927	Farida, proud, conceited.
Persian 925	Firod, or Farod, proud, arrogant.
Dutch	Prat, proud, arrogant.
Anglo-Saxon	Pryt, pride, haughtiness.
Sanscrit 666	Praudha, arrogant, impudent.
English	Pride, inordinate self-esteem, unreasonable con- ceit of oneself manifested in lofty airs and often in contempt of others.
English	Proud, arrogant, haughty, supercilious.
English	Parade, to exhibit in a showy or ostentatious manner; show, ostentation, display, pompous
Gaelic	Brod, pride, arrogance. [procession.
Salum African	Borodo, greedy.
Persian 925	Furuda, avaricious.
Polish	Forreta, a miser.
Anglo-Saxon	Frith, a league, an agreement.
Irish	Breith, a compact.

Hebrew	Bryt (ברית), a covenant or league, confederate, a confederacy. Genesis xi. 11, I will establish my <i>covenant</i> . 1 Kings xv. 19, a <i>league</i> between me and thee. [thee. Ps. lxxxiii. 5, they are <i>confederate</i> against Obad. 7, all the men of thy <i>confederacy</i> .
Irish	Beart, a covenant or agreement.
Gaelic	Beart, or Beairt, a covenant or compact.
Gaelic	Pairt, a confederacy.
Irish	Pairt, a confederacy.
English	Party, a number of persons united in opinion or design, in opposition to others.
Anglo-Saxon	Beredian, to promise.
Welsh	Briduw, a form of swearing, also the contract made upon such an oath.
Welsh	Brawd, a fellow or member of a society.
Irish	Freitim, I vow.
Irish	Freiteach, a vow.
Dutch	Verraad, treason, a plot.
French Romn	Barat, treason, perfidy, fraud, dispute, hinderance, trouble, trick. Low Lat—Baratum. Provence—Barat. Bretonne—Barad.
French Romn	Barate, evil intent, conspiracy.
English	Barrator, one who excites quarrels.
Welsh	Brad, treachery, treason, perfidy.
Anglo-Saxon	Braed, or Bred, deceit.
English	Braid, deceitful. (Used by Shakespeare; Chaucer used the Saxon word <i>Brede</i> , to deceive.)
English	Braid, craft, deceit. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Norman	Barat, deceit, subtlety.
Spanish	Barato, fraud, deceit, &c.
Italian	Barattare, to deceive, cheat or dupe.
Italian	Baratto, cheating, &c.
Icelandic	Pretta, to cheat, deceive.
Icelandic	Prettr, a trick.
Gaelic	Prat, a trick.
Scotch	Prat, a trick, a wicked action.
Latin	Furtum, Furti, a crafty wile or device.
Persian 925	Firod, or Farod, a cheat, a rogue, a deceiver.
Latin	Fraudo, to defraud, gull, impose upon, cozen, cheat or beguile.
English	Fraud, to defraud. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Portuguese	Fraudar, to defraud.

Portuguese	Fraude, fraud, cheat.
French	Frauder, to defraud.
French	Fraude, fraud, deceit, imposition, deception.
Italian	Frode, Fraude or Frauda, fraud.
Spanish	Fraude, fiand, deceit, artifice.
English	Fraud, deceit, deception, trick, artifice by which another is injured.
French Romn	Barait, fraud, lying.
Irish	Brath, a lie.
Gaelic	Brath, a lie. (Supplement.)
Norman	Bordes, lies, tales.
Anglo-Saxon	Braed, or Bred, falsehood, fiction.
French Romn	Bourde, falsehood, lying, deception.
French Romn	Bourder, to lie, to deceive.
Gaelic	Brod, a crowd.
Sanscrit 984	Vrata, a troop, a multitude.
Sanscrit 889	Varutha, a multitude or swarm.
French	Bruit, noise, din, clatter, quarrelling, disturbance.
French Romn	Brut, a noise, brawl, hubbub.
Welsh	Ffrawdd, agitation, tumult, confusion.
Scotch	Faird, a bustle.
Portuguese	Farda, a soldier's dress.
Portuguese	Fardar, to clothe soldiers.
Anglo-Saxon	Faerd, Fyrd or Feord, an army.
Scotch	Ferde, an army.
English	Ferd, a host, army or company. (Wright's
Gaelic	Feart, forces, a host. [Obsolete.]
Malayan 239	Piarit, a spear.
Spanish	Virote, a shaft or arrow.
Latin	Verutum, Veruti, a kind of weapon or dart.
Latin	Verutus, Veruta, armed with such a dart.
French Romn	Frete, a kind of arrow.
Latin	Furtim, by stealth, secretly, slyly.
Latin	Furtive, privily, by stealth.
Latin	Furtum, Furti, an ambuscade, a stratagem.
Irish	Barath, lying in wait.
Irish	Brath, a spy, a betrayer, treachery.
Gaelic	Brath, a spying, betraying, treachery.
Swedish	Forrada, to betray.
Danish	Forraader, to betray, to prove false.
Danish	Forraad, betrayed.
English	Fright, pronounced Frite, to terrify, scare, daunt
Sanscrit 936	Virodha, war, calamity. [or dismay.]
Welsh	Breud, a slaughterer.
Scotch	Brade, to attack, to assault.
Welsh	Brythu, to fight.

Scotch	Barrat, hostile intercourse, battle, contention.
Icelandic	Baratta, a fight, a contest, a battle.
Sanskrit 594	Prit, battle, contest.
Latin	Pirata, a pirate or robber on the sea, a pickaroon.
Spanish	Pirata, a sea robber.
Italian	Pirato, a pirate.
English	Pirate, to take by theft, to rob on the high seas; a free-booter who makes it his business to cruise at sea for robbery or plunder.
Irish	Pioraid, a pirate.
Latin	Praedo, a robber, a spoiler, a highwayman.
Greek	Periduo, to plunder, to despoil. [devour.
Latin	Praedor, to rob, spoil, plunder, make a prey of,
Latin	Praeda, a prey or booty taken by force, gain from fraud, spoil, pillage.
Italian	Preda, prey, booty, spoil, pillage.
English	Prede, booty. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Irish	Braid, theft.
Gaelic	Freadh, pillaging, plundering, booty.
Irish	Freadh, a pillaging or plundering.
English	Forth, theft. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Cornish	Ferhiat, a thief.
Latin	Furtum, Furti, theft, robbery.
French Romn	Furt, robbery, theft.
Portuguese	Furtar, Furtado, to thief, to steal, to rob.
Portuguese	Furto, theft.
Scotch	Feritie, violence.
Arabic 922	Furut, injustice, oppression.
Anglo-Saxon	Fretan, to fret, gnaw, break, eat up, devour.
Swedish	Foroda, to destroy, to lay waste, to desolate.
Danish	Foroder, to waste, consume, destroy.
Sanskrit 935	Viradh, to hurt, injure, do an injury.
Latin	Verto, to overwhelm or cast down.
Sanskrit 975	Vyad, to oppress, harass, pain.
Greek	Pertho, to waste, ravage, sack, destroy, kill,
Sanskrit 665	Proth, to destroy. [exterminate.
Irish	Brath, destruction, ruin.
Galla African	Berite, to break.
Latin	Perdo, to consume, waste, ruin, destroy or ravage.
French	Perte, a spoiling, ruin, waste.
French Romn	Pearde, loss, damage.

No. 148. Aladh, Elada, Eladah, Eleada, Elhada, Elhadah or Eldaa has been already considered with No. 73 Aldah, Aldaa, Eldaha, Eldahah, Eldaah, Eldaa or Heldaa.

No. 149. Zbd, Zabed, Zabad or Sabad.

Persian 656	Zuft, of a bad disposition, crabbed, quarrelsome.
Coptic	Saft, wicked. (Bunsen, v. 765.)
Hindu 1291	Safahat, insolence, folly, stupidity.
Sanscrit 1152	Sphutt, to despise.
Irish	Spid, spite, malice.
English	Spite, hatred, malice, malignity, malevolence.
German	Spott, a taunt, a gibe, a jeer, a scoff.
German	Spotter, a mocker, a railer.
German	Spotten, to mock at, to scoff at, to ridicule.
Icelandic	Spotta, to mock, to make sport of.
Italian	Sfatare, to deride, to despise, to ridicule.
Italian	Sfida, defiance, challenge, provocation to fight.
Arabic 656	Zaft, waxing hot, becoming angry.
Arabic 799	Zabad, anger, suppressed wrath.
Gaelic	Sabadh, a quarrel or squabble.
Gaelic	Sabaid, a quarrel or row.
Gaelic	Spaid, a sluggard; dull, heavy.
Gaelic	Spaide, sluggishness.
Irish	Spaid, heavy, dull, useless.
Irish	Spaid, a sluggard. (Supplement.)
Arabic 648	Zubbad, a thing of no value.
Arabic 805	Zifitt, sluggish, heavy.
Arabic 798	Zafitat, a low, base fellow.
Arabic 704	Safit, worthless, mean, low.
Persian 656	Zuft, avaricious.
Persian 656	Zufti, covetousness.
Persian 755	Shuft, a miser.
Hindu 1416	Sahabat, or Suhbat, a society.
Hindu 1247	Sapath, an oath.
Sanscrit 991	Sapatha, an oath, administering an oath, swearing, asseverating by oath or ordeal.
Arabic 678	Sabt, an extremely subtle man.
Arabic 679	Sibd, a cunning fellow.
Sanscrit 1136	Sopadha, full of deceit, fraudulent.
Latin	Subdo, to forge or counterfeit.
Persian 723	Sufta, deceit, fraud.
Dutch	Schavuit, a rogue, a rascal, a varlet.
Dutch	Schoft, a varlet.
Arabic 804	Zuffat, or 798 Zafitat, the scum of the people.
Persian 755	Shafta, a quiver.
English	Shaft, an arrow, a missile weapon. [an arrow.
Anglo-Saxon	Sceft, Scaeft, or Scaft, a shaft, a spear, a dart,
Icelandic	Svitha, a kind of weapon, a halberd.
Sanscrit 1161	Svati, a sword.

Egyptian 475	Seft, a sword.
Polish	Szpada, a sword.
Kirman A.	Supada, a sword.
SongoAfrican	Sibata, a sword.
French Romn	Spata, a weapon of the Gauls, being a long heavy sword without a point.
Gaelic	Sabaid, a fight, a fray.
Irish	Sabaid, a fight or skirmish.
Arabic 679	Sibd, an adroit thief.
Assyrian	Tsabatu, to seize.
Circassian 132	Seebeta, to break.
English	Subdue, to break, to crush, to overcome, to conquer, to oppress.
Arabic 736	Shibdaa, plural Shabadia, misfortune, calamity.
English	Spit, injury. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Sanscrit 1152	Sphit, to hurt, injure, kill.
Italian	Spieta, cruelty, barbarity, inhumanity. (<i>Obso-</i>
English	Speet, to stab. [<i>lete</i> .]
Egyptian 475	Seft, to put to the sword.
Egyptian 493	Seft, slaughter.
Egyptian 568	Sheft, terrible.
Coptic	Zoft, to shatter. (Bunsen, v. 772.)
Arabic 787	Sifitt, cruel, oppressive.
Swedish	Sved, woodland, &c., converted into pasture, by burning the trees.

No. 149 otherwise spelled Zabor.

Guresa Africn	Dsabiora, bad.
Arabic 649	Zibaara, ill-disposed.
Sanscrit 992	Sabara, a mountaineer, barbarian or savage, especially one wearing peacock's feathers as a decoration.
Sanscrit 996	Savara, a savage, a barbarian. [decoration.]
Sanscrit 1003	Savara, fault, offence, sin, wickedness.
Sanscrit 1111	Savara, sin, crime, wickedness.
Latin	Severus, Severa, crabbed, harsh, severe, austere, frightful, terrible.
Latin	Severe, gravely, superciliously, sharply, severely.
Italian	Severo, rigorous, stern, severe.
Spanish	Severo, severe, rude, rough, rigorous.
French	Severe, harsh, stern, severe.
English	Severe, rigid, harsh, very strict, rigorous perhaps cruel, violent, afflictive, distressing.
Portuguese	Safaro, rude, unpolished.
Arabic 788	Safrawiy, choleric.
Swedish	Svara, vehemently, bitterly.

- Arabic 596 Zabar, being angry.
 Polish Spor, strife, conflict, dispute, quarrel, altercation.
 English Spar, to dispute, to wrangle, to quarrel in words,
 to fight with preclusive or introductory strokes
 as men do at the commencement of a fight.
 Russian — Sporyn.
 Polish Zbroic, to do mischief, to do an evil deed, to of-
 fend or trespass.
 Arabic 648 Zabr, scolding, speaking harshly.
 Malayan 156 Sabar, desperate, fierce.
 Arabic 679 Sibr, hostility, reproach.
 Greek Sobaros, Sobara, strutting, bustling, pompous,
 gorgeous in appearance, haughty, insolent.
 Arabic 679 Subrut, *plural* Sabari, mean, contemptible.
 Italian Sferra, a mean, base fellow.
 Sanscrit 1003 Savara, low, vile.
 Sanscrit 1158 Svaira, lazy, slow.
 French Romn Safre, greedy, gluttonous; a glutton.
 French Safre, gluttonous, greedy.
 Arabic 788 Safar, a knot, a compact, a league.
 Egyptian 498 Sper, a vow.
 English Spere, a spy. (Wright's *Obsolete*.)
 Persian 682 Sipurdan, to betray.
 Persian 681 Siparanda, a betrayer.
 Latin Spurius, Spuria, spurious, not genuine. (J. E.
 Riddle's *Latin-English Dictionary*, London,
 1836.)
 English Swapper, a great falsehood. (Wright's *Obsolete*.)
 Arabic 799 Zubarat, *plural* Zabaair, a crowd, a company.
 Arabic 646 Zafirrat, or 656 Zifr, a crowd, an assembly.
 Icelandic Svarra, to swarm.
 Cornish Safar, noise. (Borlase.)
 Cornish Safari, to make a noise. (Borlase.)
 Arabic 646 Zafirrat, a bow.
 Arabic 804 Zafirrat, *plural* Zafir, a quiver filled with arrows.
 Sanscrit 1163 Svaru, an arrow.
 French Romn Spare, a sort of dart.
 English Spear, a long pointed weapon used in war.
 Arabic 655 Zaabariy, a kind of arrow.
 French Sabre, a broad-sword.
 English Saber, or Sabre, a sword or scimeter with a broad
 and heavy blade.
 Arabic 799 Zabr, *plural* Zubur, a hide stuffed with straw and
 wood under cover of which armed men ap-
 proach a fortress.
 Arabic 648 Zibar, a shield.

Persian 649	Zipar, a shield.	
Sanscrit 1152	Sphura, a shield.	
Turkish 736	Sefer, war.	
Sanscrit 1009	Sivira, a camp.	[talion.
Arabic 646	Zafir, or 656 Zufar, a troop, squadron or bat-	
Arabic 799	Zabr, a multitude rushing upon the enemy's	
French Romn	Sebarer, to terrify.	[ranks.
Malayan 156	Sabar, destructive, deadly, mortal, violent.	
Persian 649	Zabari, violence, oppression.	
Hindu 1212	Zabari, violence, oppression.	
Arabic 665	Zawbara, evil, calamity, misfortune.	
Polish	Zabor, capture, seizure, conquest, dismember-	
Arabic 657	Zafir, a calamity.	(ment, partition.
Scotch	Safer, damages.	
Arabic 778	Safir, a robber.	
Latin	Suffero, to carry or take away, to demolish.	
Sanscrit 1152	Sphur, to destroy.	
Italian	Sverre, to root up, force out, tear off.	
English	Shiver, to break in pieces.	
Assyrian	Sabru, to break.	
Hebrew	Sbr or Sabar (שבר), to break, to destroy.	
	Gen. xix. 9, came near to <i>break</i> the door.	
	Prov. xxix. 1, shall be suddenly <i>destroyed</i> .	
Hebrew	Sbr or Sabar (שבר), destruction.	
	Isaiah xv. 5, a cry of <i>destruction</i> .	
	Lam. iii. 47, desolation and <i>destruction</i> .	
Persian 682	Sipari, trampled under foot, annihilated.	

No. 150. Bryah, Bria, Bariaa, Beria, Beriah, Berihah, Beriha or Bargaa; words derived from No. 122 Bryah, Brie, Bria, Baria, Bariaa, Beria, Beriah, Berihah, Beriha, Bericha, Berjaa or Barjaa, and from Pry, Phry or Phre (the more correct version of No. 142 Aprym or Ephraim, *see* Chapter VI.) are included with this name.

Rutluk India	Buro, bad.
French	Pire, worse, the worst.
Danish	Verre, worse.
Swedish	Varre, worse.
Persian 918	Furak, vile, bad.
Ashanti A.	Feri, shame, disgrace.
Spanish	Pero, a fault, a defect.
Portuguese	Perro, stubborn, obstinate.
Spanish	Porro, rude, doltish, stupid.
French	Bourru, cross, peevish, snappish, crabbed, dogged, surly. (<i>See</i> Fleming and Tibbins' <i>Dictionary</i> .)

Cornish	Brochi, cruel, unruly. (<i>Borlase.</i>)
Swedish	Frack, impudent, audacious.
Danish	Frek, impudent, insolent, shameless.
German	Frech, rude, saucy, impudent.
Irish	Fearach, wild. (<i>Supplement.</i>)
English	Fierge, or Ferche, fierce. (<i>Wright's Obsolete.</i>)
Latin	Ferus, Fera, wild, savage, cruel, fierce.
Italian	Fiero, cruel, ferocious, inhuman, severe, bloody.
Spanish	Fiero, fierce, cruel, inhuman.
Italian	Fero, wild, fierce.
Scotch	Fere, fierce.
English	Fere, fierce. (<i>Wright's Obsolete.</i>)
English	Fury, a stormy, turbulent, violent woman.
English	Virago, a bold, impudent, turbulent woman; a
Scotch	Freik, a petulant young man. [termagant.
	Suio-Gothic—Fraeck, insolent.
Arabic 923	Firk, or Fark, conjugal hatred.
Arabic 911	Faair, hatred.
Sanscrit 969	Vaira, animosity, grudge, malice, spite, hatred.
Fijian	Vori, to hate.
Latin	Furio, to make mad, to enrage.
Persian	Feridan, to vex, to deride.
Icelandic	Faera, to taunt.
Icelandic	Fryja, to taunt, to defy, to challenge.
Gaelic	Fearg, to irritate, provoke, incite.
English	Virk, to tease. (<i>Wright's Obsolete.</i>)
Spanish	Perque, a lampoon, a defamatory libel.
Latin	Percio, to enrage, to provoke highly.
Danish	Pirrer, to irritate.
Danish	Purrer, to provoke, to incense.
Sanscrit 576	Piyaru, censuring, blaming, deriding, mis-
Sanscrit 969	Vaira, strife, quarrel. [chievous.
English	Varry, to contend. (<i>Wright's Obsolete.</i>)
Fijian	Vora, to resist, to oppose.
English	Fray, to quarrel. (<i>Wright's Obsolete.</i>)
English	Fray, a broil, a quarrel, a contest, a contention.
Irish	Forach, a dispute, a controversy.
Gaelic	Forach, a dispute.
Norman	Brige, quarrel, dispute.
French Romn	Briga, noise, quarrel.
Italian	Briga, a quarrel, a dispute.
Portuguese	Briga, strife, quarrel.
Spanish	Brega, strife, wrangle, or contention.
Irish	Bearrag, or Bearg, anger, outrage.
Irish	Peireach, furious, raging. (<i>Supplement.</i>)
Irish	Bara, anger.

Irish	Bri, anger, wrath.
Sanscrit 726	Bhri, to be angry.
Arabic 227	Barh, being angry.
Scotch	Fiery, rage.
English	Fury, rage, a storm of anger, madness, turbu-
Danish	Furie, fury, rage, wildness. [lence.
French	Furie, fury, rage.
Italian	Furia, fury, rage, passion.
Portuguese	Furia, fury, rage, madness.
Spanish	Furia, rage, fury.
Polish	Furya, fury.
Gaelic	Fraoch, vexation, fury, wrath.
Gaelic	Frog, anger.
Gaelic	Feirg, anger, wrath.
Gaelic	Fearg, anger, wrath, rage, displeasure, irritation.
Irish	Fearg, anger.
Irish	Fraoch, anger, rage, fury.
Welsh	Ffrwg, violence, outrage.
Welsh	Ffroch, fury, violence.
English	Vreach, violently. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
English	Frag, low, vulgar people. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Arabic 917	Firakh, vile, abject.
Arabic 920	Farkh, vile, base, abject, mean.
Sanscrit 888	Varaka, wretched, low, vile.
Swedish	Vrak, refuse, trash.
English	Prig, a pert, conceited, saucy fellow.
English	Prig, a coxcomb. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .) [solete.]
English	Peerck, to walk consequentially. (Wright's <i>Ob-</i>
English	Perk, proud, elated. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Dutch	Pryken, to brag, to make a fine show.
Irish	Bragaim, I boast, bounce or bully.
Irish	Bragaire, a braggart &c.
Gaelic	Brag, a boast or brag.
English	Brag, an ostentatious boasting of one's own actions or merits.
Hindu 325	Bariyai, boast, exultation.
Italian	Baria, pride, conceit, arrogance.
Spanish	Porra, vanity, boast, presumption.
English	Fare, a boast. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Latin	Furo, to bluster.
Persian 942	Feridan, to swagger, to walk pompously.
Italian	Fiero, haughty, proud, arrogant.
Icelandic	Farri, a vagrant, a landlouser.
New Zealand	Piri, to skulk.
English	Pariah, one belonging to the lowest and most despised class in parts of India; an outcast, one

rejected and contemned by society. (Webster's
Dictionary by Goodrich and Porter.)

Sanscrit 639	Prayac, to solicit, beg for.
Dutch	Prachen, to beg.
Dutch	Pracher, a beggar.
Danish	Prakker, to beg, to mump.
Latin	Proco, to demand or ask malapertly.
English	Prog, to live by beggarly tricks.
Scotch	Prig, to importune.
Polish	Brukowy, vulgar, trivial.
Latin	Parcus, Parca, slow, slack, negligent, lazy.
Arabic 918	Furragh, idle.
Irish	Farrach, greedy, violent. (Supplement.)
Icelandic	Frekr, greedy.
Anglo-Saxon	Fraec, voracious, greedy, dangerous.
Dutch	Vrek, a niggard, a miser.
Italian	Pirchio, a miser.
Italian	Parco, stingy.
Latin	Parcus, Parca, penurious.
Irish	Brog, sordid. (Supplement.)
English	Brigue, a cabal, intrigue, faction, contention. (Obsolete, used by Chaucer, &c.)
French	Brigue, cabal, faction.
Norman	Brige, faction.
French Romn	Bryche, a faction, a cabal.
Hindu 1490	Firka, a society, a sect.
Arabic 923	Firkat, <i>plural</i> Firak, a sect.
Fijian	Vere, a plot, a conspiracy.
Welsh	Ffuraw, to be crafty.
Arabic 926	Fary, feigning, inventing a lie.
Arabic 926	Fariy, artificial, false, lying.
Persian 927	Farya, a lie, an imposture.
English	Frigge, to meddle officiously. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Scotch	Fraik, to flatter.
Italian	Frecciare, to cheat, to cozen one out of one's
English	Forge, to counterfeit, to falsify. [money.]
Icelandic	Brek, a law term for the fraudulent purchase of
Persian 206	Bariki, subtlety. [land.]
French	Brigue, indirect means.
Icelandic	Brugga, to concoct, to scheme.
Gaelic	Breug, to flatter, to cajole.
Hindu 400	Bhurki, decoying, inveigling.
Gaelic	Breug, or Breige, a lie, a falsehood.
Irish	Breag, a lie.
French Romn	Bara, cheating, roguery.
Dutch	Pieren, to sharp, cheat or deceive.

Swedish	Purra, to take in, to gull, to cheat.
New Zealand	Parau, a falsehood.
Quichua Peru	Puru, false.
Sanscrit 584	Puru, a multitude.
Hindu 498	Para, a company, a body.
English	Pray, a crowd, a press. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Hindu 532	Parao, a crowd.
Fijian	Boroa, crowded, close together.
Irish	Bro, a multitude.
Scotch	Break, a crowd.
Scotch	Bourach, to crowd together confusedly or in a
Sanscrit 983	Vraja, a multitude. [mass.
Sanscrit 904	Vara, a multitude, a troop.
Latin	Furo, to be mixed or jumbled together.
Scotch	Fary, Fiery or Farie, bustle, tumult, confusion.
Scotch	Fry, a tumult.
English	Fray, a violent riot.
Danish	Virrer, to embroil, to disorder, to make a con-
French	Vrac, disorder. [fusion.
French	Fracas, <i>pronounced</i> Fraka, a din, a vague noise, a hubbub, a fuss, a tumult, a breaking with a
Welsh	Ffrwg, tumult. [crash.
Spanish	Farrago, a mixture of things jumbled together without order.
English	Farrago, a mass composed of various materials confusedly mixed; a medley.
Spanish	Brega, a fray.
English	Breach, a rupture, a quarrel, a violation of the law or the public peace, as by a riot, affray, or tumult.
French	Brouhaha, uproar, hubbub, hurly-burly.
Murundo A.	Boro, a bow.
Basa African	Puro, a bow; <i>Gbe</i> , African, the same.
Arabic 922	Faraat, <i>plural</i> Fara, a bow.
Kiamba A.	Furu, a quiver.
Vei African	Boro, a quiver; <i>Kra</i> , African, the same.
Krebo African	Buro, a quiver.
Goburu A.	Baharu, a quiver.
Pahri Nepal	Bara, an arrow.
Tuluva India	Biru, an arrow.
French Romn	Biro, an arrow, javelin or dart.
Latin	Veru, a kind of dart used in war.
Spanish	Vira, a kind of light dart or arrow.
Scotch	Vire, a kind of arrow.
English	Vire, an arrow.
New Zealand	Pere, an arrow.

Bhramu Nepal	Para, an arrow.
Scotch	Prog, or Progue, an arrow.
Italian	Freccia, an arrow, a dart.
Portuguese	Frecha, an arrow.
Swedish	Varja, a sword.
Gbese African	Bora, a sword.
Ebe African	Baruko, a sword.
French Romn	Broke, a kind of poignard. (Supplement.)
French Romn	Briche, a machine to throw stones.
Polish	Proca, a sling.
New Zealand	Pere, a sling.
Musu African	Pere, a spear; <i>Ebe</i> , African, the same.
Icelandic	Frakka, a kind of spear.
Persian 278	Paragi, a helmet.
Hindu 579	Pharak, a shield.
Gaelic	Frag, a shield.
Irish	Frag, or Fraic, a shield or buckler.
Hindu 580	Phari, a shield, buckler or target.
Sanscrit 668	Phara, a shield.
Icelandic	Fora, armour, harness.
Latin	Fur, Furis, Furi, a soldier.
Arabic 927	Farik, <i>plural</i> Furuk, a troop, a squadron.
Arabic 923	Firkat, <i>plural</i> Firak, a body, troop, band.
Hindu 1493	Farik, a troop, squadron, corps or party.
Hindu 1490	Firka, a troop, company.
Turkish 852	Firka, a body, a troop.
Sanscrit 890	Varga, a troop, company.
Irish	Bearg, a soldier.
Gaelic	Burach, a file of soldiers.
Persian 282	Parra, a rank or file of soldiers.
Hindu 532	Parao, an army, a camp.
Scotch	Brugh, an encampment of a circular form.
French	Baraque, a military hut.
Spanish	Barraca, a barrack.
English	Barrack, a hut or house for soldiers.
Circassian 104	Brak, a flag.
Sanscrit 567	Parakya, an enemy.
Hindu 448	Bairi, an enemy, a foe.
Murundo A.	Bira, war.
Penin African	Pirea, war.
English	Peark, to peep. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Wolof African	Vorra, to betray.
Danish	Fare, danger, peril, jeopardy.
Scotch	Fary, Fiery, or Farie, consternation.
Welsh	Braw, terror, dread, fright.
Sanscrit 639	Praya, an attack, an assault.

- Welsh Ffwyraw, to assault.
 English Fray, to attack or an attack. (Wright's *Obso-*
 English Fray, a combat, a battle. [lete.)
 English Foray, a sudden or irregular incursion in a border war, hence any irregular incursion for war or robbery. (Webster's *Dictionary* by Goodrich and Porter.)
- Sanskrit 984 Vrajya, an attack or invasion.
 Gaelic Fearach, a war-cry among the ancient Irish.
 Gaelic Fraoch, a war-cry.
 Gaelic Bairche, a battle.
 Irish Bairche, a battle.
 Icelandic Berja, to fight.
 French Romn Briga, a fight.
 Portuguese Briga, fighting.
 Egyptian 376 Baruka, spoil.
 English Progue, to steal. (Wright's *Obsolete*.)
 English Prig, a thief; also to filch or steal.
 Irish Bearg, a marauder.
 French Romn Varga, a marauder ("voleur du pays").
 Sanscrit 956 Vrik, to seize.
 Sanscrit 956 Vrika, seizing, rapacious.
 English Forage, to ravage, to feed on spoil.
 Latin Furax, Furacis, thievish, given to picking and stealing; filching, light-fingered.
 Latin Fur, Furis, Furi, a thief, a robber, a stealer.
 Italian Fure or Furo, a thief.
 Italian Furare, to steal, rob, pilfer.
 Icelandic Firra, to deprive one of a thing.
 Scotch Forray, to pillage; the act of foraging, a predatory excursion, the party employed in carrying off the prey, the prey itself.
- Persian 916 Fara, a taking, a seizing.
 Persian 282 Parwa, plunder.
 French Romn Praie, or Preie, booty, prey.
 French Proie, prey.
 Dutch Prooi, a prey.
 English Prey, spoil, booty, plunder, goods taken by force from an enemy in war, ravage, depredation.
- Sanskrit 700 Bhara, theft, taking away.
 Hausa A. Berau, to steal, to rob.
 Sanscrit 674 Barh, to hurt, injure, kill.
 Sanscrit 726 Bhri, to injure, to hurt.
 Sanscrit 894 Barh or Varh, to hurt, injure, kill.
 Sanscrit 953 Vihru, to injure, to hurt.
 Sanscrit 961 Vrih, to pull up, tear up, eradicate.

Mandingo A.	Fara, to tear.
Norman	Forhe, or Forche, force.
Gaelic	Farrach, force, violence.
Irish	Farrach, violence, force.
Icelandic	Freka, hardship.
Gaelic	Forrach, oppression, compulsion.
Irish	Forrach, oppression, compulsion.
Danish	Forkuer, to oppress, to crush, to supplant.
Anglo-Saxon	Brocian, to oppress, vex, trouble, afflict, perse-
Anglo-Saxon	Brocu, troubles. [cute.
Icelandic	Brugga, to trouble, to confound.
Polish	Broic, to do mischief, as " <i>Morze broi</i> , the sea commits great ravages."
Polish	Burca, a destroyer.
English	Breach, the act of breaking, injury.
English	Break, to crush, shatter, destroy.
Sanscrit 540	Parigha, destroying.
Icelandic	Farga, to destroy.
Irish	Fargaim, I kill, I destroy.
Irish	Fargadh, killing, destroying.
Sanscrit 936	Viruj, to break to pieces, tear asunder, destroy.
Sanscrit 935	Viri, to destroy.
Sanscrit 953	Vihru, to destroy.
Accadian	Bir, a destroyer.
Turkish 536	Berriyye, a wilderness.

No. 151. Bn-aony or Benoni which appears to have been
sometimes abbreviated into Benny or Benn.

Portuguese	Banana, a coward, a good-for-nothing fellow.
New Zealand	Pinono, to beg for food.
Manchu Tartar	Panouhoun, idleness.
French	Faineant, an idle lazy person, a sluggard, a drone; idle, slothful, sluggish, lazy.
French Romn	Faineance, indolence, idleness, negligence.
French Romn	Fenian, idle, lazy.
Gaelic	Fiann, a warrior.
Gaelic	Feinne, troops.
Irish	Fionn, troops.
Irish	Finneann, a shield.
Bode African	Banan, an arrow.
Sanscrit 902	Vanin, having an arrow or arrows. [armies.
English	Fanion, a small flag carried with the baggage in
French Romn	Fanon, Fenon, Phanon, or Phenon, a standard or banner.
French Romn	Panon, or Pannon, a standard or flag.

French Romn	Penen, Panen, Panon, Pennon, Penon or Phanon, a sort of banner with a long tail, carried on a lance, or attached to a tent, &c.
French	Pennon, a pennon.
Welsh	Penwn, a banner.
Italian	Pennone, a flag, a standard, a banner.
English	Pennon, a small flag or banner.
Persian 288	Panhan, or Pinhan, clandestine, secret, hid.
Persian 288	Pinhani, concealment.
Persian 288	Pinhanidan, to lie hid.
New Zealand	Ponana, confusion. " <i>He ponana i mahue ai nga pukapuka</i> , the letters were left behind in the confusion."
Welsh	Banan, an alarm, an alarming report.
Egyptian 377	Behnnu (<i>apparently</i> Behnanu), to battle, cut up, contend.
Irish	Beannaim, to steal (<i>literally</i> , I steal).
English	Fanning, stealing. (<i>Slang.</i>)
Spanish	Veneno, wrath, fury, rage, rancourous sentiment.

With reference to the French Romane word *Fenian*, quoted above, and meaning "idle, lazy"; it is strange to reflect, that but a few years since a body of people cropped up from the fermenting mass of rascaldom, and called themselves *Fenians*; that they were "idle and lazy" is more than probable, but that they adopted this name on that account is not so likely. Concerning them we read as follows:

"Fenian, the name of a political association of Irish, or Irish Americans, the object of which is the overthrow of English authority in Ireland. . . The movement was directed from New York, and possessed ramifications in almost every city of the Union; it was conducted by a Senate, and consisted of Circles, each directed by a Centre, the duty of the Centres was to enroll members, who bound themselves, by oath, to raise funds for the purchase of arms, &c." (*See Chambers's Encyclopædia*, London, 1874.)

Now turning over the pages of the same work, we read thus:

"Ribbonism, the name of a system of secret associations among the lower classes in Ireland. . . The Ribbon association was divided into Lodges, and the members of each Lodge were bound by a secret oath. . . These societies appear to have been replaced by newer associations, such as the Fenians, which is said to possess large affiliations in America, England, and Scotland."

And reflecting on such subjects, we remember the Rebecca

riots, which occurred about A.D. 1843; concerning these, we read as follows:

"The name which the insurgents adopted, deserves in the first place to be noticed; the supposed head or chief of the anti-turnpike conspiracy was called 'Rebecca,' a name which was derived from a strange and preposterous application of a passage in the Book of Genesis: 'And they blessed Rebekah, and said unto her . . . Let thy seed possess the gate of those which hate them.'" (See *Annual Register*, 1843, p. 258.)

As turnpikes, or, as they are often called, "gates," attracted so large a share of the attention of these rioters, this passage in Genesis seems apt; and if, as is most probable, it was a subterfuge, it was a clever one. But why should this be preceded by Ribbonism and followed by Fenianism, as the only riots occurring in an otherwise peaceful law-abiding country during thirty years, unless these riots were named from Reuben and Benoni, grandsons of Rebecca, as they doubtless were; as the *Vaquiers*, who are spoken of in the French *Romane Dictionary* as "certain seditious people who appeared about A.D. 1320," were no doubt named from Bacher or Bekir, son of Benoni, as the Huguenots were doubtless named from Iakin, son of Simeon, and grandson of Jacob, who in his turn was father of Reuben and Benoni and son of Rebecca, and from whom, despite all plausible references to some more recent Jacob, there can be little doubt the French Jacobins, and probably the Syrian Jacobites of over 1,300 years ago were named. But were we to go back and trace up all the riots, seditions, conspiracies, and revolutions which have occurred here and elsewhere, originating in organisations which have borne names that tally exactly with the names of certain Shemite tribes, though never coming publicly forward as such, we should gather material which, however condensed, would occupy a good long chapter, and practically would re-write history. Having, however, the future in view far more than the past, this is not my intention, and I only draw attention to the fact as others may wish to follow out the theme, which, in its aggregate, would prove that although the poor deluded rascallions who followed in all these rows, conspiracies, rebellions, &c., &c., were quite willing to be deluded as long as there was any plunder, or chance of plunder, to be had, and knew nothing, and, what is more, cared nothing about the Shemite scheme, others did, and others do, and go on breeding dissension, and hatching rebellion to every government that has been established to protect the results of labour from the murderous assaults of idleness, with all its consequent scheming and discontent.

This word *Fenian*, from the fact of its meaning "idle and lazy," has incidentally drawn my attention to the organization so called, as a straw on the water draws attention to the direction of the current upon which it floats; but, to estimate fully the depth and importance of that current, as an antagonistic principle to all social order, the whole of this fourth chain of evidence must be borne in mind. Reflecting on this subject, familiar and unmistakeable words, like the following, will naturally occur to any English-speaking man with a moderately good memory, as he pursues such a train of thought; spleen, malice, spite, evil, bad, ill, worse, grim, harsh, rough, sour, sullen, hard, gruff, coarse, cross, wild, fierce, bicker, worry, cavil, rail, jibe, jeer, cheek, plague, rile, harass, abuse, tattle, gossip, clack, prate, gad, swagger, brag, menace, bully, crow, base, shabby, low, mean, vile, false, idle, drone, cur, cad, loaf, bilk, diddle, cheat, gull, fraud, quibble, sham, lie, flam, guile, wile, sly, trick, rogue, shark, knave, ruffian, slum, swear, league, scheme, cabal, spy, scum, rabble, riff-raff, mob, herd, gang, hustle, jostle, hubbub, muss, row, mutiny, rebel, pillage, booty, swag, filch, crib, grab, rifle, steal, prig, nab, nim, rob, thief, arson, rapine, wreck, harm, break, rase, shatter, crush; each of these, and very many more English words to the same effect, have been quoted in this chain of evidence concerning the race of Shem, under the name from which they are derived, and the same story is told more or less copiously in every language known to man; what peace or comfort can one therefore expect to derive from association with people who have given rise to such words, the mention of which is the mention of them by name? It is surely time that they and the race of Ham should part company.

No. 151, *otherwise called* Benymn, Beniamin or Benjamin which appears to have been usually abbreviated into Benym, Beniam, Benj or Beng.

Zulu Kafir	Bongo, ill temper, surliness.
Zulu Kafir	Banga, to contend, to dispute.
Zulu Kafir	Bango, a family quarrel.
Scotch	Peenge, or Pinge, to complain, to whine.
English	Pinche, to find fault. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Sanscrit 877	Vangh, to blame, to censure. [reputation.
Chin. III. 377	Pang, to slander, to vilify, to injure a person's
Chin. II. 666	Ping, to cause a vitiated feeling or sentiment in the world, to criminate.
Hindu 386	Bhanji, talebearing; a talebearer.
Malayan 49	Binchi, to hate or detest.
Chin. II. 134	Fang, to hate.

- Anglo-Saxon Feong, or Feoung, hatred.
 Chin. II. 651 Phing, giving unrestrained scope to one's temper.
 French Venger, to avenge, revenge, be resentful of.
 French Vengeance, revenge.
 French Romn Vengement, vengeance.
 English Venge, to punish, to avenge.
 Dutch Vinnig, fierce, outrageous.
 Irish Fineog, a niggard.
 Irish Fainge, an insignificant fellow.
 French Fange, low, mean condition, vileness, baseness,
 Portuguese Fanchao, a poltroon. [degradation.
 Zulu Kafir Funga, to swear.
 Chin. II. 651 Phing, drawing each other into a vicious course.
 Chinese I. 117 Pang, false, insincere.
 Latin Fingo, to forge, to feign, to counterfeit.
 Portuguese Fingir, Fingido, to feign, to counterfeit.
 Italian Fingere, to feign, dissemble, pretend, counterfeit.
 Italian Fingimento, feigning, &c.
 Sanscrit 697 Bhangiman, disguise, deceit.
 Sanscrit 671 Banhiman, a multitude.
 Sanscrit 579 Punja, a multitude.
 Chinese I. 394 Pung, a great noise.
 Chin. II. 483 Fung, a very loud noise.
 Swedish Bang, a stir, a tumult.
 Malayan 224 Panggawa, a warrior.
 Chinese I. 190 Ping, soldiers, troops, an army.
 Chinese I. 190 Ping, weapons of war.
 Mandingo A. Fong, or Fango, a sword.
 Mandingo A. Fang, a cutlass.
 Chin. II. 112 Pang, a bow.
 Chin. II. 345 Pang, a wooden crossbow.
 Hindu 552 Panach, a bow string.
 Khond India Pinju, an arrow.
 Telugu India Banamu, an arrow.
 Banyun A. Binyam, war. [Obsolete.)
 English Beneme, to take away, to take from. (Wright's
 Anglo-Saxon Benaeman, Beniman, or Benyman, to deprive
 or take away.
 Malayan 242 Peniamun, one who robs travellers; as "*pan-
 galu peniamun*, the chief of a band of
 "robbers."
 English Bung, a pickpocket. (Wright's *Obsolete*.)
 Eskimo Paungo-rpok, he creeps.
 Memo: "Rpok" is a conjugational terminal
 of verbs in this language.
 Irish Baing, on a sudden, by surprise.

Zulu Kafir	Panga, to seize violently, ravage, plunder.
Chin. II. 232	Pang, to wrest or plunder from.
Anglo-Saxon	Fang, a taking.
Scotch	Fang, capture, what is seized or carried off.
English	Fang, to catch, to seize, to lay hold, to clutch.
English	Fange, to catch or take hold of. (Wright's <i>Obsolete.</i>)
English	Fonge, to take, to seize. (Wright's <i>Obsolete.</i>)
Danish	Fanger, to seize, to take hold on.
Icelandic	Fanga, to capture.
Chin. II. 134	Fang, to injure.
Persian 938	Fang, distress, misfortune.
Swahili A.	Vunja, to break, spoil or ruin.
Hindu 386	Bhanjna, to destroy, to break.
Sanscrit 697	Bhanjana, a breaker, or destroyer.
Malayan 49	Benchana, mischief, injury.
Irish	Banaighim, or Banaim, to waste, plunder, pillage.
French Romn	Ban, exile, banishment; from the Low Latin <i>ban-</i>
French Romn	Banement, banishment. [num.
	Prov.—Banimen.
Chin. II. 96	Ping, a solitary and uninhabited place.

No. 152. Bla, Bala, Balaa, Bale, Balee, Bela, Belah or Bolau; words derived from No. 80 Ploa, Palu, Pallu, Phalu, Phallu, Fallu, Phallo, Phallou, Phallous, Phallos or Phallus are included with this name.

Irish	Buile, an evil design.
ChepangNepal	Pilo, bad.
Irula India	Polla, bad.
Sanscrit 981	Vyala, wicked, villainous, bad.
Greek	Phaulos, Phaule, bad evil.
Italian	Fello, a felon; also fell, wicked.
Italian	Fallire, a fault.
Italian	Fallo, crime, sin.
Cornish	Faellu, to err.
French	Faillir, to transgress, trespass, offend, do wrong.
English	Flaw, a defect, a fault.
Irish	Feile, arrant, bad in a high degree.
English	Foul, wicked, detestable, abominable, as "a <i>foul</i> deed"; unfair, not honest, as " <i>foul</i> play."
French	Fiel, spleen, rancour, malice, gall.
Latin	Bilis, Bilis, Bili, choler, wrath, anger.
French	Pouiller, to abuse, to use abusive language.
French	Pouilles, abuse. [jeer.
Spanish	Pulla, an obscene and foul expression; also a

n	!Pello, to vex, to grieve.
chuTartar	Pelembi, to calumniate a person, to impute crimes to him of which he is not guilty, to destroy his reputation, to kill him.
! Kafir	Filisa, to disparage, decry, depreciate.
lo-Saxon	Falsan, to blaspheme. [<i>Obsolete.</i>]
lish	Pelsey, obstinate, cross, mischievous. (Wright's
nish	Pelaza, a quarrel or dispute, a scuffle or a fray.
lish	Bully, to be noisy or quarrelsome.
sh	Bela, to wrangle.
uguese	Bulha, a quarrel, strife or wrangle.
ayan 33	Balas, to revenge, retaliate.
lish	Flaw, a quarrel. (Wright's <i>Obsolete.</i>)
crit 981	Vyala, cruel, fierce.
lish	Fel, cruel, fierce. (Wright's <i>Obsolete.</i>)
ch	Fel, fierce, cruel, outrageous.
lo-Saxon	Fell, fell, cruel, severe.
lish	Fell, cruel, barbarous, inhuman.
lish	Felly, barbarously.
lish	Fellow, an ignoble man; "worth makes the "man, and want of it the <i>fellow</i> ." (Pope.)
ich	Foule, the common herd, the mass.
sk	Phauloi, the vulgar people, the common sort.
lish	Fyle, vile. (Wright's <i>Obsolete.</i>)
n	Vilis, Vile, vile, paltry.
nish	Vyl, mean.
nish	Vil, base, low, worthless, vile.
an	Vile, base, vile, despicable.
ich	Vil, vile, base, low, contemptible, mean, abject, despicable, worthless.
lish	Vile, base, mean, worthless, despicable.
sk	Phaulos, Phaule, worthless, good for nothing,
sh	Pilus, mean, wretched. [paltry.]
ich	Pele, a ragamuffin.
nish	Poleo, a strutting, affected gait.
sk	Bluo, to be haughty.
ch	Blaw, to brag, to boast; also ostentation.
lish	Bully, a noisy, blustering, overbearing fellow, more distinguished for insolence and empty menaces than courage.
m	Bole, to challenge, to boast.
ndic	Volso, to make a great bustle, to pride oneself.
lish	Flashy, showy but empty, dazzling for a moment but not solid; insipid, vapid.
	Feilios, vanity.
bic 935	Falhas, greedy, avaricious.

Irish	Fallsa, lazy.
French	Polisson, idle, mischievous, blackguard ; a black-
Scotch	Pell, a lazy, lumpish person. [guard
Zulu Kafir	Vila, a lazy person.
French Romn	Veule, idle, lazy.
Manchu Tartar	Fialhou, idle, negligent.
Latin	Fallo, to skulk.
English	File, a coward. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
French Romn	Failli, a coward, a false traitor, one who breaks his word, a man without faith or honour, heart or courage.
Irish	Feall, a conspiracy.
Irish	Feallaim, I conspire.
Irish	Fail, a society or company.
Gaelic	Fail, a society or company.
English	Fellow, an associate, a member of a society.
English	Pal, an accomplice.
Greek	Paleuo, to decoy, ensnare, entrap, to catch by
Persian 287	Palwas, or Pulos, deception, flattery. [decoys
Persian 286	Palas, fraud, deceit, a cheat, an impostor.
French Romn	Blasser, to foment and plot bad actions.
French	Blouser, to deceive, to mislead.
Greek	Phelos, Phele, knavish, deceitful. [ing.
Greek	Phelosis, Pheloseos, Phelosei, a deceiving, cheat-
Latin	False, falsely.
Latin	Falso, falsely, wrongfully.
Latin	Falsus, Falsa, false, lying, spurious, unfaithful,
Latin	Falsum, Falsi, a falsehood. [deceiving.
Italian	Falso, false, not true, lying.
Spanish	Falso, deceitful, false, untrue.
Anglo-Saxon	False, false, untrue.
Dutch	Valsch, false, not true, untrue.
Polish	Falsz, falsehood, duplicity of temper, of be- haviour, or of proceeding.
Icelandic	Fals, a fraud, deceit, cheat, imposture.
Welsh	Ffals, deceitful, unfaithful, false.
Gaelic	Fallsa, deceitful, treacherous, false.
Irish	Fallsa, deceitful, false.
German	Flause, a trick, an artifice, an evasion.
English	Flash, counterfeit, deceptive, spurious, not what it pretends to be. (<i>Slang</i> .)
English	Fallas, deceit. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .) [lete.)
English	False, sly, cunning, deceitful. (Wright's <i>Obso-</i>
English	False, not true.
Welsh	Ffelu, to act subtly.
Latin	Fallo, to deceive, to cozen, to cheat, to gull.

- 3k Pheloo, to cheat, to deceive.
 1ch Flouer, to cheat, gull, bilk.
 1ish Falir, to desert from the truth, to be wanting in one's word.
 andic Villa, to falsify, forge, counterfeit.
 andic Vela, or Vaela, to defraud.
 1ish Fail, to deceive. (*Wright's Obsolete.*)
 1ish Fail, to disappoint, not to perform, to become insolvent or bankrupt.
 bic 934 Falh, defrauding in a sale, cheating.
 1ch Filou, a cheat, a sharper, a shark, a blackleg.
 1ish Fell, keen, crafty. (*Wright's Obsolete.*)
 1ch Romn Faille, deception.
 1 Faill, guile, knavery.
 1 Feall, deceit.
 1 Foill, deceit, fraud.
 1 Fala, fraud, treachery.
 1 Fulla, a falsehood.
 du 268 Bala-Bala, deceitfully, fraudulently.
 du 278 Baoli, a trick.
 1ch Romn Boulér, to lie, to deceive.
 1 Kafir Bala, wild talk with no truth in it.
 1 Kafir Bolwa, a liar, a rascal.
 1sian 252 Balwa, a concourse.
 1ish Bulla, a crowd.
 1ch Romn Bolhee, a great number, a multitude.
 1 Kafir Pahla, to crowd around, to beset.
 1ian Fola, a crowd or throng. (*Obsolete.*)
 1ch Foule, a crowd, a mob, a multitude.
 bic 935 Fall, a crowd, a body.
 1ish Fayly, a traitor. (*Wright's Obsolete.*)
 1ic Feall, treason.
 1 Feall, treason, treachery.
 du 355 Balwa, a mutiny, sedition, riot, tumult.
 1sh Bel, tumult.
 1sian 252 Balwa, disturbance.
 1ayan Bala, soldiers, troops, an army. (See Crawford's *Grammar and Dictionary*, ii. 15.)
 1srit 675 Bala, military force, troops, a host, an army.
 1srit 894 Vala, an army.
 1ish File, a row of soldiers standing one behind the other from front to rear, the number of men constituting the depth of the battalion or squadron.
 du 584 Phal, the blade of a sword, the iron head of a spear or arrow.

Sanscrit 668	Phala, a blade (of a sword or knife), the point of an arrow, head of a dart or spear; also a shield.
Assyrian	Palu, a sword.
Dewoi African	Pulo, a bow.
Nyamban A.	Vulaho, a bow.
English	Flo, an arrow. (<i>Wright's Obsolete.</i>)
Icelandic	Pila, an arrow.
Sgau-karen	} Plah, an arrow; <i>Pwo-karen</i> , Siam, the same.
Siam	
Toughthu	} Pla, an arrow.
Siam	
Singpho B.	Pela, an arrow.
Neki African	Bole, an arrow.
Caribbean	Bouleoua, arrows.
Chourasyo N.	Blo, an arrow.
Vayu Nepal	Blo, an arrow.
Bahingya N.	Bla, an arrow.
Sunwar Nepal	Bla, an arrow.
Bodo Bengal	Bala, an arrow.
Newar Nepal	Bala, an arrow.
Fijian	Bale, a kind of spear.
Kisi African	Ballo, a spear.
Mampa A.	Bal, a spear.
Irish	Ball, a weapon.
Greek	Ballo, Balo, to throw, cast or hurl at, with any kind of missile; to strike, hit, or wound.
English	Bill, a battle-axe.
Latin	Pilum, Pili, a javelin or dart.
French Romn	Pyle, a dart or javelin.
Anglo-Saxon	Fla, an arrow, dart or javelin.
Welsh	Fflaw, a dart. [throw darts out of.
Latin	Fala, a tower, gallery or scaffold to shoot or
Latin	Fallo, to lurk.
Fijian	Vala, to fight. [warriors, warfare.
Fijian	Valu, to make war, to be at war; also war,
Diwala A.	Bila, war.
Zincali	Bella, war.
Latin	Bello, to war, wage war, fight, combat.
Latin	Bellum, Belli, war, warfare, the state of war.
Irish	Bal, a battle. (<i>Supplement.</i>)
Welsh	Bel, war.
Welsh	Bela, to war, to battle.
Spanish	Pelea, a battle, fight or combat.
Greek	Philao, to rob or plunder.
French	Vol, theft, robbery, larceny.
French	Voleur, a thief.

French	Voler, to rob, to pilfer.
French	Filou, a pick-pocket.
Icelandic	Foli, stolen goods.
Swahili A.	Filisi, to take away a man's property.
English	Fleece, to strip others of money or property, by severe exactions or pretence of necessity, but by virtue of some authority or position, as some kings fleece their subjects, or some lawyers their clients.
English	Pillage, robbery by open violence.
French	Pillage, or Pillerie, plunder.
French	Piller, to plunder, to ransack, to rifle.
Latin	Pilo, to pillage, or pilfer.
English	Pill, to rob, to plunder, to pillage.
English	Peel, to strip, to plunder, to pillage: as "to peel" "a province or conquered people."
English	Poll, to rob, to cheat. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Latin	Bolus, Boli, a prey.
Irish	Beol, a robber.
Gaelic	Beol, or Beoil, a robber.
Welsh	Blai, a depredator.
Hebrew	Bla or Bala (בלא), to wear out. Dan. vii. 25, and shall <i>wear out</i> the saints of the most high.
Hebrew	Blh or Balah (בלה), to trouble. Ezra iv. 4, and <i>troubled</i> them in building.
Hebrew	Bhlh or Bahlah (בהלה), trouble, terror. Ps. lxxviii. 33, their <i>yours in trouble</i> . Jer. xx. 8, and <i>terrors</i> upon the city.
Hebrew	Blhh or Balahh (בלהה), terrors, trouble. Job xviii. 11, <i>terrors</i> shall make him afraid. Isa. xvii. 14, behold at eveningtide <i>trouble</i> .
Hindu 349	Bala, a calamity, evil, misfortune, vengeance, ill.
Malayan 44	Bela, calamity, evil, misfortune, trouble.
Turkish 541	Bela, a misfortune, a trouble.
Turkish 542	Beliyye, a misfortune.
English	Bale, misery, calamity.
Sanscrit 675	Bala, force, violence, rigour, severity.
Sanscrit 701	Bhal, or Bal, to injure.
Welsh	Belu, to commit outrage.
Latin	Polluo, to violate.
Latin	Violo, to break, to force, to spoil, to defile, to
Spanish	Violar, to violate, to ravish. [violate.]
Italian	Violare, to violate, to ravish.
French	Violer, to violate.
English	Violate, to injure by force, to ravish.

French Romn	Fouloir, or Foulér, to oppress, to injure.
French Romn	Fouille, injury.
French	Fouler, to overrun, oppress, tread upon, trample
Irish	Fail, fatal. [under foot.
Irish	Feall, murder.
Icelandic	Faela, to frighten, to drive away.
Latin	Pello, to drive, chase, banish or send away.
Latin	Pulso, to batter.
Zulu Kafir	Pahlaza, to dash, smash, break in pieces.
Welsh	Fflais, a ravage.
Welsh	Ffleisiaw, to ravage.
Greek	Phlao, Phlaso, to crush, to bruise in pieces.
Latin	Polluo, to break, to mar.
Welsh	Beli, havoc.
Hebrew	Blh or Balah (בלה), to consume, to waste. Job xiii. 28, as a rotten thing <i>consumeth</i> . Ps. xlix. 14, their beauty <i>shall consume</i> . 1 Chron. xvii. 9, shall the children of wickedness <i>waste</i> them.
Hebrew	Bla or Bala (בלע), to destroy. Is. iii. 12, <i>destroy</i> the way of the paths. Job ii. 23, to <i>destroy</i> him without cause.
Anglo-Saxon	Balew, Bealo, or Beal, misery, mischief, destruc-
Welsh	Beli, destruction. [tion.

No. 152 *otherwise spelled* Balaum.

English	Blame, fault, crime, sin, that which is deserving of censure.
French	Blame, censure, vituperation, blame,
ManchuTartar	Palama, a man who says and does what he ought neither to say nor do.
Greek	Polemeo, to quarrel, wrangle, dispute with.
Greek	Polemeios, hostile.
English	Polemic, controversial, disputative.
Sanscrit 970	Vailomya, opposition, contrariety.
French Romn	Blaime, calumny.
Persian 286	Palma, calumny.
English	Plume, to pride (oneself), to boast.
Portuguese	Boleima, a man without any activity.
Hindu 355	Bilamb, procrastination, delay, tardiness.
Gaelic	Falamh, void, vacant, unoccupied, vain.
Anglo-Saxon	Flyma, a vagabond.
Arabic 251	Balaam, a glutton.
Arabic 942	Faylam, a coward.
English	Flymy, knowing, cunning, roguish. (<i>Slang.</i>)

Dutch	Fleemen, to fawn, to flatter.
Scotch	Flum, flattery.
English	Flam, deception, delusion. [<i>Obsolete.</i>]
English	Flam, a deceit; to deceive, to cheat. (Wright's
English	Flum, deceit. (Wright's <i>Obsolete.</i>)
Greek	Pheloma, a deceit, deception.
English	Palm, to impose by fraud.
Persian 286	Palma, a lie.
English	Flam, a falsehood, a lie.
English	Flam, nonsense, blarney, humbug, a lie. (<i>Slang.</i>)
Icelandic	Flaumr; a crowd, as " <i>Flaums fellidomr</i> , the hasty "judgment of a crowd."
Italian	Bulima, a crowd, a throng.
Greek	Blema, a missile, an arrow.
Hindu 354	Ballam, a spear, pike or lance.
Greek	Palme, a shield.
Greek	Polemos, Polemou, a battle, fight, war.
Greek	Polemeo, to wage war, to make war upon.
Icelandic	Flaumr, the din of battle.
Italian	Volume, confusion, disorder, trouble.
Icelandic	Flaema, to drive away ignominiously.
English	Fleme, to banish. (Wright's <i>Obsolete.</i>)
Scotch	Flem, or Fleme, to banish, to expel.
Anglo-Saxon	Flyman, to banish.
Anglo-Saxon	Fleam, banishment.
Polish	Polamac, Polamie, to break to pieces.
Greek	Palame, force, murder.

No. 152 *otherwise spelled* Beleleel.

Hebrew	Blyal, or Balyal (בליל), wicked, Belial. Deut. xv. 9, a thought in thy <i>wicked</i> heart. Nahum i. 11, a <i>wicked</i> counsellor. Nahum i. 15, <i>the wicked</i> shall no more pass. 2 Sam. xvi. 7, thou man of <i>Belial</i> .
Arabic 252	Balal, being wicked, unjust, tyrannical, and
Arabic 253	Bulul, an evil deed. [oppressive.]
Bambarra A.	Flila, a fault.
Gaelic	Foilleil, deceitful, unfair, treacherous.
English	Fallal, meretricious. (Wright's <i>Obsolete.</i>)
French Romn	Pelaille, a mob, an assembly of the common people.
Arabic 937	Falil, a crowd, a body, a troop.
Portuguese	Folhelho, a hiding-place, a lurking-hole, a close
Arabic 252	Balal, obtaining a victory. [corner.]
Gallafrican	Balalo, bloodthirsty, cruel. [murder.]
Zulu Kafir	Bulala, to hurt, injure, ill-treat, destroy, kill,

No. 153. Bkr, Beker, Becher, Bechor, Bochor, Bacher, Bachir or Bacchar; words derived from No. 144 Bkr, Beker, Becher, Bochar, Bachar, Bacher or Bachr are included with this name.

English	Bauger, barbarous, bad. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Greek	Pikros, Pikra, harsh, stern, savage, cruel, severe, hateful, hostile.
Sanskrit 876	Vakra, cruel, malignant, fraudulent, dishonest.
Irish	Bagar, or Bagair, a threat.
Irish	Bogur, a threat, threatening.
Persian 293	Payghara, slander, railing, abuse.
Sanskrit 910	Vikri, to revile.
Sanskrit 912	Vigarh, to abuse, to revile.
Latin	Figura, a scoff or taunt.
Hindu 583	Phakri, the act of treating with rudeness.
French Romn	Facharie, anger, rage.
Irish	Fiochra, anger.
Irish	Feachair, angry.
Hindu 583	Phakkar, wrangling, brawl. [quarrel.
Hindu 346	Bakhera, wrangling, broil, contention, dispute,
French	Bagarre, a squabble, a wrangle.
Scotch	Bicker, or Biker, a contention, strife.
English	Bicker, to quarrel, to contend in petulant altercation.
Hindu 583	Phakoriya, a fop, an absurd prattler, an indecent
Spanish	Figura, a haughty fellow. [talker.
Hindu 1481	Fakhir, a boaster, an egotist.
Hindu 1485	Fakhr, boasting, pride.
Arabic 909	Fakhir, a boaster.
Arabic 915	Fakhur, a boaster.
Arabic 915	Fakhar, glory, boast.
Arabic 915	Fakhr, egotism, vaunt.
Arabic 915	Fikhar, boasting against.
Arabic 915	Fakhkhar, boastful.
Arabic 915	Fikhkhir, very proud, vainglorious.
Persian 286	Pughar, pride, arrogance, conceit.
Spanish	Pachorra, sluggishness.
New Zealand	Pakihore, lazy.
Latin	Piger, lazy.
Italian	Pigro, lazy.
French Romn	Pigre, idle, lazy.
Italian	Piccaro, a rascal, a beggar.
Hindu 1496	Fakir, a beggar, a dervish, a religious mendicant.
Arabic 934	Fakir, a religious order of mendicants.
Malayan 208	Fakir, a religious mendicant.

Hindu 406	Bhikhari, a beggar. [zig, 1874.)
German	Begehren, to covet. (Flugel's <i>Dictionary</i> , Leip-
German	Begehrlich, covetous, greedy, craving. (Flugel's <i>Dictionary</i> , Leipzig, 1874.)
Dutch	Begeeren, to covet.
Dutch	Begeerig, covetous.
Irish	Pacairim, I covet. (Supplement.)
Wolof African	Bakhharr, a coward.
Icelandic	Pukr, stealth, secret dealing.
Portuguese	Picaro, a rogue, a scoundrel, a base fellow.
Spanish	Picaro, roguish, knavish, vile, deceitful.
Sanskrit 901	Vagaru, a deceiver.
Portuguese	Fagueiro, fawning upon, flattering.
English	Fogger, a cheat. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
English	Bugger, to cheat at play. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Hindu 347	Bagra, cheat, deceit.
Arabic 247	Bukar, or 246 Bukkara, a lie.
Sanskrit 876	Vakri, uttering untruths, lying.
Hindu 591	Phokar, trash, refuse, dross.
Arabic 248	Bakrat, plural Bikar, a crowd.
French	Bagarre, a hubbub, a brawl.
Irish	Foghar, noise.
Gaelic	Foghar, noise.
Gaelic	Foghair, to make a noise.
Icelandic	Vigr, a spear.
Scotch	Vager, or Vageoure, a mercenary soldier
Italian	Vicheria, auxiliary troops.
Arabic 248	Bakrat, plural Bikar, a troop.
Zincali	Bucharar, to shoot.
Scotch	Bicker, or Biker, a fight with stones.
Welsh	Bicra, to fight, or skirmish.
English	Bicker, to skirmish, to fight off and on.
English	Bekere, to skirmish. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
English	Bekur, a fight, a battle. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Hindu 347	Bigrah, or 348 Bigri, war, battle.
Hindu 609	Paikar, war, battle, contest.
Persian 294	Paygar, battle, war, combat.
Turkish 565	Peykyar, battle, fight, combat.
English	Piquere, to skirmish. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
English	Pickeer, to skirmish in pillaging parties, to pil- lage, to pirate.
Sanskrit 912	Vigrah, to fight, war, wage war, assault, seize.
Sanskrit 912	Vikhura, a thief.
French Romn	Vaicerie, seizure.
Hindu 348	Bigri, spoil.
Italian	Pecorea, blunder, booty.

Spanish	Pecorea, freebooting, marauding.
French	Picorer, to pickeer, pillage, maraud, or pilfer.
French	Picoree, a pilfering.
Scotch	Pikary, rapine, pilfering.
Scotch	Pycker, one chargeable with petty theft.
English	Pickeer, to rob or pillage. (<i>Wright's Obsolete.</i>)
English	Picory, piracy. (<i>Wright's Obsolete.</i>)
Hindu 347	Bigaru, a spoiler, a ruiner.
Hindu 347	Bigar, damage, injury.
Arabic 247	Bukar, or 246 Bukkara, misfortune, calamity.
Arabic 942	Faykar, a calamity, a misfortune.
Gaelic	Fogair, to banish, drive away forcibly, to expel.
Sanscrit 910	Vikri, to destroy, to annihilate.

No. 154. Asbl, Ashel or Asabel.

Arabic 859	Aazbal, hard.
French	Houspiller, to worry, to lash with words.
English	Hespass, to harass. (<i>Wright's Obsolete.</i>)
Arabic 68	Azfal, anger, passion.
English	Aspill, a rude or silly clown. (<i>Wright's Obsolete.</i>)
Polish	Ospaly, lazy, dull.
Persian 73	Aspil, a horse-stealer by profession.
French Romn	Houspouillier, a marauder, a blackguard.
Italian	Espilare, to swindle.
Polish	Wespol, or Wspol, together, in common, con-
Arabic 68	Azfatat, a crowd, troop or body. [jointly.
Arabic 68	Azfala, promiscuously, indiscriminately.
Arabic 71	Asafil, the lower classes, the <i>canaille</i> .
Arabic 467	Husful, the dregs of the people. [ranks.
Turkish 452	Essafil, <i>plural of</i> Essfel, the lowest classes or
Arabic 854	Aasbalat, a going to and fro, a popular commo-
Scotch	Espyell, a spy. [tion.
Dutch	Haspeling, agitation, pains, trouble, broil, disturbance, discontent.
French	Houspiller, to mob.
French Romn	Houssepailler, to catch hold of anyone by the clothes to drag at them and tear them.
French Romn	Housspiller, to ill-treat, to annoy.
Greek	Eisbole, an invasion, attack or assault.
Portuguese	Esbulho, a usurpation, a forcible, unjust, illegal seizure or possession; also a booty or prey gained by the enemy.
Portuguese	Espolio, booty, spoil.
Spanish	Espolio, spoils of war. (<i>J. Baretti's Dictionary,</i>
Norman	Ezplaye, spoiled. [London, 1786).

lsh	Yspail, a spoil or prey.	
lsh	Yspeiliaw, to spoil, to ravage.	
lsh	Yspeliaw, to expel.	
lsh	Yespel, expulsion.	
in	Aspello, to drive away.	
ian	Espellere, to expel, to drive out.	[<i>solete.</i>]
lish	Huspil, to disorder, to destroy.	(Wright's <i>Ob-</i>

No. 154 *otherwise spelled* Asuber or Asyber.

bic 1391	Hizbar, or Hizabr, <i>plural</i> Hazabir, hard.	
bic 66	Azbar, injurious.	
in	Asper, fierce, rough, rugged, harsh, unpleasant, disagreeable, ill-bred, ill-natured, rude, un-	
ian	Aspro, fierce, cruel, severe.	[just, cruel.]
nish	Aspero, severe, rigid, austere.	
nch Romn	Asper, hard, rough.	
nch Romn	Aspre, hard, rude, disagreeable.	
lish	Asper, or Aspre, sharp, bitter.	(Wright's <i>Ob-</i>
lish	Asprous, angry.	(Wright's <i>Obsolete.</i>) [<i>solete.</i>]
lish	Asper, rough, rugged.	
lish	Asperity, crabbedness, moroseness, sourness.	
nch Romn	Aspir, to torment, to irritate.	
in	Aspero, to aggravate.	
andic	Hispr, foppery.	
sian 72	Usbur, stupid.	
ish	Wyzebrac, Wyzebram, to obtain by begging, to	
lsh	Asbri, a trick, mischief.	[get an alms.]
lsh	Asbriaw, to play mischievous tricks.	
lish	Whisper, to plot secretly, to devise mischief.	
	"All that hate me <i>whisper</i> together against me."—Ps. xii.	
glo-Saxon	Hwisprian, to whisper, to murmur.	
bic 471	Huzfur, a large meeting or congregation.	
bic 467	Husfur, dregs, waste, refuse.	[war.]
bic 470	Hazafir, <i>plural of</i> Huzfur, ready equipped for	
ish	Uzbroic, to arm, to equip, to furnish with arms.	
nch Romn	Aousber, or Ausber, a cuirass, armour.	
lsh	Asafar, a shield or buckler.	
sian 73	Ispar, a shield.	
adian	Usbar, a great quiver.	
nch Romn	Espare, an arrow, a javelin.	
man	Espeyere, a spear.	
lsh	Yspar, a spear or pike.	[plement.]
nch Romn	Espurir, to surprise, to frighten, to terrify.	(Sup-

Portuguese	Esbarrar, to dash, to throw anything against	
Arabic 21	Isbar, ruining, destroying.	[another.
Persian 73	Ispari, annihilated, destroyed.	

No. 154 *otherwise spelled* Ydyaal, Adeiel, Jadiel, Jedial,
Jediel or Jediael.

Irish	Adhall, sin, corruption.	
Irish	Udail, inhospitable.	
Arabic 470	Hadl, unjust, being unjust.	
Arabic 470	Hadil, <i>plural</i> Hadala, unjust.	
ManchuTartar	Etelembi, to defraud.	
Arabic 838	Aatil, one who hastens to anything bad.	
Arabic 838	Autull, a savage, malignant man.	
Icelandic	Atall, fierce.	
English	Hattle, wild. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)	
Welsh	Adlo, anger.	
Scotch	Widdil, a contention.	
Scotch	Yaddle, to contend.	
Turkish 618	Jidal, a disputing, quarreling.	
Arabic 411	Jadil, a wrangler.	
Arabic 420	Jidal, debating, wrangling, a warm altercation, violent contest, conflict, battle, strife.	
Arabic 421	Jadaliy, a disputant, controversialist, or polemic, one of the tribe of <i>Jadilat</i> .	
Hindu 769	Jidal, altercation, contest.	
German	Jodel, a blackguard.	
Welsh	Adill, an abject wretch.	
Welsh	Adlaw, one of the meanest rank, one of the	
Galla African	Atala, the dregs.	[rabble.
Mandingo A.	Jotela, to brag, to boast.	[nothing.
Scotch	Jottle, to be apparently diligent and yet doing	
German	Hudelei, a careless manner of performing any work, bungling work.	
French Romn	Idoul, a sluggard, one who loiters about and does	
Gaelic	Udail, slow.	[no work.
Turkish 813	Atil, idle, useless, not at work.	
Arabic 861	Autlat, idleness.	
German	Eitel, idle, empty, trifling, vain.	
Dutch	Ydel, idle, vain, empty.	
Anglo-Saxon	Ydel, idle.	
English	Idle, averse from labour, slothful, given to rest and ease, lazy, trifling, vain, not productive of good, useless.	
Greek	Uthlos, Uthlou, idle talk, nonsense.	
Cornish	Whetlow, a tale-bearer.	

Hebrew	Htl or Hatal (חַתַּל), to deceive. Gen. xxxi. 7, your father <i>hath deceived</i> me. Jer. ix. 5, they <i>will deceive</i> every one his
Latin	Adulor, to flatter, fawn, or cringe. [neighbour.
Latin	Adulans, flattering, &c.
Greek	Edulizo, to flatter.
French	Aduler, to bestow adulation on, to sycophantize.
English	Wheedle, to flatter, to entice by coaxing words.
Anglo-Saxon	Adwelian, to seduce, to lead into error.
Arabic 1386	Hadalat, <i>plural</i> Hidat, a crowd.
English	Huddle, a crowd, or to crowd; a number of persons crowded together without order or regularity, tumult, confusion.
Gaelic	Othail, hurry, flurry, hubbub.
Arabic 838	Autull, a thick spear.
Pepel African	Otalo, a spear.
Turkish 434	Atli, a horseman, cavalry.
Assyrian	Idlu, a warrior.
Spanish	Adalid, or Adalil, a band of armed men with a
Hindu 770	Jadal, fighting, battle. [commander.
Turkish 618	Jidal, a fighting, battle.
Arabic 420	Jidal, battle, conflict, violent contest.
Greek	Athlos, Athlou, a contest.
Greek	Athleo, or Athleuo, to contend for a prize, to combat, to struggle.
Arabic 1394	Hitl, a robber, a thief.
Gaelic	Eadail, spoil, booty.
Irish	Eadail, prey, spoil, booty.
French Romn	Adoler, to afflict or grieve anyone.
German	Hudelei, trouble, annoyance, vexation.

No. 155. Ayr, Aer, Aor, Or, Ir, Hir, Ahr, Aher, Aara, Ahrh, Ahrah, Ahara, Aharah, Achrach, Acher, Achrah, Gra, Gera, Gira, Guera, Gherah or Geras; words derived from No. 18 Yrh, Iare or Iareh and from No. 115 Ary, Iri, Eri or Heri are included with this name.

Sgau-karen }
Siam } Er, bad.

Arabic 120 Aawur, *plural* Aur, corrupt, bad.

Arabic 882 Aawir, inwardly bad, secretly wicked.

Arabic 883 Auwayr, an odious disposition.

Arabic 1413 Yarr, evil, an evil.

Hebrew Yra (יָרָא), to be evil, to do harm.

Deut. xxviii. 54, his eye *shall be evil* towards his brother.

2 Sam. xx. 6, now *shall* Sheba *do* us more
harm.

New Zealand	Hara, a crime ; to sin ; sinning, offending.
French	Haro, a hue and cry, a cry of Shame, shame! Out upon you !
Swahili A.	Ari, a disgraceful thing, a thing to make one
Arabic 51	Ar, reproach, disgrace, shame. [blush.
Arabic 831	Aar, disgrace, ignominy, shame, scorn, dishonour.
Gaelic	Eacoir, or Eucoir, injustice, injury, guilt.
Irish	Coir, sin, fault.
Irish	Coire, trespass, offence.
Portuguese	Churro, a villain.
English	Cur, a word applied to a worthless man.
English	Queer, bad, counterfeit. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Mandenga A.	Kuro, bad.
Egyptian 566	Kheri, evil.
Persian 547	Khîr, bare-faced, impudent, insolent.
Persian 547	Khîra, impudent, shameless, dissolute.
Arabic 1006	Karh, or Karih, detestable, abominable.
Arabic 1007	Karih, detestable, abominable.
Sanscrit 285	Garhya, deserving reproach.
Persian 503	Khari, ignominy.
Irish	Coireach, criminal ; a malefactor.
Polish	Gorsze, worse.
Greek	Cheres, Cherei, Cherea, Cherees, worse, inferior.
Greek	Cheiristos, Cheiriste, worst (<i>see</i> under <i>Cheiron</i>).
English	Crusty, peevish, snappish, surly.
English	Cross, perverse, fretful, peevish, ill-humoured.
French Romn	Gruscer, to murmur, to scold. (Supplement.)
Persian 516	Khîrs, a rough fellow.
Persian 894	Ghars, or Ghîrs, soon angry.
Hindu 1469	Ghuraz, or Ghurazi, frowning.
Hindu 1470	Ghurra (imperative Ghurra), to frown.
Arabic 892	Gharaa, being extremely irascible.
Persian 895	Gharra, cross.
Persian 547	Khîra, quarrelsome, contumacious.
Persian 547	Khîra, malignant, froward.
Turkish 924	Kerîh, unpleasant, disagreeable.
Persian 547	Khîra, moody, obstinate, headstrong, perverse.
Persian 459	Chîra, impudent, rude, unpolite, uncivil, spiteful.
French	Aigre, acrimonious, crabbed, churlish, sour.
French	Acre, acrimonious.
Latin	Acer, sharp, pert, acrimonious, virulent.
Arabic 1387	Harr, being bad-tempered.
Galla African	Irra, against.
Galla African	Garra, against.

- rew Kra or Kara (קרא), against.
Judges xx. 15, Benjamin went forth *against*
1 Sam. xvii. 21, army *against* army. [them.
1 Chron. xix. 17, put the battle in array
against the Syrians.
- rew Kry or Kary (קרי), contrary.
Levit. xxvi. 40, 41, they have walked *con-*
trary unto me, I also have walked *con-*
trary unto them.
- bic 894 Gharaz, hatred, rancour, malignity, rage, spite.
du 1470 Gharaz, hatred, spite.
kish 839 Gharaz, a spite.
- ichuTartarKorsombi, to wish evil to another, to do him an
ichuTartarKorombi, to hate. [injury.
ichuTartarKoro, hatred.
- hili A. Gheiri, jealousy, jealous anger.
bic 888 Ghar, envy, jealousy.
bic 907 Ghayr, being jealous.
bic 1371 Waghar, hatred, rancour, enmity.
bic 1373 Wagr, malevolence, hatred, rancour.
bic 1387 Harr, abhorring, detesting.
bic 1376 Waar, being filled with wrath and hatred.
bic 64 Ary, bearing malice.
- ayan 26 Iri, to hate.
- nch Romn Haor, hatred. (Supplement.)
- ichuTartarArha, to meditate on the means of injuring
in Aggero, to aggravate. [anyone.
ek Okriao, to make angry, to exasperate.
- nch Romn Aquerir, to provoke.
- r Zealand Whakarawai, contemptuous language.
- hili A. Ekerahi, a provocation, an irritating word or
hili A. Kirihi, to provoke. [thing.
du 1584 Kurhana (*imperative* Kurha), to vex, to displease,
to anger, to grieve, to trouble, to afflict.
- du 937 Chherna (*imperative* Chher), to irritate, to vex,
to molest, to insult, to abuse.
- du 937 Chher, an irritating, a vexing, &c.
- du 870 Chirana (*imperative* Chira), to vex, provoke, irri-
tate, offend, mock, gibe, jeer.
- du 870 Chirh, vexation, provocation.
- lic Grios, to provoke.
- nch Croiser, to cross, to thwart.
- kish 668 Khirash (in composition), that which annoys or
bic 1004 Karz, slandering, defaming. [irritates.
bic 1004 Kirz, a slanderer.
- ic 944 Karisat, a biting word.

- Arabic 982 Kawaris, biting words.
 Arabic 982 Kawaria, harsh, biting words.
 ManchuTartarCherimbi, to speak in a brutal manner, to seek
 a quarrel, to attack, to do violence.
 Hindu 1678 Gari, abuse.
 Arabic 1363 Warah, insolence.
 English Worry, to tease, trouble, harass, vex, annoy.
 ManchuTartarHirhoumbi, to insult anyone, to provoke him by
 abusive language.
 Hebrew Hrh or Harah (חרה), to be wrath.
 Gen. iv. 5, Cain *was* very *wrath*.
 Numb. xvi. 5, Moses *was* *wrath*.
 Ps. xviii. 7, because *he was* *wrath*.
 Latin Ira, anger, passion, wrath, rage.
 Anglo-Saxon Eorre, or Ierre, anger.
 Anglo-Saxon Ierra, angry.
 Anglo-Saxon Yrre, angrily.
 Anglo-Saxon Yr, angry, irate.
 English Yeery, angry. (Wright's *Obsolete*.)
 English Ire, anger, wrath, keen resentment.
 French Romn Air, anger, violence.
 Arabic 1352 Waghir, enraged.
 Arabic 1371 Waghar, rage.
 Arabic 895 Gharw, being carried far in rage.
 Hindu 1524 Kahr, rage, fury.
 Arabic 958 Kara, grinding the teeth.
 Persian 894 Ghars, or Ghirs, rage, passion, excitement.
 Persian 893 Gharash, rage, force, violence.
 Persian 894 Gharsh, or Ghurrish, force, anger.
 Persian 894 Gharshida, angry.
 French Romn Corroz, anger, rage.
 French Courroux, anger, wrath.
 French Courrouce, angry, wrathful.
 Cornish Corrosy, a family feud, a grudge.
 Persian 517 Kharasha, a causeless quarrel.
 Greek Crisis, Criseos, Crisei, or Krisis, Kriseos, Krisei,
 a dispute, a quarrel.
 Bambarra A. Kiri, a quarrel.
 Hebrew Grh or Garah (גרה), to strive, contend, stir up.
 Jer. l. 34, because thou hast *striven*.
 Deut. ii. 24, and *contend* with him in battle.
 Prov. xv. 28, a wrathful man *stirreth up*
 [strife].
 Egyptian 421 Kar, to contend ; adverse.
 Arabic 488 Hakar, a dispute, quarrel.
 ManchuTartarEherembi, to quarrel with anybody, to be irri-
 Greek Eris, quarrel, contention, strife. [tated.

Cornish	Errya, strife.	[stormy.]
Anglo-Saxon	Hreo, Hreow, or Hreoh, cruel, rough, fierce,	
Hebrew	Yra (אִירָא), dreadful, terrible.	
	Gen. xxvii. 17, how <i>dreadful</i> is this place.	
	Isa. lxiv. 3, thou didst <i>terrible</i> things.	
Hindu 158	Aghor, formidable, terrible.	
Greek	Agrios, Agria, wild, savage, fierce.	
Hindu 150	Akkhar, barbarous.	
English	Haggar, wild, untamed. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)	
Gaelic	Aicear, cruel, severe.	
Irish	Aicear, cruel, severe.	
Welsh	Garw, severe, harsh, rough, rugged.	
Sanscrit 309	Ghora, violent, awful, horrible, terrible.	
Sanscrit 274	Khara, rough, harsh, cruel, hurtful.	
Sanscrit 274	Kharu, harsh, cruel.	
Hindu 1582	Kara, harsh, cruel.	
Turkish 662	Khara, hard.	
Persian 1040	Gurza, fierce.	
French Romn	Cruax, or Cruex, hard, barbarous, cruel. (Sup-	
Cornish	Criz, cruel.	[plement.]
Cornish	Crizder, cruelty.	
Hindu 1469	Ghuraz, haughty.	
Persian 1001	Kiraz, a proud air in walking.	
Persian 1001	Kirazidan, to walk haughtily.	
Persian 1038	Guraz, a haughty air in walking.	
Persian 1038	Gurazidan, to walk pompously.	
English	Gairish, affectedly fine, showy, tawdry.	
Greek	Gauros, haughty, overweening, fierce.	
Greek	Gaurax, a braggart.	
Greek	Gauriao, to be arrogant and overweening.	
Persian 895	Gharra, haughty, proud ; pride.	
Sanscrit 274	Kharu, pride.	
French Romn	Gorrer, to brag, praise or glorify oneself.	
English	Crow, to vaunt, to vapour, to boast in triumph, to swagger.	
Hindu 146	Akar, strut, airs, pride, self-conceit.	
Welsh	Hewgr, pert, insolent.	
English	Airs: this word is used in the plural to denote an affected manner, show of pride, haughti- ness, as when it is said of a person "he puts	
Hebrew	Yhyr (יִהַר), haughty, proud. ["on <i>airs</i> ." Prov. xxi. 24, proud and <i>haughty</i> scorner. Hab. ii. 5, he is a <i>proud</i> man.	
Egyptian 400	Har, pride.	
Arabic 850	Airw, <i>plural</i> (on 115) Aaraa, idle, lazy, negli-	
Persian 184	Awridan, to be slothful.	[gent.]

Persian 182	Awari, idleness, vagrancy.
Hindu 218	Awara, vagabond, vagrant, roving, dissolute,
Welsh	Hir, dilatory, prolix. [astray; a wanderer.
Welsh	Hwyr, slow, tedious.
Hocker	Hocker, to loiter. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Persian 547	Khira, idle, indolent.
ManchuTartar	Kourehe, very idle, very lazy.
Welsh	Gwersa, to spend time idly, to tattle, to gossip.
Arabic 956	Karsaa, mean, paltry.
Arabic 1004	Kurraziy, worthless.
Arabic 1003	Kurraz, a worthless fellow.
Greek	Cheiristoi (<i>oi</i>), men of lowest degree. (See under
Persian 1004	Karsidan, to act meanly. [Cheiron.)
Persian 1004	Karsh, or Karash, meanness, baseness.
Arabic 1004	Karaa, a base, abject wretch.
Arabic 1004	Kara, being a man of the most infamous class.
Sanscrit 285	Garhya, contemptible, low, vile.
Persian 503	Khari, meanness.
Persian 543	Khwuri, baseness.
Persian 540	Khwari, meanness, baseness.
Persian 540	Khwar, contemptible.
Persian 547	Khir, vain, useless, trifling.
Persian 502	Khar, vile.
Turkish 676	Khar, or Khor, low, vile, abject.
Turkish 655	Hakir, vile, abject.
Hindu 961	Hakir, contemptible.
Arabic 487	Hakir, base, contemptible. [temptible.
Arabic 501	Haykar, or Haykur, mean, vile, abject, con-
Arabic 487	Hakr, vileness, baseness, being contemptible and
Cornish	Acr, vile, base. (Borlase.) [despicable.
Arabic 33	Ahkar, most vile or contemptible. [cance.
Persian 37	Ahkar, anything thrown away for its insignifi-
Arabic 120	Aawar, <i>plural</i> Aur, worthless, good for nothing.
French	Here, a fellow, a wretch.
Sanscrit 143	Irya, wandering about as a religious mendicant.
Greek	Iros, Irou, a beggar.
Sanscrit 303	Grihu, a beggar.
Fijian	Kere, to beg, to ask for.
Persian 452	Charas, alms.
Persian 452	Charasdan, a mendicant's scrip.
Portuguese	Gira, or Giria, cant, a form of speaking peculiar to varlets and scoundrels.
Persian 1048	Gori, avarice.
Arabic 894	Gharaz, selfishness.
Hindu 1470	Gharaz, selfishness.
Arabic 1004	Kurraziy, covetous.

French	Crasse, sordid avarice, stinginess, niggardness.
French	Coriace, miserly, niggardly.
English	Chary, not inclined to be free or liberal, close. (Webster's <i>Dictionary</i> by Goodrich and Porter.)
Gaelic	Acor, avarice, penury, covetousness.
Hindu 157	Aghar, greediness.
English	Yare, covetous, greedy. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Arabic 1413	Yaraa, a coward, cowardice.
Arabic 1407	Hayraa, cowardly.
Arabic 120	Aawar, plural Aur, pusillanimous.
English	Cower, to crouch, to bend down through fear. (Webster's <i>Dictionary</i> by Goodrich and Porter.)
Persian 892	Ghar, a coward.
Arabic 1006	Karis, a coward.
Arabic 894	Gharaz, machination.
Italian	Correo, a legal term for an accomplice.
New Zealand	Whakauru, an ally.
Galla African	Herrea, an associate.
New Zealand	Uru, to join a party, to associate with.
Swahili A.	Aria, a following, party or faction.
Gaelic	Arra, a pledge.
Irish	Arra, a pledge.
Irish	Cur, a pledge.
Gaelic	Cur, a surety, a pledge. (Supplement.)
Hindu 1580	Kriya, an oath.
Italian	Giuro, an oath.
Italian	Giurare, to swear.
Italian	Giurato, one who has taken an oath, a conspirator.
Hindu 1582	Kara, sly.
Hindu 1679	Garha, sly, shrewd.
French Romn	Gourrer, to deceive.
Persian 1004	Karsha, deceit, flattery.
Persian 1004	Karsh, or Karash, or 1006 Kiris, or 1042 Giris, fraud, deceit.
Persian 1004	Karsidan, or 1006 Kirisidan, or 1042 Girisidan,
Egyptian 420	Kar, fraud. [to deceive, cheat, defraud.
Persian 449	Chara, a knavish trick, stratagem, scheme.
Irish	Coir, in compound words, means false, deceitful.
English	Hacker, to prevaricate. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Welsh	Ecrwr, a sharper, an extortioner.
Arabic 884	Aayyar, a cheat, knave, impostor.
Turkish 834	Ayyar, an impudent cheat, rogue, impostor, or
Swahili A.	Ayari, a cheat. [knave.
Hindu 1464	Aiyara, cunning, sly, shrewd, artful, a knave.
Arabic 1405	Hawr, deceiving.
Arabic 884	Aayyari, deceit, imposture, knavery.

- ManchuTartarArha, artifice, stratagem.
 Arabic 114 Awridan, to deceive.
 ManchuTartarOurhoumbi, to do one an injury, to have a bad, deceitful heart, to throw the blame of a thing on another.
 Eimio S. Seas Warry, false. (See *Capt. Cook's Voyages in the South Seas*, i. 335.)
 New Zealand Warahoe, false: as "*He hunga warahoe koutou*, "You are false people."
 Fijian Waru, telling lies.
 New Zealand Horihori, false; to speak falsely; a lie.
 Welsh Arau, a plain or manifest falsehood.
 English Whacker, a lie. (*Slang*.)
 Irish Eagcair, a falsehood.
 Egyptian 420 Kar, false.
 Arabic 517 Khars, a lie.
 Arabic 514 Kharras, a liar.
 Arabic 1004 Kirs, *plural* Akras, or Akaris, a crowd of men.
 Arabic 1004 Kursaaat, a multitude, a crowd.
 Arabic 1004 Kirsh, or Karish, a crowd, a body of people.
 Latin Grex, a company, a gang or band of men.
 Persian 1041 Guruzā, an assembly, a concourse. [of people.
 Persian 1041 Guroha, an assembly, a concourse, a multitude
 Persian 1041 Guroh, a company, a band of people, a crew.
 English Crew, a company of people associated together.
 Turkish 923 Ghyuruh, a body of people.
 Icelandic Gruī, a crowd, a swarm.
 Icelandic Gaurr, a rough.
 Icelandic Gaura-gangr, a gang of ruffians.
 Dutch Graauw, the mob, the rabble.
 Persian 519 Khara, a throng, a medley.
 Persian 30 Achar, assembled together.
 German Heer, any great number or multitude.
 Anglo-Saxon Here, a multitude.
 Arabic 1388 Huraa, a long, stupid, incoherent discourse.
 Arabic 1388 Huraa, loquacious.
 Arabic 189 Ihraa, making a long oration, talking balderdash.
 Arabic 122 Ighraa, sowing enmity, setting one against
 Irish Griosam, I abet, I incite. [another.
 Irish Griosadh, abettance.
 French Romn Harer, to incite against any one.
 Danish Uroe, a trouble, a disturbance, a disquietude.
 Swedish Oro, trouble, disturbance.
 English Hooroo, a hubbub. (*Wright's Obsolete*.)
 Polish Gwar, buzz, hum, bustle.
 Irish Gair, an outcry.

Gaelic	Gair, din, outcry.
Welsh	Crew, a shout or outcry.
Welsh	Cri, a clamour, a noise.
Welsh	Criaw, to clamour.
Swahili A.	Kero, trouble, disturbance, uproar.
Romany	Kora, or Kore, to riot.
Walachian	Kiorei, to make a tumult. (See <i>Romany Dictionary</i> , under <i>Kora</i> .)
French Romn	Grie, disquieting, vexatious.
Welsh	Gawr, an outcry, a tumult.
Arabic 1371	Waghr, or Waghar, a tumult, the noise of an
Persian 41	Akhrosh, a clamour, noise. [armed host.
French Romn	Gruis, noise, row, hubbub.
Persian 516	Khurush, cry, uproar.
Hindu 985	Kharosh, or Khurosh, a cry, a loud noise, tumult, clamour, a crash.
Turkish 669	Khurush, a row, tumult, tumultuous motion.
Persian 517	Kharasha, enmities, tumults.
French	Crise, a crisis.
Arabic 540	Kharijiy, <i>plural</i> Khawarij, a rebel, rebels.
Arabic 519	Khuruj, defection, rebellion.
Persian 1038	Garayish, disobedience, rebellion.
Persian 1038	Garayistan, to rebel.
Persian 1038	Girayidan, to disobey, to rebel.
Persian 1038	Giray, threatening.
Persian 502	Khar, an enemy.
Assyrian	Giru, hostile.
Assyrian	Giru, an enemy.
Accadian	Kur, an enemy.
Egyptian 566	Kheri, an enemy.
Sanscrit 81	Ari, an enemy.
Hindu 79	Ari, an enemy (also on 91).
Persian 990	Kari, a warrior.
Accadian	Gurus, a warrior.
Assyrian	Gurusu, a warrior.
Greek	Keras, the wing of an army.
Latin	Chors, or Cohors, a band or company of soldiers.
Irish	Cuire, a body of soldiers four deep.
Persian 1041	Guroh, a troop, a squadron.
Persian 1041	Guroh Guroh, in troops, company by company.
Hindu 1700	Guroh, a troop or levy.
Arabic 868	Ghar, <i>plural</i> Aghwar, an army.
New Zealand	Whakaara, a hostile party, an army.
Wolof African	Hharey, an army.
Danish	Haer, an army, a host of soldiers.
German	Heer, a body of men embodied for war, an army.

Anglo-Saxon	Here, or Haere, an army, host, troop.
French Romn	Here, a camp, an army.
Egyptian 547	Urri, or Ur, a (war) chariot.
Hebrew	Yra or Yara (יִרָא), to shoot, a shooter. 2 Chron. xxvi. 5, to <i>shoot</i> arrows. 2 Sam. xi. 24, and the <i>shooter</i> shot from off
Kiriman A.	Wura, a bow. [the wall.
Ife African	Oro, a bow; <i>Ondo</i> , African, the same.
Aku African	Oru, a bow; <i>Yoruba</i> , <i>Eki</i> , and <i>Oworo</i> , African, the same.
Yagba A.	Igoru, a bow; <i>Eki</i> , African, the same.
Vei African	Kara, a bow.
Tumbuktu A.	Kara, a bow.
Mende A.	Kira, a bow; <i>Landoro</i> and <i>Gbandi</i> , African,
Bulom A.	Kere, a bow. [the same.
Egyptian 557	Khershet, a quiver, arrows.
Kisi African	Koro, a quiver.
Bornu A.	Kuru, a quiver.
Kandin A.	Kori, a quiver.
Egbele A.	Ekiri, a quiver.
Sobo African	Eheri, a quiver.
Anglo-Saxon	Arewa, an arrow.
Icelandic	Or, an arrow. [with a bow.
English	Arrow, a missive weapon of offence, to be shot
English	Quarry, an arrow. (<i>Wright's Obsolete</i> .)
Dhimal Bengal	Kher, an arrow.
Uraon Indian	Char, an arrow; <i>Rajmahali</i> , Indian, the same.
Anglo-Saxon	Gar, a dart, javelin.
Dselana A.	Kar, a spear.
Arabic 519	Kharis, the point of a spear.
Latin	Quiris, Quiris, Quiri, a javelin, a spear.
Latin	Curis, Curis, Curi, a spear.
Irish	Coirr, a spear, a dart.
Gaelic	Carr, a spear.
Ibu African	Arua, a spear.
Aro African	Aruo, a spear.
Mbofia A.	Aroa, a spear.
Isoama A.	Aro, a spear.
Greek	Aor, a sword.
New Zealand	Hoari, a sword.
Orungu A.	Okuara, a sword.
Bini African	Ikuru, a sword.
Wolof African	Karre, a sword.
Malay 258	Kris, a creese, dagger.
English	Creese, a Malay dagger
Persian 1040	Gurz, a battle axe.

- Hindu 1697 Gurz, a battle axe, a sort of iron club.
 Turkish 920 Ghyuraz, an iron mace.
 French Romn Garrau, Garreau, Garriau, Garos, Gauros or Gauroz, an arrow, a dart, the shaft or bolt from a cross bow, the stones thrown from a machine used in besieging towns.
 Persian 954 Kira, a machine for hurling stones.
 Scotch Ger, Gere, Geir or Gear, warlike accoutrements.
 Dutch Geweer, arms, weapons, warlike instruments.
 Swedish Gewar, arms, weapons.
 Anglo-Saxon Gar, arms, weapons.
 Greek Gerron, Gerrou, Gerro, a dart; also a shield.
 Arabic 958 Karaa, a leathern buckler.
 Persian 983 Kur, armour.
 Irish Gorsaid, a cuirass.
 Welsh Curas, a cuirass.
 Polish Kirys, a cuirass or breast plate.
 Italian Corazza, a cuirass.
 French Cuirasse, a breast plate, a cuirass. [armour.
 English Cuirass, a breast plate, a piece of defensive
 Greek Corus or Korus, a helmet, usually adorned with a crest of horse hair.
 Greek Corusso or Korusso, to furnish with a helmet, to make crested, to arm, to equip.
 Greek Corustes, Corustou or Korustes, Korustou, a man with a helmet, an armed man, a man at arms.
 Persian 517 Kharishta, a kind of armour. [arms.
 French Crocheter, to fight like blackguards.
 Egyptian 557 Khershet, war.
 Polish Krucyata, a crusade.
 Italian Crociata, a crusade.
 French Croisade, a crusade.
 Spanish Cruzada, a crusade or holy war.
 English Crusade, a military expedition undertaken by *Christians*, for the recovery of the Holy Land, scene of our Saviour's life and sufferings from the power of infidels or Mahometans, several of these expeditions were carried on from Europe under the banner of the *cross*, from which the name originated.
 French Croisé, a crusader; "*se croiser*, to cross oneself, "to take up the cross, to assume the cross, to "engage in a crusade."
 French Romn Geres, Gere or Gerre, war, battle, combat.
 French Romn Garre, war. [(Supplement.)
 Norman Gere, war.

- French Guerre, war.
 Italian Guerra, war.
 Spanish Guerra, war.
 Kisekise A. Gerei, war.
 ManoAfrican Gere, war.
 WolofAfrican Kare, war.
 Gadsaga A. Kure, war.
 Egyptian 455 Akar, warlike. (Vol. I.)
 Igbele A. Okori, war.
 Bini African Okuro, war.
 WolofAfrican Hharey, war.
 Buduma A. Hera, war.
 SalumAfrican Hare, war.
 Sanscrit 1175 Hara, war.
 Greek Ares, Areos, Arei, war.
 French Romn Aer, combat.
 French Romn Werre, war.
 French Romn Warrior, to make war.
 French Romn Were, war, the act of fighting. (Supplement.)
 Anglo-Saxon Uerre or Waer, war.
 Scotch Were, Wer or Weir, war.
 Old Belgic—Werre.
 English Warray, to make war upon.
 English War, a contest between nations, carried on by
 force, hostility, enmity.
 LegbaAfrican Yoru, war; *Kaure*, African, the same.
 Fijian Iro, to peep, to look slyly.
 English Hugger, to lie in ambush. (Wright's *Obsolete*.)
 Hindu 1678 Gara, an ambushade.
 Sanscrit 318 Cara, a spy.
 Hindu 871 Charhi, preparations for battle.
 ManchuTartarKer, this word is used when a troop of dogs is
 ready to fight.
 Arabic 983 Kawr, attacking suddenly from an ambush.
 Arabic 1001 Karr, making an attack, rushing upon.
 Turkish 919 Kerr, the act of charging or assaulting the
 Arabic 905 Ghiwar, a making a hostile excursion. [enemy.
 Welsh Gyr, an attack or onset.
 Persian 1038 Garayidan, to attack.
 Irish Greis, an attack, a surprise.
 Arabic 957 Karsh, attacking with spears.
 Arabic 982 Kawarish, spears intermixed in battle.
 Persian 519 Khara, an assault, an attack.
 Hindu 871 Charhai, attack, assault, irruption.
 Arabic 868 Aakr, rushing upon, assaulting.
 Persian 44 Akhiridan, to draw the sword.

- Sanscrit 1181 Akra, a standard, a banner.
 Irish Ughra, a skirmish, fight, conflict.
 Hebrew Grh or Garah (גר), to contend.
 Deut. ii. 24, and *contend* with him in battle.
 Welsh Gawr, a conflict.
 Romany Coor, to fight.
 Turkish 910 Kyar, combat, fight, battle.
 Egyptian 420 Kar, a battle or fight.
 Arabic 989 Kar, battle.
 Wolof/African Hharey, a battle.
 Wolof/African Hhare, to fight.
 Sanscrit 1175 Hara, battle.
 Cornish Heir, a battle.
 Cornish Heirua, a place of battle.
 Welsh Aer, battle.
 Gaelic Ar, battle, the field of battle.
 Irish Arai, a conflict. (Supplement.)
 Greek Eris, battle.
 Greek Aireo, to kill, overpower, conquer, to seize, grasp,
 Arabic 882 Aawr, taking away, carrying off. [take away.
 Arabic 885 Aayr, taking, going off with.
 Sanscrit 137 Ahara, taking, seizing.
 Sanscrit 1175 Hara, taking, seizing, carrying off, depriving of;
 the act of seizing, a seizer. [seize.
 Greek Kurieuo or Curieuo, to gain possession of, to
 Sanscrit 302 Grah, to seize, abstract, take away, catch, pluck.
 Sanscrit 250 Krish, to take away anything from anyone, to
 drag, pull to and fro, tear.
 Anglo-Saxon Gerisan, to take or seize.
 Anglo-Saxon Gerisen, a seizing.
 Turkish 959 Ghir, a taking or seizing.
 Turkish 871 Kawramak, to seize, gripe, lay tight hold of.
 Persian 1051 Gir, a taker, a seizer.
 Hindu 1762 Gir, seizing, taking, a catcher, conqueror.
 Hindu 1732 Gori, taking away.
 French Romn Gourrer, to rob.
 Persian 888 Ghara, plunderers, plunder.
 Arabic 888 Gharat, rapine, plunder.
 Anglo-Saxon Gerisen, plunder, rapine.
 Arabic 515 Khursiy, spoil, booty.
 Arabic 1003 Kurraz, or 1004 Kurraziy, dishonest, villanous.
 Polish Krasc, to steal.
 Irish Greis, pillaging, plundering.
 Latin Grassor, to assail and set upon, to attack, to pad,
 to rob upon the highway, to rage and spread
 as an infection does.

Latin	Grassatio, a ranging about, to rob and kill, a padding or robbing on the highway.
Latin	Grassator, a stroller, a padder, a robber on the highway, a bandit, a highwayman, an assailant, an aggressor.
Gaelic	Creachadh, spoil, plunder.
Gaelic	Creach, plunder, booty; to plunder, spoil.
Irish	Creachadh, depredation, plundering.
Irish	Creach, booty, plunder.
Egyptian 512	Kar, to rob privily. (Vol. I.)
Sanscrit 328	Cur, to steal, rob.
Sanscrit 328	Cura, stealing, theft.
Hindu 863	Churana (<i>imperative</i> Chura), to steal, to filch.
Malay 111	Churi, to steal, thief, purloin (p. 120 the same).
Romany	Chore, to steal.
English	Quarry, to prey upon. (Johnson's <i>Dictionary</i> by Todd, London, 1827.)
French Romn	Aquerir, to rob.
Greek	Ekkeraizo, to plunder, pillage, sack.
Arabic 884	Aahr, or Auhur, addicted to theft, given to [thieving.
Hindu 239	Aher, prey.
Gaelic	Iur, plunder.
Irish	Iur, plunder.
Galla African	Ure, to break into a house.
Turkish 502	Wurmak, to attack and pillage.
Scotch	Harrie, Hirrie, Herry or Hery, to rob, to pillage.
English	Harry, to strip, to pillage.
Welsh	Herw, a going about for pillage.
Turkish 506	Oghru, a thief or robber.
Romany	Chore, a thief.
Zincali	Chor, a thief.
Zincali	Choro, thievish.
Sanscrit 328	Caura, Cauras, a thief, a robber. [robber.
Greek	Ceraistes, Ceraistou, or Keraistes, Keraistou, a
French Romn	Crester, to ill treat.
French Romn	Griester, to incommode, vex, injure, do wrong to, crush, torment, cause pain.
French Romn	Grieste, injury, damage.
Spanish	Cruz, vexation, grief, trouble. [misfortune.
German	Kreuz, vexation, sorrow, affliction, tribulation,
Danish	Kors, misery, suffering, misfortune, vexation.
Swedish	Kors, affliction, calamity.
Arabic 516	Kharsaa, a misfortune, a calamity.
Arabic 1003	Kars, oppressing, grieving, afflicting.
Greek	Keresios or Ceresios, pernicious, deadly.
Greek	Keroo or Ceroo, to hurt, to harm.

Greek	Chrao, to hurt, to harass, to do a harm to.
Sanscrit 248	Kri, to injure.
Sanscrit 308	Ghur, to hurt or injure.
Arabic 1006	Karh, or Kurh, trouble, molestation.
Hebrew	Akr or Akar (עכר), to trouble. [me stink. Gen. xxxiv. 30, ye <i>have troubled</i> me to make Prov. xv. 6, in the revenues of the wicked
Arabic 866.	Aakar, misfortune. [is trouble.
Arabic 142	Ikrah, the act of forcing against one's will.
Arabic 33	Ihraa, injuring, impairing.
Arabic 845	Aarr, injuring, vexing.
French Romn	Harrier, to molest, to provoke, to vex.
Scotch	Here, injury, loss.
Persian 182	Awar, injustice, iniquity, oppression.
Galla African	Aree, to persecute.
Bambarra A.	Akari, to break.
Hebrew	Kra (קרע), to rend. [dom. 1 Kings xi. 11, <i>I will surely rend</i> the king-
Hindu 1693	Girana (<i>imperative</i> Gira), to throw down, to over-
Wolof African	Gorra, to break down. [turn.
Hebrew	Grs or Garas (גרס), to break. Lam. iii. 16, he <i>hath</i> also <i>broken</i> my teeth.
French Romn	Crasir, to break, smash, crash, dash to pieces.
English	Crash, to break. [(Supplement).
English	Crush, to overwhelm by power, to subdue beyond resistance.
Turkish 904	Kahr, a subduing by violence.
Greek	* Ker, Keros, Keri, Kera, or Cer, Ceros, Ceri, Cera, death, especially a violent death.
Polish	Krwawy, bloody, bloodthirsty, sanguinary.
Polish	Krwisty, sanguine. [death.
Turkish 907	Kirmak, to slaughter, massacre, cause wholesale
ManchuTartar	Kiarimbi, to kill, to make a carnage of enemies.
Sanscrit 222	Kara, Karas, killing, slaughter.
Arabic 189	Ihraa, killing.
Greek	Ares, Areos, Arei, murder, slaughter.
Cornish	Ar, or Har, slaughter.
Welsh	Aer, slaughter.
Gaelic	Iur, bloodshed, slaughter.
Gaelic	Ar, slaughter.
Irish	Ar, Ur, or Iur, slaughter.
Persian 182	Awara, ruin, desolation.
Persian 182	Awar, ruined, depopulated.
Arabic 1405	Hawr, throwing down, ruining, demolishing.
Irish	Ar, destruction.
Arabic 497	Hur, ruin, destruction.

Arabic 882	Aawr, or 885 Aayr, destroying.
Arabic 865	Aakr, destroying.
Hindu 149	Ukharna, to extirpate, to eradicate.
Hindu 149	Ukharu, an eradicator, &c.
Hindu 149	Ukhar, rooting up, extirpation, eradication.
Hebrew	Akr or Akar (עקר), to root up. Zeph. ii. 4, <i>Ekron shall be rooted up.</i>
Greek	Ekkeraizo, to cut off root and branch.
Greek	Keiro or Ceiro, to ravage or waste a country, especially by cutting down all the fruit trees.
Arabic 907	Ghayr, destroying, causing to perish.
Hindu 905	Chaur, spoiled, destroyed.
Quichu Peru	Ccaruni, to waste.
Greek	Cheroo, Cheroso, to bereave, to strip bare, to make desolate.
Greek	Cherosis, Cheroseos, Cherosei, bereavement, especially that of widowhood.
Hebrew	Grs or Garas (גרש), to drive out. Exod. xxxiv. 11, <i>I drive out</i> before thee the Amorite. Exod. xxiii. 28, which <i>shall drive out</i> the Hivite. Zeph. ii. 4, they <i>shall drive out</i> Ashdod.
Hebrew	Krz or Karaz (קרץ), destruction. Jer. xlv. 20, <i>destruction</i> cometh.
Greek	Keraizo, Keraiso, or Ceraizo, Ceraiso, to destroy utterly, to kill, to slaughter, to lay waste, to ravage.
Greek	Keraistes, Keraistou, or Ceraistes, Ceraistou, a ravager.

No. 155 *otherwise spelled* Gharem; words derived from No.
82 Krm, Carmi, Charmi or Charnei are included with
this name.

Norman	Crome, crime.
French	Crime, crime, guilt, an offence in law the penalty of which affects the person or carries infamy with it.
English	Crime, any great wickedness, iniquity or wrong, as treason, theft, robbery, arson, murder. Armoric—Crim.
Arabic 959	Kirim, a term of reproach.
Danish	Grim, stern, severe, sour.
English	Grum, sour, severe of countenance, surly.
Danish	Gram, sad, peevish.

Scotch	Chirme, to be peevish, to be habitually complaining.
Scotch	Churm, to grumble.
Danish	Gram, envious, full of spite.
Anglo-Saxon	Graemian, or Gramian, to irritate, to provoke.
Swedish	Gram, angry.
English	Gram, angry.
French Romn	Grams, angry, enraged.
Icelandic	Gramr, wrath.
	Mid. High Ger.—Gram.
Icelandic	Grimmr, ferocity, sternness, wrath.
German	Grimm, fury, rage, wrath.
Anglo-Saxon	Gram, hostile.
Anglo-Saxon	Grim, savage, cruel, dire.
English	Grim, fierce, ferocious, horrible, frightful, sour, crabbed, peevish, surly.
English	Grim, fury. (<i>Wright's Obsolete.</i>)
Malayan 247	Karam, an interjection of threatening; Woe to [thee!
Arabic 519	Kharim, insolent.
Greek	Gauriama, arrogance, boasting.
Greek	Kurma, a swindler, a sharper.
Spanish	Garrama, imposition, an imposture or cheatery.
English	Cram, to lie or deceive. (<i>Slang.</i>)
Sanscrit 304	Gram, any number of men associated together.
Italian	Ciurma, a mob, a crowd.
Welsh	Garm, an outcry.
Anglo-Saxon	Cyrm, noise, uproar.
English	Churme, or Chirm, noise, clamour, confused noise.
Sanscrit 304	Gram, a troop, especially a troop of soldiers.
Icelandic	Gramr, a warrior.
Scotch	Gram, warlike.
Mandara A.	Gurumi, a bow.
ManchuTartar	Karma, a kind of arrow or harpoon, with five
Welsh	Gormu, to tend to force in, to invade. [points.
Norman	Carme, or Garme, the verses and songs which the bards sung before an engagement to animate the troops.
Greek	Charme, fight, battle, strife.
Irish	Grim, war, battle.
Greek	Curma or Kurma, booty, prey, spoil.
Irish	Curam, a prey, a prize.
Hebrew	Grm or Garam (גרם), to break.
	Numb. xxiv. 8, <i>shall break</i> their bones.
ManchuTartar	Karmimbi, to smash anything to pieces.
Anglo-Saxon	Gram, injury.
Turkish 907	Kirim, wholesale slaughter.

No. 156. Namn, Nahaman, Naaman, Naeman, Neeman, Noeman, Noama or Nooma.

- Vei African Nyama, bad.
 Irish Neimh, evil. (Supplement.)
 Welsh Nam, a sin or offence, a fault.
 Arabic 1335 Numma, vice.
 Bambarra A. Nyama, a crime.
 Swahili A. Nyima, to refuse, to withhold from, not to give to.
 Persian 1335 Namu, useless, worthless.
 Persian 1335 Namu, idle, slothful.
 Gaelic Naim, a covenant.
 Hindu 2108 Nem, a vow, compact, agreement.
 Arabic 1335 Numma, fraud, perfidy. [son or excuse.
 Latin Nomen, a pretence, a pretext, a pretended rea-
 Spanish Noema, a sentence or discourse where one thing
 is meant and another spoken.
 Arabic 1333 Namm, telling or propagating falsehoods.
 Arabic 1333 Namm, calumniating, publishing the sayings or
 actions of others in order to create animosities.
 Arabic 1321 Naaamat, a crowd.
 Arabic 1335 Numma, enmity.
 Irish Namh, or Namha, an enemy.
 Swahili A. Nahma, to revenge.
 Persian 1335 Namu, a muster.
 Arabic 1346 Nim, a coat of mail.
 Dumi Nepal Numuu, an arrow.
 ManchuTartarNiamniembi, to shoot arrows from horseback.
 ManchuTartarNiamanien, a cavalry arrow.
 Greek Nomao, Noman, to manage or handle weapons
 skilfully, to wield, sway or brandish.
 Arabic 1321 Naaamat, an elevated banner, a sudden victory.
 Egyptian 444 Nammh, to defeat.
 Egyptian 445 Nem, force.
 Egyptian 444 Nemm, to take, force, remove.
 Icelandic Nema, to take by force.
 Icelandic Nam, seizure.
 Anglo-Saxon Naeme, a seizing.
 Anglo-Saxon Name, a taking, seizing of goods.
 Anglo-Saxon Niman, to take away, seize, keep.
 Scotch Nam, to seize quickly and with some violence.
 Fijian Namu, to spoil gardens or plantations.
 English Nim, to take, to steal.
 English Nime, or Nim, to steal, to pilfer. (Wright's
 Egyptian 444 Namm, to destroy. [Obsolete.)
 Irish Nom, destruction. (Supplement.)

No. 157. Ahy, Ahoh, Ahoah, Ahoe, Ahi, Ihi, Ehi, Echi, Achi, Achia, Agchis or Agcheis; words derived from No. 112 Hgy, Hagi, Haggi, Haggai, Agi, Aggi, Aggei. Aggeis or Augis are included with this name.

ManchuTartar Ehe, bad, wicked, malignant.

Laos Siam Hai, bad.

Sgau-karen S. Aohh, bad.

Chinese I. 744 Hwae, bad.

Chin. III. 77 Haou, II. 141 Hwae, or Wae, II. 683 Wei, or II. 812, Yu, bad, vicious.

Chin. III. 351 Yew, crime, wickedness.

Chinese I. 407 Ye, crime, guilt.

Chin. II. 624 Hea, error, fraud, crime.

Chinese I. 382 How, shame, disgrace.

Chin. III. 376 He, shame, disgrace, having no sense of shame.

Chin. II. 800 Wei, vice.

Chin. III. 514 Wei, wicked, vicious.

Chin. III. 514 Wei, wicked.

English Wicke, wicked or wickedness. (Wright's *Ob-*
Quichua Peru Acuy, wicked. [solete.]

English Woghe, wrong, harm. (Wright's *Obsolete*.)

Sanscrit 6 Agha, going wrong, evil, misdeed, fault, sin, passion, impurity.

Hindu 157 Agh, sin, guilt.

Quichua Peru Hucha, sin.

Egyptian 373 Akau, bad.

Moan Pegu Hookah, bad. (*Asiatic Researches*, v. 286.)

Talain Siam Hakka, bad.

Mantshu Ekhe, bad. (Hunter's *Non-Aryan Dictionary*.)

Dungmali I. Ichie, bad.

Bengali Achi, bad. (*Namsang Naga dialect*.)

Kota India Aga, bad.

Eskimo Ajo-rpok, he is bad.

Memo: "Rpok" is a conjugational terminal of verbs in this language.

Greek Ages, guilty.

Greek Agos, Ageos, Agei, pollution, guilt, abomination.

Hebrew Aks or Akas, (עקש), perverse, froward. [ration.
Deut. xxxii. 5, a *perverse* and crooked gene-
Prov. xxviii. 18, he that is *perverse*.
Ps. ci. 4, a *froward* heart.

Chin. II. 308 Haou, III. 396, He, III. 678 E, or III. 514, Wei, perverse.

Chin. III. 677 Wei, perverse, ungovernable.

Chin. II. 261 Yuh, perverse, obstinate and contumelious.

- Chin. II. 140 Yew, perverseness of disposition.
 Chin. II. 207 Yaou, perverse, obstinate.
 ManchuTartar Ouaihou, contrary to reason and good manners.
 Chin. II. 237 Yaou, perverse and quarrelsome.
 Chinese II.84 Yaou, precipitate and perverse.
 Chinese II.84 E, precipitate and boisterous from things not suc-
 Chin.III.748 Woo, boisterous, violent. [ceeding well.
 Chin. II. 601 Hwa, barbarous.
 Chin.III.414 Wei, a barbarous foreigner.
 Circassian103 Eyeyeh, wild.
 Chin.III.377 Ho, or Heaou, a stern, severe, cruel appearance,
 a harsh, stern, loud voice.
 Chinese I.658 He, cruel.
 Ibu African Ojo, cruel.
 Turkish 500 Uj, revenge, vengeance.
 Swedish Agg, grudge, spite, rancour.
 English Agg, a grudge, a spite. (Wright's *Obsolete*.)
 Chinese I.610 Heae, dislikes.
 French Hair, Haissant, Hai, to hate, detest, dislike.
 Chin. II. 152 Yae, to hate.
 Chin. II. 163 Yaou, resentment, hatred.
 Chin. II. 159 Heae, resentment.
 Chinese II. 11 Yew, resentful feeling.
 Chinese I. 665 Yu, or 676 He, envious.
 Chinese I. 674 Hae, or He, discontented, envious.
 Chinese I. 610 Heae, jealousies, envy.
 New Zealand Hae, envy, jealousy.
 Chin. II. 270 E, to treat with disrespect.
 Chin.III. 358 Wei, to insult, to vilify.
 Chinese I.693 Hwuy, to slander, to vilify (II. 430 and III.
 373, the same).
 Chin. III. 378 Yaou, to slander by idle stories.
 Chin. III. 364 Woo, to charge falsely, to accuse the innocent.
 Chin. III. 366 Woo, slanderous vilifying speech.
 Chinese I. 106 Woo, to behave contemptuously to, to ridicule,
 to turn what is good to ridicule.
 Chin.III.381 Hoo, to speak in an angry insulting manner.
 Chin.III.353 Haou, to insult.
 Chin.III.366 Heaou, rude speech, disrespectful language.
 Greek Aikia, or Aeikeie, injurious insulting treatment,
 an affront or outrage.
 New Zealand Aweke, to tease or annoy, a teasing, an annoy-
 Zulu Kafir Oka, to incense or stir up passion. [ance.
 Latin Acuo, to provoke.
 English Agg, to incite, to provoke. (Wright's *Obsolete*.)
 Swahili A. Iga, to mock, to imitate.

THE RACE OF SHEM.

- Arabic 1384 Hijaa, railing at, bitter words, reproach.
 Chinese I. 375 Ho, to speak, angrily, to blame.
 Chin. III. 353 Ho, to speak loudly and in anger, to rail at or
 Chin. III. 698 How, loud speech. [traduce.
 Chin. III. 376 He, to abuse.
 Chinese I. 382 How, III. 356 Heue, or III. 350 Wa, abuse.
 Chin. III. 350 Wa, railing.
 Chin. III. 350 Wa, anger.
 Chin. II. 714 Hwa, to look with anger.
 Chin. III. 391 Wei, anger and clamour.
 Chin. II. 144 Hwuy, or Wei, anger, rage.
 Chin. III. 356 Heue, anger, angry speech.
 Chinese I. 437 Heae, the sound or voice of anger.
 Chinese I. 143 He, anger.
 Chinese I. 422 E, the sound of anger or indignation.
 Chinese I. 370 Ho, great indignation and anger.
 Chinese I. 445 Hih, or Hea, anger, the tone of anger, . to
 threaten, to oppose or intimidate by threaten-
 Chin. III. 376 He, the anger of a mean man. [ing.
 New Zealand Haue, angry, anger without a cause.
 Manchu Tartar Hiahou, a cry of fury.
 Arabic 1381 Haaij, anger, rage; furious, rampant.
 English Auk, or Ack, angry, ill-natured. (Wright's
Obsolete.)
 English Hig, a passion, a violent commotion. (Wright's
 Ibu African Igui, passion, anger. [*Obsolete.*)
 Ibu African Oka, dispute.
 English Aggie, to dispute, to murmur. (Wright's *Obso-*
 Icelandic Agg, brawl, strife. [*lete.*)
 English Wage, to contend. (Wright's *Obsolete.*)
 Arabic 467 Hijaa, contending, conflicting.
 Arabic 467 Hajj, violent opposition, dissension.
 Arabic 468 Hujjat, altercation; disputation.
 Chin. II. 122 Heae, to litigate.
 Chinese I. 426 Heaou, to wrangle.
 Chin. III. 783 Heih, long disputes and wrangling, resentments,
 bitter animosities, quarrels.
 New Zealand Whawhai, to quarrel.
 Chin. II. 451 Woo, low, filthy, depraved. [guage.
 Chin. III. 391 Wei, to communicate bad words or vicious lan-
 Chin. III. 169 Yew, useless flowers in a corn field, weeds, tares;
 also vicious speech.
 Chin. III. 330 Hwuy, coarse, vulgar.
 Chinese I. 17 Hea, inferior, mean, vulgar.
 Chin. III. 439 Heih, to walk furtively, like a thief.
 English Hake, to sneak about. (Wright's *Obsolete.*)

- Persian 1410 Yaja, a vagabond.
 Arabic 1357 Wajiy, worthless.
 Persian 1380 Haja, or Haju, abject, vile.
 Greek Auche, boasting, pride. [that.
 Greek Aucheo, to boast, to plume oneself on, to boast
 New Zealand Whakai, to look at oneself in vain admiration.
 Zulu Kaffir Wawa, empty, bragging talk.
 ChineseI.369 Woo, to talk loud, to talk big.
 ChineseI.454 Hih, or Hwuh, to brag, to boast.
 Chin.III.349 Heu, boasting, to brag, to talk big.
 ChineseI.427 Heaou, boasting, talking big.
 Chin.III.382 Heu, empty, extravagant, incoherent talk.
 ChineseI.442 Yo, or O, a boasting tone of voice.
 Chin.III.446 Yih, walking in a swaggering manner.
 ChineseI.122 Ya, or 174 Heaou, proud.
 Sanscrit 1163 Ha, pride.
 Welsh Ha, haughty, proud, arrogant.
 Persian 187 Uya, a lazy, idle, slothful fellow.
 Chinese I. 85 E, careless, idle.
 Chin. II. 812 Yu, lazy.
 ChineseI.856 Yu, lazy, idle, lounging.
 Egyptian 539 Uka, idle, idleness.
 Scotch Yaag, to importune incessantly.
 Hindu 2202 Hauka, cupidity, greed, covetousness.
 Arabic 867 Aikkis, or 886 Aaykas, a miser.
 Arabic 41 Akhass, avaricious.
 Arabic 1357 Wajiy, avaricious.
 ChineseI.666 Hoo, avaricious.
 Chinese I. 42 E, to covet, to desire.
 Arabic 1408 Haya, being covetous.
 New Zealand Haua, cowardly.
 Arabic 883 Auwak, a coward.
 Hindu 244 Eka, combining together, conspiracy.
 Chin. III. 66 Heih, to gather and unite together.
 ChineseI.328 Ye, to unite together.
 Chin. II. 316 Hwuy, to unite; an association; a club.
 Irish Aoi, a confederacy or compact.
 Gaelic Aoi, a compact.
 Arabic 1354 Waay, a promise, promising.
 Chin. II. 601 Hwa, tricky, crafty, deceitful.
 Chin.III.875 Hea, crafty, wily, injurious. [craft.
 Chin.III.350 Yaou, wily stratagem and artifice; demoniacal
 Chin. I. 665 Yu, specious and artful.
 Chin.III.606 Yu, to peep and spy through a door.
 Chin.III.697 He, to spy or peep at a person.
 Chin.III.338 We, to peep, to spy, to look furtively.

- Chin.III. 391 Wei, to deceive, deceitful.
 Chin.III. 358 Wei, or 370 Woo, to deceive, to impose upon.
 Chin.III. 364 Woo, or 353 Haou, to deceive.
 Chin. II. 154 Hwo, to delude as impostors do, whether regard-
 ing politics, the cure of diseases, the telling of
 fortunes or false religions.
 Chinese I. 632 Hwo, false, deceitful.
 Chin.III. 364 Woo, false, fallacious, deceitful, erroneous.
 Chinese I. 156 Wei, false, deceitful, fraudulent.
 Chinese I. 168 E, false, doubtful.
 Chinese I. 116 He, to appear right in the face and be wrong in
 the heart.
 Chin. III. 690 Ho, to turn the head aside, and look slyly or im-
 Chin. III. 349 Heu, hypocritically. [pertinently.
 Chinese I. 651 Woo, a woman who conquers by her flattering
 Chinese I. 386 Wa, a flattering wheedling tone. [arts.
 Chin. III. 370 Yu, flattery, adulation.
 Chin. II. 722 Ya, to flatter.
 Quichua Peru Hauini, to flatter.
 Hindu 2164 Haha, flattery.
 Chin. II. 256 Ho, *otherwise* Wo, to seduce to evil for one's
 own interest.
 Chinese I. 335 Yew, to entice or seduce.
 Chinese I. 391 Yew, to induce, to seduce.
 Turkish 472 Ighwa, a seducing, a turning from rectitude.
 Anglo-Saxon Waegan, to deceive, to falsify, to lie, to illude.
 New Zealand Whakawai, to beguile, to deceive; deception.
 English Hook, to deceive by artifice, to trap, ensnare,
 and afterwards retain by force.
 English Hoax, to deceive, juggle, trick.
 Sanscrit 821 Yoga, fraud, deceit, an artifice.
 Romany Yokki, expert at filching, ringing the changes,
 telling fortunes and other Gypsy arts.
 Ako African Eke, a lie.
 Ibu African Oha, a falsehood, a lie.
 Chin. II. 601 Hwa, lying.
 Chinese I. 302 Hwuy, a multitude.
 Chinese I. 470 Ho, to meet or assemble together.
 Chinese I. 572 Ho, a band, crew or company.
 Chin. III. 506 Heuh, the appearance of a crowd walking.
 New Zealand Hea, a multitude.
 Arabic 1354 Waay, a multitude, a number of men.
 Arabic 498 Hawk, a great multitude.
 Welsh Haig, a multitude.
 New Zealand Ika, a body of men.
 Quichua Peru Aucca, a traitor.

- Arabic 832 Aakk, rebellious.
Hindu 2214 Yaghi, a rebel.
Chin. II. 308 Haou, or III. 396 He, rebellious.
Chinese I. 400 Woo, to rebel against, to oppose, to rush against;
refractory, contumacious.
Chin. II. 581 Woo, to rebel against, to oppose.
Chin. III. 226 Woo, to rise in opposition to.
Chin. II. 154 Hwo, to cause disorder.
Arabic 884 Aayy, exciting to sedition and discord.
Arabic 883 Aawaaa, noise, cry, clamour, tumult.
Persian 182 Awa, clamour.
Chinese I. 357 Hwa, a loud noise.
Chin. II. 601 Hwa, disorderly.
Chin. II. 256 Heaou, confusion and disturbance.
Chin. III. 770 Heaou, clamour, noise, vociferation.
Chin. III. 369 Haou, a clamorous noise.
Chin. III. 599 Heih, to make a clamour and disturbance.
Chinese I. 390 Ho, or Yihiyh, the voices of many persons.
Chinese I. 368 Yaou, tumultuous noise.
Chinese I. 411 Yae, or Ho, a clamorous sound or shout.
Chin. III. 608 Yae, clamour and disturbance.
Arabic 1371 Waay, or Waaa, clamours, confused noises.
Arabic 1358 Wahy, clamour, murmur, noise of a crowd.
Chin. II. 511 Wei, a confused disorderly appearance.
Fijian Ue, tumultuous, dissatisfied.
Manchu Tartar Hiahambi, to be upside down, pele-mele.
Galla African Eya, a tumult.
Galla African Eiya, noise, clamour, exclamation.
Greek Eche, sound in general, but especially used by
Homer, of the confused noise of a crowd.
Polish Huk, roar, din.
Icelandic Agi, turbulence, uproar, disorder.
Arabic 1371 Wagha, tumult, noise, clamour.
Anglo-Saxon Wiga, or Wihga, a warrior, a soldier.
Latin Eques, a man of arms among the Romans, a
knight or cavalier, the cavalry of an army.
New Zealand Hoia, a soldier.
Quichua Peru Hayu, an enemy.
Quichua Peru Auca, an enemy.
Irish Oech, an enemy.
Irish Aice, a troop.
Welsh Aig, a troop or company.
Gascon—Aigo.
Anglo-Saxon Wig, military force, armies.
Latin Acies, Aciei, a battalion, an army in battalia.
Ibu African Uke, an army.

- Patagonian Waike, a lance.
 Greek Eccheie, or Egcheie, or Ecchos or Egchos, a spear or lance.
 Greek Ecchesi-cheiros, wielding the spear, living by [war.
 Oloma African Ukase, a spear.
 Opanda A. Okasa, a spear.
 Eki African Oko, a spear; *Yoruba, Yagba, Dsumu*, and *Oworo*, African, the same.
 Basa African Ako, a spear.
 Igala African Okua, a spear.
 Bini African Oga, a spear.
 Kupa African Akoa, a spear.
 Nupe African Eko, a spear.
 Ako African Ika, or Aka, a spear.
 Tumbuktu A. Yagi, a spear.
 Nufi African Yukwa, a spear.
 M'bamba A. Yuo, *plural* Ayuo, a spear, spears.
 Ntere African Yuo, a spear; *Mutsaya, Babuma* and *Bumbete*, African, the same.
 Chinese II. 26 Yih, a spear or lance of a particular description.
 Hwida A. Ohua, a spear; *Dahome* and *Mahi*, African, the [same.
 French Romn Haa, a sword.
 Mahi African Ohi, a sword.
 Hwida A. Ohiya, a sword.
 Murundo A. Iwa, a sword.
 Yala African Yewa, a sword.
 Adampe A. Eyi, a sword.
 Dahome A. Ohui, a sword.
 Mbofia A. Oke, a sword.
 Aro African Oge, a sword; *Akurakura*, African, the same.
 Eregba A. Ikoe, a sword.
 Anan African Ikoa, a sword.
 Egyptian 374 Akh, to shoot, to let fly.
 Persian 1396 Hika, a kind of sling.
 Okam African Uyug, a bow.
 Bagba African Agu, a bow.
 Turkish 1132 Yay, a bow.
 Chin. II. 617 Yaou, a certain kind of bow.
 Chin. II. 107 Yu, a bow.
 Chin. III. 345 Huh, Hwuh, or Ho, a kind of quiver for arrows.
 Chin. III. 671 Hoo, a case for arrows, a quiver.
 Chin. II. 826 Hoo, a case for arrows.
 Chinese I. 297 E, a case for bows and arrows, a quiver.
 Konguan A. Ewa, a quiver.
 Igu African Ahagwa, a quiver.
 Hwida A. Ogo, a quiver.

- IheweAfrican Ako, a quiver.
 Zulu Kafir Yika, a quiver.
 Yerukala I. Yikke, an arrow.
 Abadsa A. Ake, an arrow.
 Aro African Ako, an arrow *Isoama, Ibu, and Mbofia, African,*
 Turkish 507 Ok, an arrow. [the same.
 Hwida A. Oga, an arrow.
 Sinhalese I. Igaha, an arrow.
 Quichua Peru Huachi, an arrow.
 Chin. III. 576 How, a particular kind of arrow.
 Chin. II. 104 Yih, an arrow with a string attached to it.
 Japanese Ya, an arrow.
 IheweAfrican Uhai, an arrow.
 Yala African Oyi, an arrow.
 Gaelic Iui, an arrow.
 Chin. III. 557 Yue, weapons of war.
 Chin. III. 578 Yay, a certain weapon.
 Chin. II. 348 Heae, a general term for all weapons, the lance,
 spear, bow, arrow, &c.
 Egyptian 530 Aka, a battle-axe. (Vol. I.)
 Greek Ake, an edge or point. [or instrument.
 Greek! Akis, a point, barb, splinter, any pointed weapon
 Latin Equus, Equi, an engine of war, called also
 Greek Aigis, a shield. [Aries.
 English Aegis, a shield or defensive armour.
 French Romn Ecu, a species of shield.
 Chin. III. 242 Haou, a soldier's helmet.
 Chin. III. 400 Haou, a certain sort of helmet.
 Chinese I. 70 Yih, warlike.
 Chin. III. 624 Woo, barracks, cantonments, a place where a de-
 tachment of soldiers resides. (Also on I. 536.)
 Chin. III. 744 Heae, to sound an alarm with a drum; to rouse
 the attention of an army.
 Sanscrit 1163 Ha, war.
 Mbofia A. Aha, war.
 Hwida A. Ahua, war; *Dahome* and *Mahi*, African, the
 Isiele African Aya, war. [same.
 Yasgua A. Ewa, war.
 Tumu A. Uwe, or We, war.
 Ndob African Uwei, war.
 New Zealand Whawhai, war.
 Persian 1371 Wagha, war.
 Hindu 2140 Wagha, war.
 Anglo-Saxon Wig, war, warfare.
 Polish Wojowac, to wage war.
 Polish Wojak, a warrior.

Polish	Wojsko, an army.	
Polish	Wojaczka, war, warfare.	
Polish	Wojenny, relating to war.	
Polish	Wojna, war.	
Hindu 2205	Haija, war.	
Sanscrit 115	Aji, war.	
Abadsa A.	Oge, war.	
Isoama A.	Ogo, war ; <i>Aro</i> , African, the same.	
Aku African	Ogu, war (and in 13 other dialects, the same).	
Kupa African	Oku, war ; <i>Esitako</i> and <i>Puka</i> , African, the same.	
Ihewe African	Okue, war.	
Basa African	Iku, war.	
Nupe African	Eku, war ; <i>Esitako</i> , <i>Ebe</i> , <i>Opanda</i> and <i>Igu</i> , African, the same.	
Asante A.	Eko, war ; <i>Akurakura</i> , African, the same.	
Kano African	Yaki, war ; <i>Kadzina</i> , African, the same.	
Hausa A.	Yaiki, war.	
Quichua Peru	Auccay, war.	
Basa African	Ogeasa, war.	
Kamuku A.	Agiasa, war.	
ManchuTartar	Ikoumbi, to lay in ambush so as to effect a	
Arabic 867	Aakh, attacking, charging.	[surprise.
Arabic 1372	Wikaa, attacking, rushing upon.	
Arabic 40	Akhz, assailing.	
Hindu 2141	Wika, an attack in battle.	
Chin.III. 484	Yih, to attack, to invade.	
Chin.III. 583	Yaou, an impetuous attack and dreadful slaugh-	
ManchuTartar	Ouambi, to kill with a sword or arrow.	[ter.
ManchuTartar	Oua ! kill !	
Chin.III. 403	Hwuy, to strike or attack each other.	
New Zealand	Whawhai, to fight.	
Chinese I. 426	Heaou, to fight.	
Chin. II. 740	He, to fight, to war.	
Quichua Peru	Auccani, to fight.	
Arabic 1372	Wikaa, fighting.	
Arabic 197	Ikaa, fighting furiously.	
Greek	Ioke, the battle din.	[are intermixed.
Arabic 197	Iaak, a fierce battle in which the combatants	
Arabic 1374	Wakiaat, <i>plural</i> Wakaaiia, an action, battle,	
Turkish 1113	Wakia, a battle.	[combat.
QuichuaPeru	Auccay, a battle.	
Latin	Acies, Aciei, a battle.	
Gaelic	Ach, a skirmish.	
Irish	Ach, a skirmish.	
Irish	Agh, a conflict.	
Gaelic	Agh, battle, conflict.	

- Anglo-Saxon Wig, a battle.
 Persian 1371 Wagha, battle.
 Hindu 2140 Wagha, a battle.
 Turkish 1111 Wagha, battle, combat, fight.
 Arabic 467 Haja, conflict, battle.
 Sanscrit 115 Aji, a battle, fighting.
 Turkish 1124 Heyja, battle, combat, fight.
 Hindu 2205 Haija, a battle, a conflict.
 Sanscrit 1163 Ha, a battle.
 Galla African Aie, to take as booty.
 Egyptian 367 Auaa, to steal, to take away.
 Egyptian 367 Auau, to take, to rob.
 Egyptian 367 Auai, to rob.
 Egyptian 370 Auai, to steal, to ravish.
 Egyptian 538 Uha, to sack.
 Egyptian 539 Uka, to rob.
 QuichuaPeru Huayccani, to rob.
 Norman Hacher, to plunder.
 Persian 1380 Hachidan, to seize, to carry off.
 WolofAfrican Yakhha, spoil.
 Circassian101 Ohkah, to spoil.
 Greek Aco or Ago, to sweep a country, to carry off as
 Hindustani 64 Akhz, taking, seizing, hostility. [booty.
 Icelandic Aegja, to scare, to frighten.
 Hebrew Hga or Haga (חגה), a terror.
 Isaiah xix. 17, the land of Judah shall be a
 Swaheli A. Uoga, fear. [terror.
 Chin. II. 600 Hee, fear; also to terrify, to intimidate.
 Chin. II. 315 Ho, to intimidate.
 Fanti African Ahiya, danger.
 New Zealand Wehi, terrible; as "*He tangata wehi*, a terrible
 Chin. II. 776 Ho, injury, evil. [man."
 Chin. II. 763 Hwuy, or I. 843 Hae, to injure.
 Chin. III. 77 Haou, to spoil, to injure, to render void.
 Chin. II. 422 Heue, or Hwih, to ruin and spoil.
 Chinese I. 106 Woo, to injure.
 Chinese I. 316 Wei, to rush down, to ruin.
 Chinese I. 328 Ye, to injure.
 Chin. II. 422 Yaou, to injure other creatures.
 Greek Aao, to damage.
 WolofAfrican Yakhhe, to damage.
 Egyptian 373 Akau, violent, violence.
 Hebrew Akh or Akah (עקה), oppression. [wicked.
 Ps. lv. 3, because of *the oppression* of the
 Hebrew Ygh (יגה), to vex, afflict, cause grief.
 Job xix. 2, how long *will ye vex* my soul.

Isaiah li. 23, in the hand of them that *afflict*.
Lam. iii. 32, though he *cause grief*.

Chinese I. 554 Ya, to crush, to oppress.

Chin. II. 104 Yih, to seize territory.

Hebrew Hyh or Hayh (היה), a calamity.

Job vi. 2, oh that my grief and my *calamity*
were laid in the balances together.

Chinese I. 843 Hae, calamitous, detrimental.

Chin. II. 776 Ho, calamity, misfortune.

Chin. III. 350 Yaou, calamity.

Chin. III. 583 Yaou, to murder or kill entirely.

Circassian 100 Oohkey, to murder.

Greek Aco or Ago, to break.

Greek Ace or Age, a breaking, crushing, wounding, a
fragment, piece, splinter, a misfortune.

Turkish 1138 Yikmak, to throw down or demolish.

Persian 1419 Yahidan, to ruin, destroy, demolish, erase.

Egyptian 396 Hai, destruction.

Chin. III. 609 Hih, or Hwa, rending, breaking, splitting.

Chin. II. 430 Hwuy, to break to pieces.

Chin. II. 763 Hwuy, II. 776 Ho, or I. 586, E, to destroy.

Chin. II. 426 E, II. 776 Ho, or III. 583 Yaou, to exterminate.

Chin. II. 227 Ya, to pluck up, to eradicate.

Chin. III. 484 Yih, to scatter, to disperse.

Chin. II. 315 Ho, to expel, to drive out.

Egyptian 538 Uha, to lay waste.

Swahili A. Ukiwa, desolation, a solitude where people once

Fanti African Akwaii, a wilderness. [were.

Chin. III. 554 Yay, a wilderness.

Chinese I. 194 Yay, a wild common.

No. 157 *otherwise spelled* Achim or Achium.

Arabic 865 Aukam, or Aakam, a man of bad disposition.

Arabic 1396 Hakim, a malignant intermeddler.

Swahili A. Ugumu, hardness, difficulty.

Ibu African Iachem, to accuse.

Malayan 2 Achum, to provoke, exasperate, to incense.

Greek Auchema, a boast, a boasting.

Icelandic Hegoma, to speak falsely.

Portuguese Agomia, a kind of poniard.

Egyptian 342 Akm, a buckler.

Egyptian 343 Akam, a shield. (See also Vol. I. p. 455, the

Arabic 1372 Wikam, a sword. [same.)

Greek Aichme, a spear, dart, javelin or arrow.

Greek Aichme, a body of spear bearers. [brigade.

Latin Agema, a battalion of horse, foot, a squadron or

- Arabic 1371 Waghm, *plural* Awgham, war, battle.
 Greek Aichme, war, battle.
 Arabic 868 Aakm, attacking, rushing upon.
 Turkish 1137 Yaghma, booty, plunder, sacking, plundering.
 Persian 1415 Yaghma, prey, plunder, spoil, ravishment, booty, pillage, sacking.
 Hindu 2218 Yaghma, plunder, booty, spoil, pillage, rapine.
 Arabic 1371 Waghm, *plural* Awgham, force, violence.
 Arabic 1359 Wakhim, hurtful, disastrous, injurious.
 New Zealand Whakahemo, to consume.
 Egyptian 458 Achm, to annihilate. (Vol. I.)

No. 158. Ras, Rus, Ruas, Rhos, Ros, Rosh or Rosch.

- Magyar Rosz, bad.
 Italian Reezza, a crime or fault.
 Hebrew Rsh or Rash (רשׁ), to do wickedly, to be wicked.
 2 Chron. xx. 35, who *did* very *wickedly*.
 Dan. xi. 32, and such as *do wickedly*.
 Job x. 7, thou knowest that *I am* not
 Hebrew Rsh or Rash (רשׁ), the wicked, guilty. [*wicked*.
 Ex. xxiii. 7, I will not justify *the wicked*.
 Ps. xxvii. 12, *the wicked* plotteth against
 the just.
 Num. xxxv. 31, a murderer who is *guilty* of
 Persian 637 Rosh, wicked, bad tempered, inhuman. [death.
 Sanscrit 851 Rosha, anger, rage, wrath, fury.
 Hindu 1197 Rosh, or 1196 Ros, anger, rage.
 English Rase, anger. (Wright's *Obsolete*.)
 Persian 643 Ris, anger.
 Persian 644 Rish, violence, atrocity, fury.
 Persian 620 Rush, an angry roll of the eye.
 French Romn Rios, a debate, a dispute, a brawl.
 Italian Ressa, strife, a quarrel, a dispute.
 Latin Rixa, strife, jar, debate, dispute, altercation,
 quarrel, a brawling, squabbling.
 Spanish Rixa, a scuffle, a disturbance, a dispute.
 Portuguese Reixa, a brawling or scolding, a strife in words.
 French Rixe, an altercation, quarrel, dispute, a wrangling,
 a scuffle, an affray.
 English Rixy, quarrelsome. (Wright's *Obsolete*.)
 Welsh Rhyseu, to be very stubborn.
 Malayan 154 Risau, a vagabond, an outlaw, a lawless person.
 English Rush, anything proverbially worthless.
 English Rese, a boast. (Wright's *Obsolete*.)
 English Rous, boasting. (Wright's *Obsolete*.)

Icelandic	Raus, big, loud talk.
Icelandic	Rausa, to talk loud and fast.
	Shetland—Ruz, to boast.
Latin	Reses, idle, slothful, lazy.
Malayan 154	Rahsiya, a secret design or enterprise.
Persian 645	Riwiz, machination, treachery, fraud, imposture.
English	Ruse, artifice, trick, stratagem, fraud, wile,
French	Ruse, a trick, a scheme to deceive. [deceit.
French	Ruse, artful, deceitful, cunning, crafty, sly.
Turkish 708	Rashi, one who gives bribe to a government officer.
Arabic 621	Rashw, corrupting a judge or governor with presents to gain a cause.
Arabic 621	Rishwat, <i>plural</i> Risha, or Rusha, a bribe.
Arabic 605	Rashi, a briber.
Swahili A.	Rushwa, a bribe.
Scotch	Rasch, or Rash, a crowd.
Italian	Ressa, a crowd.
Scotch	Rushie, a broil, a tumult.
Sanscrit 846	Risa, an enemy.
English	Reyse, to make an inroad or military expedition. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
French Romn	Reze, a quarrel, a fight, a military expedition on an enemy's country.
French Romn	Rese, a military excursion, an inroad of men at
Anglo-Saxon	Rese, an attack, an invasion. [arms.
Anglo-Saxon	Raesaz, to attack or fall upon.
Welsh	Rhysiaw, to rush violently.
Swedish	Rusa, to rush.
English	Rush, a violent driving forward, an impetuous motion, as a <i>rush</i> of troops.
English	Rees, or Res, onslaught. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Scotch	Rasch, or Rasche, the clashing of arms.
Irish	Reas, a skirmish.
Persian 617	Raz, a battle.
Hindu 1170	Raz, a battle.
English	Raas, to snatch, to take from. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
English	Raise, a robbery. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Greek	Rusion, Rusiou, <i>plural</i> Rusia, booty, plunder, prey, that which is seized and dragged away.
Greek	Rusiazto, to seize and drag away as one's own property or as a slave.
Arabic 642	Rahis, savage, cruel.
Sanscrit 846	Risa, injury.
Sanscrit 847	Rish, 850 Rus, or 851 Rush, to injure.
Persian 644	Rish, violence, atrocity.
Persian 643	Ris, force, violence.

English	Rees, or Res, violence. (<i>Wright's Obsolete.</i>)
Cornish	Reux, misfortune. (<i>Borlase.</i>) [slaughter.
Spanish	Riza, ravage, ruin, destruction, havoc, great
Hebrew	Rzh or Razh (רצח), a murderer; to murder. Num. xxxv. 30, the <i>murderer</i> shall be put to death. Jerem. vii. 9, will ye steal and <i>murder</i> . Hos. vi. 9, the company of priests <i>murder</i> .
Persian 618	Ras, a destroyer.
Greek	Rasso, or Arasso, to dash down, overthrow, shiver, shatter, burst. [ground.
French	Raser, to demolish, to overthrow, to raze to the
English	Rase, to level with the ground, to overthrow, Armoric—Raza. [to destroy.
English	Raze, to overthrow, to destroy, to demolish, to efface, to extirpate.
Sanscrit 847	Rish, to destroy or ruin.

No. 158 *otherwise spelled* Arus.

Arabic 474	Haraz, wicked.
French Romn	Aourse, wicked.
Arabic 474	Haraz, or Hariz, unsound, vitiated, depraved in body, mind or principles.
Polish	Urwis, a worthless profligate.
Arabic 460	Hariz, vicious, bad.
Arabic 845	Airaz, a corrupting, vitiating, spoiling.
English	Worse, more bad, more evil, more depraved or
Arabic 1389	Harash, being bad in disposition. [corrupt.
Arabic 851	Airríz, one who lays stumbling blocks in the way
Arabic 1389	Harish, cruel, rough, unfeeling. [of others.
German	Harsch, harsh, rough.
English	Harsh, rough, hard, severe, abusive.
Arabic 851	Airríz, one who calls bad names, abusive.
Arabic 472	Hirash, exasperating, setting by the ears.
Arabic 1388	Hirash, setting men together by the ears.
Arabic 472	Hiraz, jesting in a manner bordering on reviling and abuse.
French Romn	Aourser, to have a bad temper, to become furious.
Arabic 59	Arsh, disagreement, dissension, discord, alterca- tion, squabble, provocation, quarrel.
Arabic 474	Haraz, good for nothing.
French Romn	Harouce, a proud man.
Arabic 847	Aaras, being proud and insolent.
Persian 1380	Harish, vanity, vainglory, boasting.
Hindustan 86	Aras, idleness, laziness.

- Arabic 1389 Harish, indolent.
 Arabic 474 Haraz, slothful.
 Arabic 851 Airriz, busy in useless and trifling pursuits.
 French Romn Aourse, covetous.
 Turkish 649 Hariss, covetous.
 Turkish 648 Hirss, avidity, cupidity.
 Hindu 956 Haris, covetous, avaricious.
 Arabic 63 Aruz, avaricious, covetous.
 Arabic 472 Haris, *plural*, 476, Hurraa, or Hurasaa, covetous.
 Arabic 58 Arz, drawing back through avarice.
 Arabic 473 Hirs, avarice, cupidity.
 Arabic 474 Haraz, being cowardly, a coward.
 Arabic 58 Arzaa, most cowardly.
 Welsh Arwaes, an earnest or pledge.
 Gaelic Urras, a security, surety or bail.
 French Romn Harouce, a cheat.
 Arabic 848 Airz, one who imposes on others with follies and
 Sanscrit 1176 Hrish, to lie, to speak falsely. [lies.
 Arabic 55 Ars, exciting, stirring up one against another.
 Arabic 473 Harsh, *plural* Hirash, a crowd.
 Hindu 1451 Araz, a muster of troops.
 Arabic 848 Aaraz, an army.
 Arabic 848 Aarz, a large army.
 Polish Orez, a weapon, arms.
 French Romn Hars, a bow for shooting arrows.
 French Romn Harasse, a large shield.
 French Herisse, armed at all points.
 Nso African Yirs, war.
 French Romn Arras, the Flemish call to arms.
 Arabic 1418 Yurish, an assault, attack, storm.
 Hindu 2223 Yurish, an assault, storm, invasion.
 Turkish 1144 Yuruyush, a charge, an assault.
 Icelandic Aras, an assault, an attack.
 English Worse, to put to disadvantage, to overthrow, to
 damage.
 Latin Arrosor, one who plunders or robs.
 Arabic 848 Aaraz, prey, spoil, plunder.
 Arabic 473 Hars, stealing.
 Sanscrit 85 Arsa, damage, hurt.
 Polish Uraza, offence, injury, wrong.
 Turkish 812 Ariza, a misfortune.
 Arabic 831 Aariz, a misfortune, evil. [pressor.
 Hebrew Aryz (אַרִּיז), the violent, terrible ones, the op-
 Ps. lxxxvi. 14, the assemblies of *violent* men.
 Isaiah xxv. 4, a blast of the *terrible ones*.
 Job xv. 20, to *the oppressor*.

Hebrew	Arz or Araz (אַרַּץ), to oppress. Ps. x. 10, that the man of the earth <i>may</i> no more <i>oppress</i> .
Basque	Arrasa, carnage, destruction. (<i>See French Romane Dictionary</i> under Arraser.)
Persian 1388	Hiras, dread, fear, terror.
Turkish 1119	Hirass, fear, terror, fright.
French	Harasser, to wear out, to harass.
English	Harass, to waste, spoil, devastate, desolate.
Arabic 846	Aars, tearing up forcibly.
Greek	Arasso, to dash in pieces.
French Romn	Arraser, to demolish.
English	Erase, to destroy, efface, obliterate, destroy to the foundation. [to possess.
Hebrew	Yrs or Yaras (יָרַס), to drive out, to dispossess, Joshua xxiii. 5, and <i>drive</i> them from out of your sight. Num. xxi. 32, <i>drove out</i> the inhabitants. 2 Chron. xx. 7, didst <i>drive out</i> the inhabitants. [inhabitants. Num. xxxiii. 53, ye <i>shall dispossess</i> the Judges xi. 23, the Lord God hath <i>dispossessed</i> the Amorites. Deut. iv. 1, go in and <i>possess</i> the land.
Hebrew	Hrs or Haras (הָרַס), to throw down, destroy ; destruction. Isaiah xvi. 17, <i>destroyed</i> the cities. Jer. l. 15, her walls are <i>thrown down</i> . Isaiah xix. 18, the city of <i>destruction</i> .

No. 158 *otherwise spelled* Rpa, Rapha, Raphah or Raphe.

Haussa Africa	Rafia, wrong.
New Zealand	Rupahu, angry, finding fault. [<i>Obsolete.</i>)
English	Rip, to chide, to be very violent. (Wright's
Latin	Rabies, Rabiei, fury, rage, fierceness.
Portuguese	Raiva, or Rayva, fury, rage, violent anger.
French Romn	Riviaux, insults.
Spanish	Rifa, a scuffle, a contest, a dispute.
Sanscrit 846	Repha, low, vile, contemptible.
French	Rape, shabby, threadbare.
Scotch	Ripe, anything base or useless.
English	Rip, a mean or worthless thing or person, refuse. (Webster's <i>Dictionary</i> by Goodrich and
English	Rap, to boast. (Wright's <i>Obsolete.</i>) [Porter.)
Icelandic	Raup, boasting.

Icelandic	Raupá, to vaunt.
New Zealand	Rupahu, blustering.
Sanskrit 846	Riph, to boast.
English	Ruff, pride.
Welsh	Rhyf, arrogance, pride.
German	Raufer, a bully, a bravo, a swaggerer.
English	Raff, idle, dissolute. (<i>Wright's Obsolete.</i>)
Greek	Rypao, or Rupao, or Rupoo, to be sordid, stingy.
Greek	Rypos, Rypou, or Rupos, Rupou, stinginess, sordidness, meanness.
Welsh	Rhaib, a greediness or voracity.
French Romn	Reube, swindling.
Irish	Reabh, a wile, craft, trick.
Gaelic	Reabh, a trick, cunning.
Scotch	Rap, a cheat, an impostor.
Scotch	Rip, a cheat.
Sanskrit 846	Rip, to deceive, to cheat ; also fraud, guile.
Persian 645	Reva, deceit, fraud.
Arabic 607	Raaib, a liar.
New Zealand	Ropu, a company of persons.
Italian	Raffa, a crowd or throng.
English	Raff, the sweepings of society, the rabble, the
English	Ruff, to disorder, to ruffle. [mob.
Sanskrit 834	Rava, clamour, outcry.
Dutch	Roep, clamour.
Hindu 1162	Rip, or Ripu, an enemy.
Sanskrit 855	Ropa, an arrow.
Latin	Repo, to creep, to go softly, to crawl as serpents
Gaelic	Ribe, an ambuscade. [do.
Fijian	Rabo, to sling.
Sanskrit 846	Riph, to hurl.
Greek	Riphe, a throwing or hurling.
English	Ruff, a particular beat of the drum, used on certain occasions in military affairs.
Fijian	Ravu, war.
Sanskrit 846	Riph, to fight.
German	Raufer, a fighter.
German	Raufen, to pluck, to pull.
English	Raff, to snatch, to sweep.
English	Raff, to seize, to rob. (<i>Wright's Obsolete.</i>)
Anglo-Saxon	Reafian, to take hold of, seize by force, rob.
Icelandic	Raufa, to rob, to spoil.
Swedish	Rofva, to rob.
Scotch	Reife, or Reyff, to rob.
English	Rife, the act of plundering. (<i>Wright's Obsolete.</i>)
Anglo-Saxon,	Refa, a robber.

Scotch	Raif, robbery.
Scotch	Reif, or Reiff, spoil, plunder.
Anglo-Saxon	Reaf, spoil, plunder.
English	Raff or Ref, plunder. (<i>Wright's Obsolete.</i>)
Icelandic	Rauf, spoils.
Swedish	Rof, prey, spoil, pillage.
Dutch	Roof, spoil, havock, booty.
Danish	Rov, prey, booty, pillage, spoil.
Danish	Rover, to prey, rob, plunder.
French	Ravir, to carry off, to steal, to take away.
Scotch	Rave, to take by violence.
English	Reve, or Reeve, to rob or bereave, to take from. (<i>Wright's Obsolete.</i>)
English	Reave, to take away by violence.
Anglo-Saxon	Rypan, to rob, to spoil.
Anglo-Saxon	Reapere, a robber, a seizer.
Spanish	Rapar, to plunder, to carry off another man's goods with violence. [by violence.
Latin	Rapio, to plunder, ravish, drag, hurry, carry off
English	Rip, to plunder. (<i>Wright's Obsolete.</i>)
English	Rape, to steal, to plunder. (<i>Wright's Obsolete.</i>)
English	Rape, a seizing by violence.
English	Rap, to seize by violence. [the clutches.
Welsh	Rhaib, <i>plural</i> Rheibiau, a seizing or catching in
English	Rob, to seize by violence with felonious intent.
Zulu Kafir	Rweba, to steal cattle.
French Romn	Reuber, to rob, take away, carry off, ravage.
French Romn	Reube, robbery, theft.
German	Rauben, to rob.
German	Raub, plunder, robbery.
Polish	Rabowac, to rob, plunder, pillage, rifle.
Portuguese	Roubo, robbery, theft.
Hindu 1160	Ruba, a robber, stealer; stealing.
Turkish 709	Ruba (in composition), who carries off or away.
Persian 608	Ruba, carrying off by violence, robbing, stealing.
Persian 608	Rubaai, a plundering.
Turkish 718	Rehb, fear, fright, terror.
English	Rape, violation.
English	Rap, or Rape, to seize, to take captive, or ravish.
Sanscrit 850	Rup, to violate. [(<i>Wright's Obsolete.</i>)
Sanscrit 846	Repa, cruel, savage.
Sanscrit 832	Raph, to injure.
Welsh	Rhwf, a ravager.
Anglo-Saxon	Reafian, to spoil, to destroy.
Fijian	Ravu, to kill, slaughter, murder, break, smash.
Egyptian 763	Rfrf, to destroy.

No. 159. Mpym, Mupim, Muffim or Maphi; words derived from No. 43 Moab are included with this name.

- Bambara A. Mabe, bad.
 N'kele African Mbe, bad; *Babuma*, African, the same.
 Swahili A. Mabaya, bad.
 Zulu Kafir Mbi, evil.
 Arabic 1206 Maaab, *plural* Maaaab, a vice.
 Turkish 1030 Maaib, defects, vices.
 Hindu 1921 Maaib, vices.
 Arabic 1217 Maaib, vicious, reproached with vice, disgrace.
 Arabic 1217 Maayub, vicious, infamous, opprobrious, dis-
 Turkish 1034 Muayyeb, stigmatized. [honoured.
 Hindu 1927 Mayub, wicked, vicious, infamous.
 Hindu 1927 Mayubi, wickedness, vice.
 French Romn Maves, or Mavez, wicked, bad. (Supplement.)
 French Mauvais, bad, evil, mischievous.
 Swahili A. Mwivu, a jealous person.
 English Miffy, apt to take offence. (Wright's *Obsolete*.)
 Scotch Miff, a pettish humour.
 English Miff, a slight degree of resentment.
 Dutch Moppen, to pout, to grudge, to grumble.
 German Muffen, to grumble, to be sulky.
 Irish Miofhomos, disrespect. [sense.
 Danish Maaver, to boggle, to hum and haw, to talk non-
 Spanish Mofa, mockery, a jeer, a scoff, a jibe.
 Portuguese Mofa, a mocking by grimaces, a flout, a scoff.
 Latin Moveo, Movi, to provoke, enrage or incense.
 English Mob, to scold. (Wright's *Obsolete*.)
 Arabic 1086 Mubahi, proud, vain.
 Hindu 1832 Mubahi, proud, arrogant.
 Persian 1127 Muhaba, dissimulation.
 Ako African Mobbi, to beg.
 Hindu 1833 Mubii, sold, bought, venal.
 Hindu 1830 Mayavi, deceitful, fraudulent.
 English Move, a dodge or cunning trick. (*Slang*.)
 Latin Moveo, Movi, to rouse, to stir up, to raise arms
 or war, to rise in arms, to strike, to brandish.
 Swahili A. Mavumi, the hum of voices.
 Gaelic Mob, or Mop, a tumult, a mob.
 English Mob, a crowd of rude, tumultuous, disorderly
 people; to attack in a disorderly crowd, to
 harass tumultuously.
 Ngoten A. Mbua, a bow.
 Bagba A. Mpa, a quiver.
 Mutsaya A. Mobuam, *plural* Mebuam, a quiver.

Ntere African	Mobuamu, <i>plural</i> Mbuamu, a quiver.
Muntu A.	Mpamba, an arrow.
Marawi A.	Mpfe, <i>plural</i> Mepfe, an arrow, arrows.
Kiriman A.	Muvi, <i>plural</i> Mivi, an arrow, arrows.
Bagba A.	Mfo, an arrow.
Bagba A.	Mfae, a spear.
Bambarra A.	Mfa, a sword, a cutlass.
Bayon A.	Mpa, a sword.
Mende A.	Mboei, a sword.
Hebrew	Mhba or Mahba, <i>plural</i> Mahbaym (מחבא), a hiding place, a lurking place. Isaiah xxxii. 2, shall be as <i>an hiding place</i> . 1 Sam. xxiii. 23, take knowledge of all <i>the</i>
Swahili A.	Mbwayi, wild, fierce. [<i>lurking places</i> .]
Hindu 2006	Muhib, terrible, direful, grim, awful.
Arabic 1282	Mahib, terrible, fearful, severe, awful.
Arabic 1277	Muhab, awful, dreaded.
Arabic 1089	Mubhi, one who renders uninhabitable, one who
Swahili A.	Mwivi, a thief. [<i>lays waste</i> .]
Turkish 993	Mahv, a demolishing or obliterating.

No. 159 *otherwise spelled* Mamphin or Momphis.

Greek	Momphe, Momphis, or Momphos, blame, reproof, complaint, attack.
Greek	Memphomai, to blame, upbraid, find fault with, scold, abuse.
Greek	Mempsis, Mempseos, Mempsei, blame, reproach.
English	Mumps, sullenness.
English	Mumpish, sullen.
Scotch	Mamp, to speak querulously.
English	Mump, to be sulky. (<i>Wright's Obsolete.</i>)
English	Mump, to go begging.
Swahili A.	Maomvi, begging.
English	Mump, to deceive, to cheat.
English	Mump, to cheat. (<i>Wright's Obsolete.</i>)
Arabic 1254	Mambuz, spurious, supposititious.
English	Mampus, a great number. (<i>Wright's Obsolete.</i>)

No. 159 *otherwise spelled* Spm, Sopham, Sophan or Saophein;
words derived from No. 64 Saban and No. 111 Zpyon,
Sephion or Sefion are included with this name.

Hindu 1212	Zabun, bad, evil, wicked.
Icelandic	Spana, to provoke.
Anglo-Saxon	Spanan, to provoke.

Spanish	Sofion, a hoot of contempt, a huff, rebuff, &c.
Portuguese	Sovina, a miser, a covetous wretch.
Greek	Psephenos, Psephene, base, mean.
Latin	Supinus, Supina, idle, negligent.
Latin	Supine, carelessly, recklessly.
English	Supine, indolent, negligent.
Latin	Sponsio, a covenant, bargain, or agreement.
Sanscrit 1019	Sepana, bound by oath.
Arabic 780	Sabnaa, ready for treachery.
French Romn	Sophime, imposture, deception. (Supplement.)
French Romn	Sophime or Sofime, a captious argument. (Sup.)
Latin	Spina, a subtlety, or quiddity, a nice or difficult point.
Latin	Subin, upon which, thereupon, after that, also, oftentimes, frequently, now and then, ever and anon, moreover, presently, soon after.
Anglo-Saxon	Spanan, to allure, entice, urge, induce or seduce. " <i>Ic spane</i> , I allure, &c."
Anglo-Saxon	Spon, allured, &c.
Arabic 407	Safinat, <i>plural</i> Sufun, a crowd, a number.
Arabic 775	Shayyifan, a vanguard, picket, advanced post,
Persian 776	Shevan, a spear. [scout.
Adirar African	Saifun, <i>plural</i> Suyufun, a sword, swords.
Greek	Sibune, a kind of spear.
Turkish 774	Sapan, a sling for throwing stones.
Dutch	Spion, a spy.
English	Spion, a spy. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Arabic 775	Shayyifan, a spy.
French Romn	Schaphion, or Scaphion, a highway robber.
Gaelic	Spion, to tear away, to drag, to pull, to pluck.
Gaelic	Spuinn, to spoil, to plunder, to rob.

No. 160. Apphein, Apphin, Aphim, Ophim, Ophimein,
Hophim, Huffim, Hupham, Hpym, or Huppim.

Hebrew	Avn or Avan (אָוַן), iniquity. [his <i>iniquity</i> . Ezek. iii. 18, the wicked man shall die in Lam. iv. 13, <i>the iniquity</i> of the priests. Hos. v. 5, Israel and Ephraim fall in their <i>iniquity</i> . [ness, <i>vanity</i> .
Hebrew	Avn or Avan (אָוַן), iniquity, affliction, wicked- Job iv. 8, they that plough <i>iniquity</i> . [dust. Job v. 6, <i>affliction</i> cometh not forth of the Prov. xxx. 20, I have done no <i>wickedness</i> . Zech. x. 2, the idols have spoken <i>vanity</i> .

Ashanti A.	Hoffhini, a villain.
Greek	Aponen, an abandoned fellow.
Greek	Aponoeomai, to be desperate, to have lost all sense of shame, fear, or duty.
Greek	Aponoia, loss of hope and fear, desperation.
Greek	Apeneia, harshness, roughness.
Turkish 1132	Yabani, wild, not at all civilized, savage.
Fanti African	Ebon, a crime.
Ashanti A.	Ebon, wrong.
Latin	Abominor, Abominans, to hate, hating.
Polish	Obmawiac, to backbite, to calumniate, to slander.
Polish	Obmowa, aspersion, calumny, slander.
Ashanti A.	Wafum, an offence. [to annoy.
Latin	Offendo, to offend, to displease, to be offensive,
Latin	Offensa, the giving offence, injury, annoyance, nuisance, discourtesy.
French	Avanie, offence, insult, injury, affronting words, affront, wrong, outrage. (<i>See Fleming and Tibbins' Dictionary.</i>) [to beat him.
ManchuTartar	Afanambi, to go in anger against another, as if
Icelandic	Hefna, to avenge, or to take vengeance.
Danish	Hevn, vengeance.
Arabic 132	Afin, a vain boaster.
Portuguese	Ufano, proud, vain.
Spanish	Ufano, conceited, arrogant.
Turkish 512	Ehven, very trifling or unimportant.
Spanish	Afan, eagerness and anxiety in the pursuit of riches and worldly pleasure.
Hebrew	Abyon (אֲבִיּוֹן), a beggar. [dunghill. 1 Sam. ii. 8, lifted up <i>the beggar</i> from the
ManchuTartar	Houpin, an artifice to get possession of the property of others.
Romany	Hoffeno, a liar.
Arabic 125	Afaniy, a crowd.
Greek	Yphen or Uphen, together.
Fanti African	Afim, against.
Ashanti A.	Apam, a cabal.
Welsh	Aban, a tumult, a din, an uproar.
Welsh	Affan, an uproar, trouble.
Sanscrit 814	Yavan, a horse soldier.
ManchuTartar	Yafahan, a foot soldier.
Greek	Opaon, or Opeon, a companion in war, an armour-bearer or esquire.
Anglo-Saxon	Waepun, or Waepen, a weapon, arms. Old German—Uuaphan. High German—Uuaffan.

English	Weapon, any instrument of offence or defence used in combating enemies, from stones and clubs to swords and cannons.
Eafen African	Eban, a quiver.
Udom African	Ebam, a quiver.
Gurma A.	Upiemu, <i>plural</i> Ipiemi, an arrow.
Egbele A.	Upfemi, an arrow.
Bini African	Ifeme, an arrow.
Ashanti A.	Eben, an arrow.
Okam African	Eban, an arrow.
Tiwi African	Ivan, <i>plural</i> Avan, an arrow, arrows.
Fanti African	Afuna, a sword.
Sobo African	Ofomi, war.
Bulom A.	Upem, war.
Swedish	Ovan, an enemy.
Sanscrit 814	Yavan, an enemy, an invader.
ManchuTartar	Afanambi, to go and fight.
English	Offensive, assailant, invading, making the first attack, as an <i>offensive</i> war.
English	Offend, to attack, to assail.
Welsh	Affan, a conflict.
Welsh	Afain, conflicts.
Danish	Ufin, dishonest, shameful.
Icelandic	Hvinn, a pilferer.
Spanish	Apanar, to steal or filch anything.
Sanscrit 50	Apani, to rob, steal, take or drag away, remove.
Welsh	Ofni, to frighten, to terrify. [<i>Dictionary.</i>]
French	Avanie, exaction. (<i>See Fleming and Tibbins'</i>
French	Avanie, molestation (for the purpose of exaction), affront, outrage. (<i>See Spier's Dictionary.</i>)
Hebrew	Avn or Avan (אָוּן), mischief. 2 Kings, vii. 9, some <i>mischief</i> may befall us.
Fanti African	Efuna, affliction.
Arabic 132	Ifnaa, ruining, consuming, destroying, annihilating.
Turkish 475	Ifna, an annihilating, destroying. [ting.]
Galla African	Abane, to banish.
French	Abimer, to overwhelm, ruin, spoil, destroy.

No. 160 *otherwise spelled* Opphis, Hephis or Haphas; words derived from No. 69 Ephas are included with this name.

Arabic 862	Aifas, wickedness, villany.
Sanscrit 123	Apas, sin.
Arabic 5	Ubas, a bad-tempered woman, a shrew.
Arabic 5	Abbaz, an insulter.
Arabic 10	Abz, insulting.

Arabic 11	Abs, throwing in one's teeth whatever is disagreeable.
English	Abuse, to ill use, maltreat, violate, deceive, treat rudely, revile, employ bad language in speaking to another; rude speech, improper application, a corrupt practice or custom, improper treatment.
English	Oppose, to act against, to resist.
Icelandic	Ofsa, to grow unruly.
Arabic 863	Aafs, making vile and despicable.
Arabic 485	Hafaz, a standard-bearer.
Arabic 485	Hafs, collecting, gathering.
Arabic 485	Hafsh, collecting, assembling.
Latin	Effusio, a multitude.
Persian 5	Ubash, or Ubasha, a crowd, a mob.
Arabic 5	Ubashat, a body of men, a crowd, a mob, the off-scouring.
Hindu 219	Aubash, the mob, the <i>canaille</i> .
Polish	Oboz, a camp.
Ibu African	Opisi, a sword.
Danish	Oppasser, to lurk, to lie in ambush.
Greek	Epaisso, or Epasso, to rush at, to assail.
Greek	Episeuo, to fall upon, rush at, attack.
Sanscrit 173	Upesh, to attack.
Arabic 129	Afz, or Wafz, an assault, an attack.
Arabic 11	Abs, subjecting, mastering, bringing under subjection, incarcerating.
Arabic 11	Ibzaa, overpowering, seizing, carrying off by force.
Arabic 30	Ihbaz, excluding anyone from his rights.
Arabic 5	Abbaz, an injurer.
Arabic 10	Abz, injuring.
Portuguese	Abesso, a wrong or injury.
Icelandic	Ofsi, overbearing, tyranny.
Italian	Offesa, injury, wrong, trespass, offence.
Arabic 485	Hafsh, banishing, driving away.
Malayan 356	Hapus, or Apus, to wipe out, efface or deface.

No. 161. Ard, Arde, Arad, Ared or Hered; words derived from No. 116 Arody, Aroadei, Aroadi, Arudi, Arodi, Erodi, Eroed or Arod are included with this name.

Irish	Arroid, vice.
Irish	Arraidh, evil actions.
Gaelic	Arraid, vice; to corrupt, deprave, make vicious.
Arabic 57	Ardaa, most wicked, bad, corrupt.
Sanscrit 81	Araddhi, sin, envy, transgression.

Norman	Orret, guilt.
Anglo-Saxon	Wroht, a crime.
Anglo-Saxon	Woroht, abomination.
Hebrew	Yrt or Yart (יֵרַת), perverse. Num. xxii. 32, thy way is <i>perverse</i> .
French Romn	Huraut, surly, brutal.
French Romn	Errede, unreasonable, opinionated, wild.
Irish	Art, hardness, cruelty.
English	Hard, cruel, severe, rigorous, oppressive.
Dutch	Wreed, cruel, violent.
English	Horrid, rough, rugged, shocking, very offensive, exciting horror, dreadful.
Anglo-Saxon	Hearde, severely.
Italian	Urta, rancour.
Welsh	Hort, calumny, reproach.
Arabic 1389	Hart, detracting, slandering, tearing a reputation
English	Wherret, to trouble, to tease. [to pieces.]
French Romn	Hardier, to provoke.
French	Irriter, to anger, to irritate, to incense, to exasperate, to provoke.
French	Irrite, angry.
French	Heurter, to offend, to shock. [<i>Obsolete.</i>]
English	Wrathe, to anger, to become angry. (Wright's
English	Writhe, anger. (Wright's <i>Obsolete.</i>)
English	Wrath, violent anger, indignation, vehement
English	Wroth, very angry. [exasperation.]
Anglo-Saxon	Wrath, wrath, anger.
Anglo-Saxon	Wrathe, fiercely, furiously.
Anglo-Saxon	Wurath, wroth, angry.
French Romn	Heurt, a dispute.
•Anglo-Saxon	Wroht, strife, contention.
English	Word, to wrangle. (Wright's <i>Obsolete.</i>)
Persian 57	Ard, anger.
Welsh	Irad, passion, rage.
Arabic 33	Ahrad, mean, base.
Turkish 659	Howarda, a scamp, a wild, unsteady fellow.
French Romn	Hardo, a good-for-nothing fellow.
Polish	Hardo, haughtily, arrogantly, superciliously.
Polish	Hardy, supercilious.
Arabic 33	Ahrad, avaricious.
English	Hard, miserly, mean. (Wright's <i>Obsolete.</i>)
Circassia 109	Harat, penurious.
Cornish	Hirrahath, to procrastinate. (Borlase.)
Anglo-Saxon	Yrthth, sloth, laziness.
French Romn	Herite, a traitor.
Anglo-Saxon	Harat, Hired or Heorod, an assembly

English	Orate, to speak in public, or make an oration.
Turkish 512	Ayartmak, to pervert, or lead astray. [<i>(Slang.)</i>]
Anglo-Saxon	Waered, a multitude.
English	Herd, a company of men or people, used in contempt or detestation; a crowd, a rabble, as "a vulgar <i>herd</i> ."
Danish	Hiord, a gang, a crew.
Dutch	Horde, a gang, a band.
Welsh	Arwaedd, an outcry.
Sanscrit 128	Arati, an enemy.
Hindustan 80	Arati, an enemy.
Turkish 501	Orta, a regiment.
Turkish 448	Ordu, an army.
Persian 57	Urdu, an army.
Hindustan 85	Urdu, an army.
Arabic 1361	Wird, a legion, a cohort or detachment of an
Anglo-Saxon	Werod, an army, host or troop. [army.]
Anglo-Saxon	Waerod, an army, a host.
Scotch	Ward, a division of an army.
Anglo-Saxon	Hired, or Hyred, an army, host or crew.
Anglo-Saxon	Eored, Eorod, Eoryd, a band, legion or troop.
Anglo-Saxon	Ord, the front of an army, battle array.
Turkish 448	Ordu, a camp.
Persian 184	Ordu, or 57 Urdu, a camp.
Hindustan 85	Urdu, an encampment.
English	Heriot, warlike apparatus. (<i>Wright's Obsolete.</i>)
Gaelic	Erradh, an armament.
Anan African	Eruad, a spear.
Arabic 845	Aarradat, a kind of engine for hurling missiles.
Persian 184	Award, war, battle, conflict, engagement.
French Romn	Heurt, a combat.
French Romn	Hardier, to attack, to skirmish.
Icelandic	Araeda, to attack.
Welsh	Hwrdd, an onset.
Icelandic	Areid, a charge of cavalry, an invasion of horse-
Irish	Airide, conquering; also taking. [men.]
Latin	Arrodo, to rob, plunder.
Welsh	Herwad, a hunting for spoil.
Hindu 2174	Harta, a thief, a stealer, one who takes away.
Sanscrit 1175	Hriti, robbery.
Spanish	Hurtar, to steal.
Spanish	Hurto, theft.
French	Heurter, to injure.
English	Hurt, to harm, damage, give pain or injure,
Anglo-Saxon	Wroht, damage, injury, calamity.
English	Wrethe, to injure. (<i>Wright's Obsolete.</i>)

Anglo-Saxon	Werdan, to injure, corrupt, or spoil.
Anglo-Saxon	Wyrdan, to violate, harm, destroy.
	Friesic—Werda.
Greek	Orrodia, fear, affright, dread.
French Romn	Heraudie, embarrassment, disquiet, misfortune.
Welsh	Irad, affliction.
Gaelic	Ord, manslaughter.
Irish	Ord, manslaughter.
Latin	Erado, to destroy, blot out or efface.
Arabic 57	Irdaa, throwing down, destroying.
Sanscrit 1175	Hriti, destruction.
French Romn	Ertayes, uncultivated or abandoned land.

No. 161 *otherwise spelled* Adr, Adir, Ador, Adar, Addar;
words derived from No. 19 Odorra or Hodorra are included with this name.

Arabic 46	Adraa, of a bad breed.
Latin	Edurus, Edura, very hard, unkind, hard-hearted.
French Romn	Aatrie, blackness of heart, wickedness of character.
ManchuTartar	Atourambi, to change from bad to worse.
Arabic 110	Atir, sin, crime, fault.
Arabic 1383	Hatr, slandering, defaming.
French	Outrer, to exaggerate.
French	Outrer, to incense, to enrage, to provoke. (<i>See Fleming and Tibbins' Dictionary.</i>) [<i>Obsolete.</i>]
English	Hetter, or Hitter, angry, ill-natured. (<i>Wright's</i>
ManchuTartar	Atarambi, to quarrel with anybody, to have a face furious with anger.
German	Hader, vehement dispute, quarrel, brawl, wrangle.
Arabic 1380	Hadir, vile, contemptible.
Hindustan 31	Itar, affected, giving oneself airs.
Arabic 1386	Hidr, heavy, slow.
Persian 1380	Haduri, name of a sect of beggars, bold, sturdy vagrants whom the police keep off the roads.
Greek	Etaireia, an association of two or more, a club, an union, brotherhood.
Latin	Hetæria, a company, a society.
Hebrew	Atr or Atar (עטר), deceitful. [<i>deceitful.</i>]
	Prov. xxvii. 6, the kisses of an enemy are
ManchuTartar	Eiterembi, to deceive anyone, to impose on him by an outward appearance of rectitude.
Turkish 509	Uyduрмаk, to deceive, pervert or seduce.
Arabic 46	Iddiraa, deceiving.
Cornish	Hydor, an impostor. (<i>Borlase.</i>)
Arabic 831	Aadir, a liar.

- Arabic 1383 Hitr, *plural* Ahtar, a lie.
 Manchu Tartar Eiterembi, to lie.
 Scotch Hatter, a numerous and irregular assemblage or collection of any kind.
 Scotch Atour, warlike preparation. [spies.
 Hebrew Atr or Atar, *plural* Atarym (אתרים), a spy, Num. xxi. 1, Israel came by the way of the [spies.
 Anfue African Aturo, an arrow.
 Anan African Otera, a bow.
 Asante African Adere, a sword.
 Fulup African Otera, war.
 Scotch Witter, to fight.
 Sanscrit 155 Udir, to cast, throw or discharge.
 Latin Adorior, Adortus, to assault, fall upon or attack.
 Arabic 46 Iddiraa, attacking, assaulting.
 Hebrew Adra or Adara (אדרע), by force.
 Ezra iv. 23, and made them to cease *by force*.
 Sanscrit 1178 Hodri, a robber.
 Arabic 1385 Haddar, a multitude plundering and committing every kind of enormity.
 English Hatter, to harass.
 French Romn Hidor, horror, terror, fright. (Supplement.)
 Icelandic Aedra, fear.
 Sanscrit 154 Udara, slaughter.
 Hindu 2168 Hatyara, a murderer, assassin, villain, wretch; inhuman, bloody.
 French Romn Outrer, to undo, to break up, to finish, to over-run, to ruin.
 French Romn Adirer, to tear, to disorder, to erase.
 Arabic 1380 Hadir, one who permits the effusion of blood with impunity. [avenged.
 Turkish 1118 Hedr, blood shed with impunity and going un-
 Arabic 460 Hadur, or 500 Haydarat, destruction, ruin.
 Gaelic Aodhair, a fiery desolation.
 Irish Aodhar, fiery desolation.
 French Romn Oudor, uncultivated land.

No. 162. Msh, Moseh, Mosheh, Musa, Moise, Mose, Moses, Mouses or Moyses, to which may be added the English adjectival form Mosaic, the French Mosaïque, &c.; words derived from No. 10 Ms, Mes, Mesa, Mas, Masa, Mash, Masc or Mosoch are included with this name.

- Arabic 1186 Musia, an evil doer.
 Arabic 1116 Musai, an evil doer, a sinner, a malefactor.
 Turkish 1033 Masiyyet, *plural* (1029) Maassi, sin, wickedness.

French Romn	Mes, bad.
Gaelic	Meis, bad, wicked.
Gaelic	Measa, worse, worst.
Irish	Meis, bad, wicked.
English	Miss, wicked. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Scotch	Mys, Myss, or Mis, evil in a physical sense.
French	Messeoir (<i>messeant</i> , que je <i>messeye</i> , &c.) to be unbecoming or unseemly.
French Romn	Mes, contrary to, in spite of. [tempt.
Greek	Masaomai, to shoot out the lip as a mark of con-
Greek	Masesis, Maseseos, Masesei, the act of doing so.
Scotch	Mozie, sharp, acrimonious, having a sour look.
Swedish	Musk, to frown.
Gaelic	Moiseach, sullen, surly.
Gaelic	Muiseach, surly.
Gaelic	Muiseag, a threat, severe treatment.
Latin	Musso, to keep to oneself, to grumble, growl, maunder, not to speak openly.
Greek	Muzo, to murmur with closed lips, to mutter.
Sanscrit 779	Misha, envy.
Egyptian 469	Mas, to hate. (Vol. I.)
Greek	Miseo, to hate, to be hated.
Greek	Misos, Miseos, Misei, hatred, a grudge, a hateful
Arabic 1205	Mizaz, malignant, injurious. [object.
Irish	Mioscais, spite, hatred, aversion, enmity.
Polish	Msciwosc, desire of revenge.
Polish	Msciwyy, revengeful, vindictive.
Arabic 1266	Muaasi, a malevolent adversary.
Arabic 1080	Mazih, one who hurts another's character
Arabic 1084	Maais, a calumniator.
Arabic 1077	Maasat, slander, detraction.
English	Missay, to slander.
Arabic 1173	Masawi, accusations, crimes.
Norman	Mescez, accuse.
Swahili A.	Mzuzi, a tale-bearer, one who reports maliciously or untruly the words of others.
Swahili A.	Mzaha, ridicule, derision.
Sanscrit 752	Masa, anger.
Sanscrit 752	Mas, to be angry.
English	Mash, to conduct oneself in a mad and noisy way, using much action as if about to smash everything. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Hebrew	Mzh or Mazah (מצח), contention, strife. Prov. xiii. 10, by pride cometh <i>contention</i> .
	Prov. xvii. 19, that loveth <i>strife</i> . [ing.
Arabic 1205	Mizaz, or Muzazat, striving, disputing, contend-

- Italian Mischia, altercation, dispute, riot, fray.
German Mausche, a low word spoken in contempt meaning a Jew.
Irish Moisiu, a mean fellow.
Arabic 1080 Masia, forward, impudent.
Arabic 1171 Masa, or 1185 Musua, being froward and saucy.
German Mausig, pert, insolent, saucy.
Arabic 1080 Masi, one who listens to no advice.
Arabic 1084 Maais, one who walks proudly.
Arabic 1282 Mayyas, a pompous walker, waving from side to side.
Arabic 1170 Mazy, being proud. [side.
Arabic 1170 Mazhuw, proud, elated, vain.
Scotch Mass, pride, haughtiness, self-conceit.
Scotch Massie, or Massy, full of self-importance and disposed to brag.
French Romn Mos, without courage. (Supplement.)
French Romn Musage, idleness, sloth.
German Muse, idleness.
Bode African Musu, greedy.
Arabic 1193 Mashua, rapacious.
Arabic 1172 Masak, avarice.
Hebrew Msh or Masah (מָסָה), *temptation*.
Deut. xxix. 3, the great *temptations*.
Ps. xcv. 8, the day of *temptation* in the wilderness.
Arabic 1186 Misyah, *plural* Masayih, a sycophant going about to sow dissensions.
Arabic 1079 Maas, breeding dissensions.
Arabic 1171 Masa, or 1185 Musua, exciting discord.
Arabic 1127 Mahash, or Mihash, people of different tribes assembling and entering into a league or covenant round a fire.
French Romn Messe, a brotherhood or association.
Hindu 1980 Muwasa, society, fellowship.
Arabic 1153 Maza, taking oath. [some end.
Spanish Masa, an agreement made between people for
English Mask, that which disguises any pretence or subterfuge.
German Maske, a pretence, a subterfuge, a trick. (N. I. Lucas's *Dictionary*, Bremen, 1868.)
French Masque, a pretence or pretext.
French Romn Muse, deception: "*donner la muse*, to deceive, to beguile with fine words." (Supplement.)
Turkish 1060 Muwazaa, dissimulation.
Wolof African Mussey, crafty.
Wolof African Musse, a rogue.

- Arabic 1185 Musua, or 1171 Masa, deceiving, circumventing.
 Hindu 1893 Mis, sham, stratagem.
 Sanscrit 779 Misha, deceit, fraud, trick.
 Arabic 1153 Maza, colouring, glossing over, telling one part
 and concealing another.
 Arabic 1120 Majaz, insincere.
 Arabic 1120 Majazi, untrue, feigned.
 Arabic 1154 Maziz, a liar.
 Arabic 1152 Mazzaa, a liar; perfidious.
 Arabic 1080 Masih, a liar (also on 1186).
 Arabic 1181 Mash, a lie.
 French Romn Mase, or Masse, a troop, a company, an assem-
 French Masse, a body, assemblage, mob. [blage.
 English Mess, a gang or company. (Wright's *Obsolete*.)
 Sanscrit 786 Mushka, a crowd.
 Italian Mazzocchio, a crowd, multitude, band.
 Fijian Masa, a noise of a great number of people talk-
 ing, as of warriors.
 Swahili A. Maasi, rebellion.
 Turkish 1033 Masiyyet, *plural* (1029) Maassi, rebellion.
 Arabic 1207 Muaasi, rebellious, criminal.
 Hindu 1920 Maasi, or Muasi, rebellious.
 English Muss, a confused struggle. (Webster's *Dic-*
tionary by Goodrich and Porter.)
 Latin Misceo, to disturb, disorder, embroil, put into
 confusion.
 English Muss, to throw into confusion or disorder.
 (Webster's *Dictionary* by Goodrich and Porter.)
 Arabic 1193 Mashiha, confusion.
 Egyptian 425 Masha, an archer.
 Hebrew Msa or Masa (מסע), a dart.
 Job xli. 26, the spear and the dart.
 Wun African Mosako, a quiver.
 Puka African Masi, a spear.
 Housa African Masi, a spear; *Kadzina*, African, the same.
 Fulah African Massi, a lance.
 Zulu Kafir Mese, a sword.
 Arabic 1080 Mazi, a sword.
 Arabic 1078 Mazi, arms or armour.
 French Masque, a mask or vizor.
 Romany Moskey, a spy.
 Arabic 1187 Mashi, a spy. ["myself."
 French Musser (se) to hide oneself: "*je me musse*, I hide
 French Romn Musse, a hiding-place.
 Low Latin—Mussia (*see* under Muce).
 French Romn Muscee, a hiding-place, a secret place.

- French Romn Musçe, hidden, out of sight.
 Norman Musçe, Musee, or Musse, concealed.
 Malayan 340 Musuh, the enemy, a hostile opponent, whatever commits ravages.
 Scotch Mouze, to plunder clandestinely.
 German Mauser, a thief.
 German Mauseu, to filch, to pilfer.
 Sanscrit 798 Mosha, Moshas, a thief, robber, plunderer; robbery, theft, stolen property.
 Sanscrit 789 Mushaka, a thief.
 Sanscrit 789 Mush, to steal.
 Sanscrit 786 Mush, to rob, plunder, carry off.
 Hindu 1989 Mosna, or Musna, to steal, to snatch by force.
 Arabic 1190 Mashz, snatching.
 Arabic 1190 Masha, seizing, carrying off.
 Arabic 1154 Muzia, a robber, a carrier off.
 Arabic 1198 Musuh, carrying away.
 Ako African Musahu, to take away.
 Hebrew Msa or Masa (משא), to carry away; a burden.
 2 Chron. xx. 25, jewels more than they could *carry away*. [shoulders.
 2 Chron. xxxv. 3, a *burden* upon your
 Num. iv. 19, every one to his service and to his *burden*.
 Hebrew Msosh or Masosh (משוסה), a spoil.
 Is. xlii. 24, who gave Jacob for a *spoil*.
 Hebrew Mssh or Masash (משסה), a spoil, booty.
 2 Kings xxi. 14, a *spoil* to all their enemies.
 Jerem. xxx. 16, they that spoil thee shall be a *spoil*.
 Zeph. i. 13, their goods shall become a *booty*.
 Hab. ii. 7, thou shalt be for *booties*.
 Arabic 1201 Maziz, afflicting. [annoyance.
 Turkish 1062 Muezzi, that which gives pain, causes trouble or
 Arabic 1271 Muazi, noxious, troublesome, vexatious, hurtful, pernicious.
 Hindu 1985 Muzi, noxious, troublesome, a tormentor.
 Hebrew Moz (מוץ), an extortioner.
 Isa. xvi. 4, the *extortioner* is at an end.
 Polish Mus, constraint, compulsion.
 Polish Musiec, to must, to be obliged. “*Musisz sie bic*, you must fight.”
 Arabic 1186 Musai, injurious.
 Norman Mesch, mischief.
 Turkish 1062 Muhish, that which frightens or terrifies, fright-
 Sanscrit 752 Mash, to kill, hurt, injure. [ful, terrific.

Ibu African	Miusi, to waste.
Sanscrit 786	Mus, to destroy.
Hebrew	Msoah or Masoah (משואה), desolate, desolation. Job xxx. 3, <i>desolate</i> and waste. [tion. Zeph. i. 15, a day of wasteness and <i>desola-</i>

No. 162. Moses considered under his *alias* of St, Set, Sut, Suti, Seti or Seth, as explained in Chapter VI.

Egyptian 483	Ssat, to transgress.
English	Site, shame, disgrace. (Wright's <i>Obsolete.</i>)
Hebrew	Sht or Shat (שח), corrupt, a corrupter. Gen. vi. 11, the earth was <i>corrupt</i> . Ps. xiv. 1, they are <i>corrupt</i> . Dan. ii. 9, lying and <i>corrupt</i> words. Jer. vi. 28, they are all <i>corrupters</i> .
Irish	Sath, evil.
Sanscrit 989	Satha, wicked, depraved.
Sanscrit 999	Sathya, wickedness, villany.
Sanscrit 1013	Sotha, a sinner.
Hebrew	Sat (שט), despiteful. Ezek. xxv. 15, taken vengeance with a <i>despiteful</i> heart. Ezek. xxxvi. 5, with <i>despiteful</i> minds.
Swahili A.	Zito, severe, difficult.
Egyptian 486	Stha, scorn.
Sanscrit 999	Sathya, hatred.
Greek	Psithos, Psithou, slander.
English	Sidy, moody, surly. (Wright's <i>Obsolete.</i>)
Turkish 790	Zidd, a person who opposes anyone.
Polish	Zwada, strife, quarrel, dispute, altercation, squabble, bickering, wrangle.
Egyptian 486	Sti, to offend.
Irish	Siota, vulgar.
Irish	Saith, vulgar, vile, despicable.
Gaelic	Saith, vulgar, vile.
Egyptian 485	Set, inferior.
Arabic 683	Satt, foul language.
Sanscrit 1021	Saut, or Saud, to be proud or haughty.
Hebrew	Zd or Zad (זד), proud, presumptuous. Isa. xiii. 2, the arrogance of the <i>proud</i> . Deut. xviii. 22, the prophet has spoken <i>presumptuously</i> . Psa. xix. 13, <i>presumptuous</i> sins.
Hebrew	Zyd, also Zod, (זיד also זיד), proud; to presume; presumptuously.

- Jer. l. 20, she hath been *proud*.
 Deut. xviii. 20, which shall *presume*.
 Deut. xvii. 13, do no more *presumptuously*.
- Sanscrit 1010 Sita, lazy.
 Sanscrit 1013 Sotha, idle, a sluggard.
 Fijian Seti, to covet.
 Hebrew Sot (סוֹת), to entice, persuade, stir up.
 Deut. xii. 6, *entice* thee secretly.
 Isa. xxxvi. 18, lest Hezekiah *persuade* you.
 1 Kings xxi. 25, whom Jezebel his wife
stirred up.
- Italian Setta, a plot, conspiracy or combination.
 Hindu 1227 Sath, a society, company.
 English Set, a number of persons associated together.
 French Souder, to unite, to consolidate.
 French Soude, united together.
 Hebrew Sod (סוֹד), a secret, an assembly.
 Gen. xlix. 6, come not thou into their *secret*.
 Ezek. xiii. 9, they shall not be in *the*
[assembly].
- Mandingo A. Sutto, an oath.
 Sanscrit 1053 Satya, an oath.
 Persian 683 Satawa, fraud, deceit.
 Sanscrit 989 Sath, to cheat, defraud, deceive.
 Sanscrit 999 Sathya, deceit.
 Sanscrit 989 Satha, a rogue, a knave.
 English Sute, cunning, subtle. (*Wright's Obsolete*.)
 Arabic 782 Sidaa, dissembling.
 Galla African Tshedde, to pretend.
 Persian 773 Shayd, deceit, fraud.
 Greek Pseudos, Pseudeos, Pseudei, a fraud, deceit.
 Polish Psota, a trick, mischief.
 Greek Psuthos, Psutheos, Psuthei, an untruth, a lie.
 Greek Pseudes, lying, false, untrue. [*an untruth*.]
 Greek Pseudos, Pseudeos, Pseudei, a lie, a falsehood.
 Greek Pseudo, to belie, to beguile, to cheat by lies, to
 Arabic 807 Zawadi, lies. [*lie, to speak falsely*.]
 Irish Siota, a liar.
 Gaelic Saith, a multitude.
 Irish Saith, a crowd, a multitude.
 Irish Saithe, a host, a multitude.
 Arabic 780 Satt, a body of men.
 Arabic 780 Sitt, a crowd, a company.
 Anglo-Saxon Sweet, a crowd, multitude.
 English Swad, a crowd.
 Arabic 720 Sawad, a great number, a multitude of people.
 Scotch Soudy, a heterogeneous mixture, a hodge-podge.

Quichua Peru. Satini, to jumble.
Swahili A. Sauti, voice, sound, noise.
Turkish 787 Sit, a noise, a sound.
Arabic 780 Satt, clamour, loud noise.
Hebrew St or Sat (שט), revolvers. [make slaughter.
 Hosea v. 2, *the revolvers* are profound to
Anglo-Saxon Sceatha, a rebel, adversary or enemy.
Greek Satto, to be armed or harnessed.
Egyptian 502 Seti, an arrow.
Bamom A. Dset, an arrow.
Italian Saetta, an arrow.
Bask Sayeta, an arrow.
French Saette, an arrow.
French Romn Saete, or Seete, an arrow.
Irish Sciot, an arrow, a dart.
English Scout, one who is sent before an army, or to a
 distance, for the purpose of observing the
 motions of the enemy.
Swahili A. Sita, to hide.
Zulu Kafir Sita, to screen oneself, to hide.
Gaelic Siad, to sneak, to skulk.
Arabic 744 Shada, a battle.
Hebrew Sd or Sad (שד), spoil, robbery.
 Ezek. xlv. 9, violence and *spoil*.
 Prov. xxi. 7, *the robbery* of the wicked.
Haussa A. Sahtah, a robber.
Arabic 686 Saht, making unlawful gain.
Arabic 686 Suht, unlawful gain, wealth carried off.
Persian 683 Sitadan, to take, to carry away.
Persian 683 Satadan, to take away, to carry off.
Egyptian 507 Set, to steal.
Wolof African Sathia, to steal, to rob.
Wolof African Sathie, a robber, a thief.
Sanscrit 999 Sathya, dishonesty.
Haussa A. Sehtah, theft.
Egyptian 487 Suti, to injure.
Sanscrit 1052 Satt, to injure or hurt.
Turkish 731 Sutuh, trouble, affliction.
Egyptian 502 Suta, to expel.
Zulu Kafir Xotya, to drive, chase, drive away, dispel, banish.
Arabic 723 Sawt, violence, severity.
Swahili A. Shidda, difficulty, distress.
French Seide, a fanatical assassin.
Egyptian 473 Sati, to wound, to annihilate.
Egyptian 492 Saati, wounds, annihilators.
Coptic Sat, or Sot, to slaughter. (Bunsen, v. 770.)

Sanscrit 1132	Suda, massacre.	
Galla African	Soda, danger.	[blood.
Arabic 775	Shayt, going away with impunity after shedding	
Hebrew	Sht or Shat (שחט) to destroy.	
	Gen. vi. 17, to <i>destroy</i> all flesh.	
	Josh. xxii. 33, to <i>destroy</i> the land.	
	Judges xx. 42, the cities they <i>destroyed</i> .	
Egyptian 484	Set, to terrify, to destroy.	
Swahili A.	Seta, to crush.	
Egyptian 511	Suti, to destroy.	
Sanscrit 1102	Sati, destruction.	
Sanscrit 1132	Suda, destruction.	
Hebrew	Sod (שוד), to waste.	
	Ps. xci. 6, the destruction that <i>wasteth</i> .	
Hebrew	Zdh or Zadh (צדה), destroyed.	
	Zeph. iii. 6, their cities <i>are destroyed</i> .	
Hebrew	Sd or Sad (שד), desolation, destruction.	
	Is. xli. 19, <i>desolation</i> and destruction.	
	Prov. xxiv. 2, their heart studieth <i>destruction</i> .	
Hebrew	Sat (שחת), <i>desolation</i> .	
	Lam. iii. 47, <i>desolation</i> and destruction.	

No. 162. Moses considered under his *alias* of Nubi, as explained in Chapter VI.

Scotch	Nubbie, an unsocial person, worldly, yet lazy.	
Latin	Nubes, Nubis, Nubi, sourness of countenance,	
Icelandic	Nop, to bear malice against one.	[gravity.
Sanscrit 488	Nipiy, to revile, abuse, treat with contempt.	
English	Nip, a sarcasm, a taunt.	
Arabic 1326	Nafy, a threat.	
Danish	Gnav, a grumbler, a scolding or bawling person.	
English	Naffe, to grumble. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)	
English	Niff, to take offence. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)	
Arabic 1294	Nafih, lazy, sluggish.	
Arabic 1326	Nuffah, lazy, slow.	
Arabic 1326	Nufuh, being lazy, slow.	
Zulu Kafir	Naba, to live an easy self-indulgent life.	
Arabic 1298	Nabb, behaving haughtily.	
Esitako A.	Nyabo, greedy.	
Mutsaya A.	Nabi, greedy.	[<i>solete</i> .)
English	Gnoffe, a churl, an old miser. (Wright's <i>Ob-</i>	
Italian	Gnaffa, a good-for-nothing fellow.	
Arabic 1294	Nafih, a coward.	
Arabic 1326	Nufuh, being cowardly.	
Arabic 1327	Niffih, a meddler, a busybody.	

- English** Knave, *pronounced* Nave, a false, deceitful fellow, a dishonest man.
Swedish Knep, a trick, an artifice.
Sanscrit 489 Nibha, pretence, pretext, fraud, sham, trick, dis-
Arabic 1304 Nahb, a vow. [guise.
Arabic 1300 Nubuh, the clamour or noise of a crowd, a multi-
tude, a mob.
Latin Nubes, Nubis, Nubi, a vast multitude.
Greek Nephos, Nepheos, Nephei, a dense throng.
Sanscrit 503 Nivaha, a multitude.
Arabic 1327 Nafiy, camp followers, the meaner sort of atten-
Persian 1340 Nuf, the noise of a multitude. [dants.
Persian 1340 Nufa, a loud noise, a clamour, the confused
noise of a multitude.
English Knife, *pronounced* Nife, a sword or dagger.
Alege African Neba, an arrow.
Lohorong N. Nobe, an arrow.
Latin Nubes, Nubis, Nubi, terror, confusion.
Persian 1344 Nahiba, spoliation.
Arabic 1341 Nahb, *plural* Nihab, spoil.
Arabic 1341 Nahhab, a plunderer, a spoiler.
Arabic 1297 Nahib, a seizer, snatcher, spoiler.
Arabic 1342 Nahb, seizing, snatching, spoiling, carrying off;
rapine, plunder.
Arabic 1342 Nuhba, plunder.
Turkish 1077 Nahib, a plunderer.
Turkish 1098 Nehb, a plundering, taking as pillage or booty.
Javanese Nayab, an open-day robber. (Crawford's Malay
Dictionary, page 119, vol. 2.)
Hindu 2098 Nahb, rapine, plunder, spoil.
English Nab, to steal. (Wright's *Obsolete*.)
English Nab, to catch suddenly, to seize by a sudden
Egyptian 442 Nehp, to seize. [grasp.
Swedish Nappa, to snatch or seize anything hastily.
English Nip, to steal. (Wright's *Obsolete*.)
Scotch Nip, to carry off cleverly by theft.
English Nip, to blast, to kill or destroy.
Sanscrit 468 Nabh, to hurt, injure, destroy.
Turkish 1077 Naibe, a misfortune which befalls.
Eskimo Nappiw-ok, it is broken.
Memo: "Ok" is a conjugational terminal
of verbs in this language.
Coptic Nehf, expulsion. (Bunsen, v. 760.)
Arabic 1326 Nafw, the act of driving away.
Arabic 1326 Nafy, banishing, exiling.
Turkish 1089 Nefy, an exiling, exile, banishment.

No. 162. Moses considered under his *alias* of Baba,
Babys or Bebon as explained in Chapter VI.

Eregba A.	Bibi, bad.
Ashanti A.	Bebon, guilty.
Sanscrit 565	Papa, bad, wicked, vicious, evil, sin, vice, crime,
Hindu 460	Papi, a sinner, a criminal. [guilt.
Hindu 459	Pap, sin, fault, crime, guilt.
English	Pip, anger; also to take offence. (Wright's
Zulu Kafir	Bebeza, to speak gruffly. [Obsolete.)
Scotch	Babbis, to browbeat, scoff, gibe.
Scotch	Bob, a taunt.
English	Bob, a jeer or flout.
Manchu Tartar	Paipi, good for nothing, one who is of no use.
Zulu Kafir	Bob, a chatterer, a loquacious person.
Egyptian 376	Baba, boast.
New Zealand	Pepeha, boasting.
English	Bobance, a boasting.
French Romn	Seuban, hard, proud, haughty; pomp, grand state, arrogance, pride, vanity, harshness.
French Romn	Boban or Boben, pride, pomp, vanity.
English	Boban, pride, vanity. (Wright's <i>Obsolete.</i>)
Gaelic	Buban, a coxcomb.
Irish	Buban, a coxcomb.
New Zealand	Popono, covetous, greedy.
Italian	Pappone, a glutton, a greedy-gut.
Swahili A.	Papia, to eat all one can get, to eat without
Latin	Popa, gluttonous, greedy. [bounds.
Penin African	Puyipi, greedy.
English	Peep, to look through a crevice, a sly look.
French	Pipeau, an artifice or snare.
French	Piper, to deceive, to dupe.
French Romn	Piper, to deceive.
English	Poop, to cheat, to cozen. (Wright's <i>Obsolete.</i>)
English	Bob, to cheat or gain by fraud.
English	Bob, to mock or delude.
Irish	Bubhach, sly, crafty.
German	Buben, to act as a knave.
German	Bube, a knave.
Zulu Kafir	Bubuya, to make up to, court, or affect regard for a person, in order to take note of his pro- ceedings and attack him accordingly.
Zulu Kafir	Pupuza, to talk wind, tell lies, &c.
Zulu Kafir	Bibe, to appear in great numbers.
New Zealand	Pepe, to be close together.
Arabic 215	Bahbashat, a being collected together.

Arabic 215	Bahbahat, a crowd, a multitude.	[voices.
Arabic 243	Baabaaat, the confused noise of a mixture of	
French Romn	Bibaus, or Bibaux, foot soldiers who in former	
	times fought with a cross-bow and lance.	
French Romn	Paffus, a sort of weapon.	
Greek	Phobeo, to strike with fear, to terrify, to dismay.	
Zulu Kafir	Pubuza, to take by violence.	
Irish	Bibhsa, deprivation.	
Sanscrit 565	Papa, mischievous, destructive.	
Gaelic	Baobhai, fearful, destructive.	
Zincali	Babinar, to extinguish.	
Turkish 550	Beyaban, wilderness, wilds.	

No. 162. Moses considered under his *alias* of Tebha, Tipó, Typho, Typhos, Typhoeus or Typhon as explained in Chapter VI.

Hebrew	Tab (תֵּבָה), abominable.	[works.
	Ps. xiv. 1, they have done <i>abominable</i>	
	Job xv. 16, how much more <i>abominable</i> .	
Hebrew	Toabh or Toabah (תּוֹעֵבָה), an abomination.	
	Genesis xlvi. 34, every shepherd is an	
	<i>abomination</i> to the Egyptians.	
	2 Kings xxi. 11, Judah hath done these	
	<i>abominations</i> .	
	Proverbs xii. 22, lying lips are an <i>abomin-</i>	
Persian 303	Tabah, bad, wicked.	[ation.
Hindu 628	Taba, bad, wicked.	
BornuAfrican	Dibi, bad.	
Gaelic	Dubh, wicked.	
Hebrew	Dbh or Dabh (דְּבִי), infamy.	
	Ezek. xxxvi. 3, an <i>infamy</i> of the people.	
Irish	Doibheas, vice, bad manners.	
Icelandic	Thybbinn, obstinate, dogged.	
Arabic 352	Taabis, a frowning, knitting the brows.	
Arabic 352	Taaabbus, a scowling, looking grim.	
English	Taubase, unruly behaviour. (Wright's <i>Obso!etc.</i>)	
Arabic 824	Tufan, a quarrelsome person.	
Arabic 824	Tufani, quarrelsome.	
English	Tiff, a fit of peevishness.	
English	Tiffy, quarrelsome.	
Arabic 363	Tafaaai, a being malicious.	
Welsh	Difiaw, to annoy.	
French Romn	Devie, trespass.	
Sanscrit 445	Dvish, to hate, to be unfriendly to.	
Welsh	Difenwi, to contemn, to disparage.	

Arabic 300	Taaaffun, accusing, reproaching.
Hindu 1439	Tufan, calumny, defamation.
Irish	Toibheann, calumny.
Italian	Tabano, slandering.
Turkish 592	Tayib, reproaching, blaming, finding fault with.
Hebrew	Dpy or Dapy (דפי), to slander. Ps. l. 20, thou <i>slanderest</i> thine own mother's son. [slander.
Hebrew	Dbh or Dabah (דבה), evil report, defaming, Num. xiii. 32, they brought up <i>an evil report</i> . Jerem. xx. 10, I heard the <i>defaming</i> of many. Prov. x. 18, he that uttereth <i>a slander</i> .
French Romn	Debecher, to slander, to speak ill of, to calum- niate. (Supplement.)
French Romn	Daubeur, a slanderous bad tongue which spares
French	Dauber, to jeer. [nobody
Gaelic	Tibhe, a gibe.
Zulu Kafir	Duba, to treat with contempt or disdain, to offend.
Zulu Kafir	Dubisa, to offend.
Arabic 364	Tafayyush, making a false claim.
Sanscrit 395	Tvish, violence, fury.
Persian 594	Div, or Dev, anger, passion, force, violence.
English	Tave, to rage. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Turkish 571	Tepinmek, to stamp with the feet in a rage.
German	Toben, to bluster, to rage.
French Romn	Typhon, daring, audacious, venturesome.
French Romn	Tabus, quarrel, debate, contest.
Persian 303	Tabahi, discord.
Spanish	Tope, a quarrel, a scuffle.
Icelandic	Thaefa, a long, tedious struggle, a quarrel.
Zulu Kafir	Diva, a worthless thing.
English	Daff, a coward. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
French Romn	Tevot, <i>pronounced</i> Tevo, an insolent poltroon who acts the brave.
French Romn	Taupin, a coward, a poltroon.
Danish	Doven, idle, lazy, slow.
Scotch	Dobie, a soft, inactive person.
Danish	Doven, idle, lazy, slothful.
Welsh	Difanw, despicable, debased.
Arabic 300	Taaaffun, boasting falsely.
Greek	Tuphos, Tuphou, or Typhos, Typhou, conceit,
Spanish	Tufos, high notions, pride, vanity. [vanity.
Arabic 364	Tafayhus, or 307 Tabayhus, a walking pomp-
Hindu 726	Tippas, pride. [ously.
Irish	Taibhse, proud.
French Romn	Typher, to be proud.

Arabic	Taaabbuh, thinking highly of one's self.
French	Toupet, <i>pronounced</i> Toupy, presumption, effrontery.
New Zealand	Taiapo, to covet.
Spanish	Tupa, the act of glutting one's self.
Hindu 1026	Dibbya, an oath.
Hindu 1084	Divya, an oath.
Sanscrit 452	Dhava, a rogue, a cheat.
English	Duff, to cheat. (<i>Slang.</i>)
French	Duper, to dupe, gull, take in, cheat.
English	Dupe, to deceive, to trick, to mislead by imposing on one's credulity.
Italian	Doppio, deceitful, treacherous.
French Romn	Daube, subtility, treachery, fraud. (Supplement.)
Irish	Dubh, a lie.
Polish	Duby, an idle tale, nonsense, humbug.
Swedish	Tubba, to persuade, entice, decoy or enveigle.
Greek	Thopo, or Thopeuo, to flatter, fawn or deceive by flattery, to wheedle.
Malayan 95	Tipu, deceit, wile, stratagem.
Ashanti A.	Tofo, deceit.
Turkish 796	Taife, a set or body of men.
Hindu 1432	Taifa, people, a troop, a band.
French Romn	Tuffe, a troop, assemblage, company.
Fijian	Taba, one party in opposition to another party.
Manchu Tartar	Tebe Taba, pell-mell, all of a heap.
New Zealand	Topuni, together, in a body.
Arabic 812	Taban, a great concourse of people.
Arabic 811	Tabsh, men, a body, a troop.
Arabic 307	Tabawwush, men being mixed together.
Arabic 397	Tahabbush, assembling, being collected.
Arabic 296	Taabish, collecting, assembling.
Arabic 556	Dibs, or Dabs, a multitude of men.
Greek	Doypous, Doypou, the hum of a multitude, a roar or din as of war.
French Romn	Tabus, all kinds of noise, hubbub, the noise of a dispute, a deafening uproar.
Persian 395	Tufan, the confused hum of men.
French Romn	Tuffes, a kind of soldiers.
Anglo-Saxon	Thufe, a standard.
Anglo-Saxon	Thuuf, a banner.
Landoma A.	Defa, war.
Mose African	Tapo, war.
Arabic 352	Taabia, drawing up an army in military array.
Bagbalan A.	Tiben, a spear.
Gurma A.	Debani, <i>plural</i> Debana, a bow.
Alege African	Deba, an arrow.

Pika African	Taba, a quiver.
Mose African	Tapo, a bow.
English	Tappy, to hide, to skulk. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Norman	Taper, to lurk.
Norman	Tapissant, being concealed, lurking about.
French Romn	Tapir (se), to hide oneself, to get into a bye-place or up in a corner out of sight.
French Romn	Tapin, in secret.
French Romn	Tapineux, a man who is hidden or disguised.
French Romn	Tapinaige, Tapinet, or Tapinois, a hidden place where one can glide in secretly; in a hiding-place, secretly.
English	Tapinage, secret skulking. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Fijian	Tabono, concealed from sight.
Hindu 1025	Dabna, to be concealed.
Hindu 1050	Dafn, hiding, concealing.
Arabic 575	Dafun, any one who conceals himself.
Arabic 574	Dafaain, concealed, kept close.
Arabic 575	Difn, latent.
Polish	Dybanie, a watching or lurking.
French	Tapinois, by stealth, clandestinely, slyly.
French Romn	Tapineis, a conflict, a combat.
Accadian	Tab, or Tap, to seize.
Gaelic	Deabh, to battle, to encounter. [to take.
Hebrew	Tps or Tapas (שָׁחַק), to surprise, to lay hold on, Jeremiah xlviii. 41, the strongholds <i>are surprised</i> . 1 Kings xiii. 4, saying <i>lay hold on him</i> . [prised. Joshua viii. 8, when <i>ye have taken</i> the city.
Zulu Kafir	Twapa, to take improperly as food, cattle, &c.
New Zealand	Tupua, thievish.
Ashanti A.	Tofu, dishonest.
Arabic 819	Tafh, carrying off.
Icelandic	Thyfi, stolen goods.
Anglo-Saxon	Thiofian, to thieve.
Anglo-Saxon	Theaf, Theof, or Thef, a thief. Friesic—Tiaf.
Danish	Tyv, a thief.
English	Thief, one who secretly, unlawfully and feloniously takes the goods or personal property
Dutch	Dief, a thief, robber. [of another.
Dutch	Dieven, thieves.
Arabic 572	Duabus, dishonest.
German	Dieb, a thief.
Sanscrit 402	Dabh, to hurt or injure.
Sanscrit 402	Dabha, injuring, hurting.
Swahili A.	Toboa, to break through.

- Sanscrit 363 Tap, to cause pain, to injure, to hurt, to damage.
 Sanscrit 378 Tup, or Tuph, to injure, hurt, wound. [to spoil.
 Danish Tab, loss, damage, hurt.
 Turkish 589 Tab, trouble.
 Swahili A. Taabu, trouble.
 Swahili A. Taabisha, to trouble, to annoy.
 Galla African Dibbisse, to alarm.
 Sanscrit 363 Tapanā, causing pain or distress.
 Irish Tafan, expulsion. (Supplement.)
 Irish Taifneadh, banishing.
 Irish Taifnim, I banish, I expel.
 Turkish 681 Dafi, one who repels or expels.
 Arabic 574 Daffaa, one who repels with violence.
 Arabic 574 Difaa, driving away, spurning.
 Arabic 557 Duhab, or 'Dahb, driving, impelling, thrusting.
 Turkish 689 Def, a repelling or driving away.
 Hindu 1016 Dafi, repelling, driving away.
 Welsh Daif, *plural* Deifion, a nip or blast, a blasting or
 Welsh Dif, a cast off, ejection. [nipping.
 Welsh Difa, to consume, make an end of, destroy,
 devour, waste.
 Welsh Difa, annihilation, end, destruction.
 Arabic 360 Tafani, a destroying each other in war.
 QuichuaPeru Tupani, to rend.
 Swahili A. Tapanya, to scatter.
 Swahili A. Tapanyatapanya, to waste.
 Hindu 1125 Dubana, to demolish, ruin, destroy.
 Sanscrit 402 Dabh, to destroy.
 Arabic 302 Tabb, destruction, ruin, damage, perdition.
 Persian 303 Tabah, destroyed, ruined, laid waste.
 Egyptian 517 Tepi, a devourer.
 Hebrew Tbh or Tabah (טבח), slaughter. [*slaughter.*
 Isaiah xxxiv. 2, hath delivered them to *the*
 Isaiah liii. 7, brought as a lamb to *the*
slaughter.
 Jeremiah xlviii. 15, the men are gone down
 to *the slaughter.*
 Turkish 570 Tebah, spoilt, ruined, destroyed.
 Hebrew Tbosh or Tabosah (תבושה), destruction.
 2 Chron. xxii. 7, the *destruction* of Ahaziah.

No. 163. Aaron, Ahrn, Aharon or Haron has been already considered with No. 33 Aran, Arran, Hrn or Haran.

No. 164. Klb, Calib, Caleb or Chaleb.

Turkish 868	Kalib, or Kalp, bad, false.
Arabic 505	Khalif, wicked.
Hindu 992	Khalaf, depraved, corrupted.
Arabic 532	Khalf, a vicious son, a worthless fellow.
French	Galopin, a rogue, a blackguard.
Icelandic	Glaepr, crime, wickedness.
Icelandic	Glaepa-fullr, full of wickedness.
Latin	Culpa, guilt.
Spanish	Culpa, a voluntary crime.
French	Coulpe, the defilement of sin.
French Romn	Colpe, a fault, an offence, a blameable action.
Greek	Chalepos, Chalepe, hard to deal with, indisposed, hostile, angry, ill-tempered, mischievous, dangerous, troublesome.
Swahili A.	Khalifu, to resist, to oppose.
Arabic 532	Khilf, discordant, quarrelsome.
Arabic 531	Khallaf, quarrelsome, contentious.
Arabic 531	Khilaf, opposing, contradicting.
Arabic 505	Khalif, opposition, contrariety, perverse.
Turkish 673	Khilaf, a being contrary or in opposition.
Hindu 991	Khilaf, opposition, contrariety; adverse.
Danish	Klaffer, to slander, to calumniate.
Icelandic	Klifa, to wrangle.
English	Glybe, to scold. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Sanscrit 263	Kliba, or Kliva, idle, slothful.
Malayan 280	Kilap, or Khilaf, neglectful, neglect.
Malayan 126	Kilap, or Khilaf, to neglect; also omission.
Malayan 126	Khilap, neglect, neglectful.
Scotch	Cluph, an idle trifling creature.
Spanish	Gallofa, a lazy idle life.
Persian 992	Kaliv, or Kaliva, boasting, ostentation.
Polish	Chelpic sie, to boast, to brag, as " <i>Chelpi sie ze</i> <i>"swej nauki, he boasts of his learning."</i>
English	Gelpe, to boast. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Anglo-Saxon	Gilp, ostentation, pride, boasting, arrogance, haughtiness.
Anglo-Saxon	Gielp, presumption.
Sanscrit 286	Galbha, proud, haughty.
Arabic 530	Khalabis, worthless men.
Arabic 1016	Kulabis, avaricious, stingy.
Gaelic	Galabhas, a glutton.
Arabic 1017	Kalab, acting meanly and basely.
Sanscrit 263	Kliba, or Kliva, a coward.
Gaelic	Galabhas, a parasite, a flatterer.

Latin	Globus, Globi, a knot of men who jointly carry on any design.
French	Club, this word has been adopted into the French from the English; Johnson defines it as an assemblage of sociable people, who join together upon certain conditions; the denomination is taken from the first struggles between the Cavaliers and Roundheads, and the popular assemblies designed to overthrow their adversaries. The word <i>club</i> does not appear among the writings of the essayists until the time of Queen Anne, but it is more ancient. (<i>See Littré's French Dictionary</i> , Paris, 1863.)
English	Club, a collection of men; to join as a number of individuals to the same end. [fraud.
Greek	Klope or Clope, a secret act or transaction,
Greek	Klepto, Klepso, or Clepto, Clepso, to cozen, to cheat, to beguile, to do a thing artfully or treacherously.
Arabic 975	Kullab, an artful fellow, a cheat.
Arabic 975	Kullabiy, artful, cunning.
Arabic 530	Khallab, a claw-back.
English	Glib, smooth, voluble.
Gaelic	Clip, fraud, deceit, cunning.
Arabic 505	Khalib, or 530 Khallab, a deceiver.
Arabic 505	Khalib, or 531 Khalb, deceiving.
Arabic 530	Khilab, a deceiving.
Arabic 530	Khallab, or 531 Khallabat, a liar.
Arabic 530	Khalabis, a lie.
Zincali	Calabea, a lie, falsehood.
French	Clabaud, <i>pronounced</i> Klabo, a liar.
Scotch	Clips, stories, falsehoods.
Turkish 891	Kalb, or Kalp, false, forged, untrue.
Turkish 673	Khilaf, a lie, an untruth.
Arabic 531	Khilaf, a lie, falsehood.
Hindu 991	Khilaf, falsehood.
Spanish	Clavar, to cheat, to deceive, as " <i>Yo me clave</i> , I have been deceived."
Irish	Glafar, or Glafoide, noise, din.
Arabic 531	Khilaf, rebelling against.
Latin	Colluvies, Colluviei, a rabble of people.
Portuguese	Colluviao, a great multitude.
Hindu 1596	Kalap, a multitude, an assemblage.
Spanish	Golpe, a crowd or throng of people.
Turkish 841	Ghalebe, a crowd, a throng, confusion, a victory.
English	Clubs, an old cry in any public affray, it was

	the old cry to call forth the London apprentices. (J. O. Halliwell's <i>Archaic &c.</i> , <i>Dictionary</i> , London, 1850.)	
Latin	Globus, Globi, a troop, squadron or party of	
Italian	Globo, a band of soldiers.	[soldiers.]
Latin	Clypeus, Clypei, a shield, buckler, or target used by men on foot; also an image painted or graven upon it.	
French Romn	Glave, a lance or short pike, or a man so armed.	
FulupAfrican	Giliva, a sword.	
French	Glaive, a sword.	[<i>Obsolete.</i>]
English	Glave, Glaive, or Gleave, a sword.	(Wright's)
Welsh	Glaif, a crooked sword, a scimitar.	
Norman	Gleyves, swords, bills.	
Arabic 534	Khalif, an arrow.	
Swedish	Kolf, a dart.	
Welsh	Chwilfa, a pry, a seeking about, a research.	
Welsh	Gwylfa, a watching-place, a place of observation, an exploratory mound, a watch or watching.	
French	Clapir, to hide oneself in a hole—"clapi, hidden." (See Fleming and Tibbins' <i>Dictionary</i> .)	
Dutch	Gluipen, to sneak.	
Dutch	Gluiperd, a sneaking fellow.	
Scotch	Clep, to act the tell-tale.	
	Belgic—Klappen, to betray.	
Scotch	Clype, a tell-tale.	
Hindu 1474	Ghalaba, an assault, overcoming, conquest.	
Turkish 842	Ghuluvv, an assault, an attack.	
Scotch	Gliff, Gloff, or Gluff, a sudden fear or fright.	
Arabic 1019	Kaluf, troublesome.	
Arabic 1018	Kulfat, trouble, vexation, distress, inconvenience.	
Hindu 1600	Kulfat, trouble, vexation, distress.	
Greek	Klepto, Klepso, or Clepto, Clepso, to steal, to	
Latin	Cleptes, a thief.	[filch.]
Latin	Clepo, to steal, or pilfer.	
Greek	Klopeus, Klopeos, Klopei or Clopeus, Clopeos, Clopei, also Klopos, Klopou or Clopos, Clou, a thief.	
Greek	Klope or Clope, theft by stealth or fraud.	
Scotch	Clip, or Clyp, to lay hold of in a forcible manner.	
Quichua Peru	Callpa, force.	
Greek	Chalepaino, or Chalepto, to oppress, distress, harass, assail, persecute, hurt, harm, use	
Greek	Chalepos, Chalepe, harsh, cruel.	[violence.]
Irish	Galba, rigour, hardness.	
Arabic 1017	Kalab, severity.	

No. 165. Hosa, Hosea, Hoshea, Oshea, Osee, Ause, Yhosa, Josue, Josua or Joshua; words derived No. 7 Aoz, Es, Uz, Us or Hus, No. 46 Aoz, Uz, Us, Hus or Huz, No. 51 Hzo, Hasu, Asau or Azay, No. 74 Aso or Esau, No. 120 Ysoh, Ishuah, Isus, Iesua or Jesua, and No. 121 Ysoy, Isui, Iasui or Jasui are included with this name.

Bambarra A. Yaussey, a villain.

Turkish 813 Assi, a sinner.

Egyptian 350 Asi, vile.

Rodong Nepal Ise, bad.

Lohorong N. Isa, bad.

Sang-pang N. Isi, bad.

Arabic 412 Jasi, hard, cruel, inhuman.

Arabic 412 Jasia, hard and rough.

Arabic 412 Jasiyaa, hardness, roughness.

Arabic 412 Jazia, impatient, querulous.

Arabic 427 Juzaa, impatient.

Arabic 428 Jazua, querulous.

Arabic 411 Jaaaas, or 430 Jaaz, bad-tempered.

Arabic 106 Azazz, bad-tempered, ill-natured, passionate.

Italian Esoso, odious, hateful.

Galla African Hasase, to grumble.

Egyptian 542 Ushauushau, stubborn.

Manchu Tartar Oushambi, to wish evil, to have hatred in one's heart against anybody.

Arabic 498 Hushiyy, fierce, wild, intractable, one with whom nobody associates. [with others.]

Arabic 498 Hawzih, one who lives alone and does not mix

Arabic 1392 Huzua, laughing at, mocking, jeering; derision, ridicule, irony.

Hindu. 119 Asuya, calumny, detraction.

Arabic 23 Asa, he falsely accused.

Arabic 23 Asiy, a slanderer.

Swahili A. Wasa, to contradict.

Egyptian 404 Hes, to vex, enrage.

Italian Izza, anger, passion, wrath.

Hebrew Yaz (יז), fierce.

Isa. xxxiii. 19, thou shalt see a *fierce* people.

Arabic 422 Jaza, treating contemptuously.

Arabic 429 Jazz, walking pompously.

Arabic 430 Jaaz, self-important.

Arabic 442 Jawwaz, proud, haughty.

Persian 1405 Hawsh, pomp, pride.

Persian 1405 Hosha, lazy, idle.

Italian Ozio, idleness, sloth.

- Turkish 451 Az, avidity, cupidity, covetousness.
 Arabic 429 Jashaa, cupidity, greediness.
 Arabic 429 Jashia, greedy (for another's share).
 Arabic 106 Izzaz, being avaricious.
 Arabic 466 Hass, rendering greedy.
 ManchuTartar Isa, to give an order to a number of persons to
 assemble at a place.
 Galla African Yase, to unite.
 Ibu African Osi, deceit.
 Arabic 1367 Washy, lying, colouring a story with falsehood.
 Arabic 1384 Hass, a lie.
 Arabic 1384 Hassas, a liar.
 Arabic 860 Aizah, a lie, false pretence, groundless accu-
 Arabic 1393 Hazzaa, a crowd. [sation.
 Arabic 184 Awzaa, bodies, crowds.
 Arabic 190 Ahzaa, crowds, bodies of men.
 Arabic 415 Jahishat, a crowd of men.
 Swahili A. Jeshi, a host, a great company.
 English Joss, to crowd. (Wright's *Obsolete*.)
 Arabic 442 Jawwaz, clamours, seditious murmurs.
 Arabic 1405 Hawash, being tumultuous, mixed, confused.
 Arabic 1405 Hawsh, a crowd, an immense multitude.
 Turkish 505 Ushmek, to run together crowdingly, to collect,
 to be collected in flocks and crowds. [&c.
 Turkish 452 Azmak, to become depraved, rebellious, furious,
 French Romn Uz, the cry of many people, confused cries.
 Swahili A. Hezaya, a thing causing confusion.
 Arabic 858 Aasy, rebellion, revolt.
 Swahili A. Asi, to rebel, to be disobedient.
 Swahili A. Aasi, disobedient, rebellious.
 Turkish 813 Assi, a rebel.
 ManchuTartar Asha, a kind of cuirasse made of steel in the
 fashion of scale armour.
 Circassian 102 Ahshey, a weapon generally.
 Sanscrit 142 Ishu, an arrow.
 RundaAfrican Iseu, an arrow.
 Hebrew Hzy or Hazy (חַצֵּי), an arrow. [him.
 1 Sam. xx. 36, he shot *an arrow* beyond
 2 Kings, ix. 24, *the arrow* went out at his
 Hebrew Hz or Haz (חֶזֶק), an arrow. [heart.
 Lam, iii. 12, as a mark for *the arrow*.
 Zech. ix. 14, his *arrow* shall go forth.
 1 Sam., xx. 30, Jonathan's lad gathered up
 [the arrows.
 Ebe African Esi, an arrow.
 OlomaAfrican Osi, an arrow.
 Akurakura A. Osi, a quiver.

- Sobo African Osue, or Esi, a spear.
 Barba African Asa, *plural* Asi, a spear.
 Dsumu A. Asi, a spear, *Oworo*, African, the same.
 Ife African Esi, a spear, *Ondo* and *Idsesa*, African, the
 Yoruba A. Ezi, a spear. [same.
 Wolof African Hhaizie, a spear, a lance.
 Sanscrit 105 Asi, a sword, a scimeter.
 Hindu 119 Asi, a sword.
 Afudu African Isio, a sword.
 French Romn Essoie, a war chariot with scythes used by the
 Arabic 1393 Hazzaa, a troop of horse. [Gauls.
 Norman Hoze, an army.
 French Romn Hoz, an army.
 Turkish 629 Jeysh, *plural* Juyush, an army.
 Arabic 447 Jaysh, *plural* Juyush, an army, soldiery, a
 Persian 448 Juyushi, troops. [legion.
 Arabic 428 Jasis, a spy.
 Arabic 412 Jasus, a spy; *Persian*, the same.
 Hindu 755 Jasus, a spy.
 Turkish 615 Jassuûs, a spy.
 Persian 196 Ayisha, Esha, or Esh, a spy, a scout.

Memo: Oshea or Joshua was one of the
 spies sent by Moses to spy the land of
 Canaan. (Numb. xiii. 8.)

- Egyptian 542 Usha, a trap.
 Fijian Yasa, to seek secretly.
 Arabic 499 Hiyas, laying snares, overcoming by stratagem
 Alege African Wuese, war.
 Wadai African Hazi, war.
 Ngods in A. Isa, war.
 Greek Ossa, Ossas, the din of battle.
 Arabic 21 Isaaa, wounding and killing.
 Malayan 6 Asa, to remove, take away.
 Persian 185 Awsa, or Usa, taken, seized; robbery.
 Persian 185 Usu, robbery, spoliation.
 Swahili A. Uizi, theft, thieving.
 Arabic 471 Huzayya, a share of plunder.
 Arabic 70 Azy, oppressing, distressing.
 Turkish 445 Eza, molestation, hurt.
 Arabic 51 Aza, injury, harm.
 Hindu 241 Iza, hurting, injuring, harm, pain, trouble.
 Scotch Gaelic Hash, to maltreat, to abuse.
 Sanscrit 821 Yush, to injure.
 Sanscrit 350 Jush, or 343 Jash, to injure.
 Arabic 418 Jahsh, cruelty, severity.
 Persian 1405 Hosh, destruction, perdition, ruin.

Sanscrit 176	Ush, to consume, kill, injure, burn. <i>Memo</i> : It will be remembered that Joshua burned the city of Hazor with fire. (Josh. [xi. 11.]
Welsh	Ysu, to consume, to devour.
Turkish 452	Ezmek, to bruize, crush, smash.
Turkish 466	Izaa, a wasting.
Arabic 1377	Wahs, breaking, throwing with violence, dash- ing on the ground.
Arabic 839	Ausiy, mischievous, destructive, damaging, doing mischief, committing depredations.
Arabic 93	Usiy, the ruins of a habitation.
Italian	Esizio, destruction, mischief, death.

No. 166. Non or Nun, father of Joshua.

Limba A.	Neno, bad.
Hindu 2110	Nyun, vile, wicked.
Chinese I. 605	Nan, or Nwan, to altercate, wrangle, bicker, brawl, scold or quarrel clamorously.
Swahili A.	Nenea, to scold, to blame.
New Zealand	Nanau, anger. [wife.
Fijian	Nene, anger or ill-feeling between husband and
Fijian	Nono, to look on and do nothing; to skulk about for food.
Zulu Kafir	Nyonya, to walk abjectly, shrinking or crouching as a weak, timid, or conscience-stricken man.
Zulu Kafir	Nyenyanya, to be sly, to act slyly or stealthily.
Fijian	Nino, to peep.
New Zealand	Ninihi, to slink; to steal away.
Konguan A.	Nenu, war.
Zulu Kafir	Nunu, an interjection used to frighten a person.
Irish	Nionaim, I plunder.
Irish	Nionadh, prey, booty.
Persian 1337	Nawan, prey, plunder.
New Zealand	Nana, to be mischievous.

As, in the first, and second, chains of etymological evidence concerning the race of Shem, I had a few remarks to make, specially regarding No. 155 Aor, Ahr, Aara, Ahara, Achrah, Gera or Geras, son of Benjamin; so now, in this, my fourth chain of evidence, some observations, specially concerning this name, are necessary; for whatever importance any other dead Shemite may have risen to, in his posthumous capacity of an imaginary deity, none have such present influence over the minds of men as that which the superstitions connected with this grandson of Jacob have brought to bear on the world as it is.

That importance is chiefly due to the fact, that the ruling religion among the nations at present dominant is that which has been evolved from those superstitions, namely, the Christian religion; and, with the wiliness inherent to their craft, the priestcraft thereof have led their followers to believe that this dominance arises from some especial virtue attaching to Christianity; whereas such dominance, though in a great measure due to rapine and wholesale slaughter, is chiefly due to the fact, that the most high-minded, honourable, and industrious communities on earth, those who most delight in attending with good set purpose to their families, their farms, their factories, and their ships, have sided with this remarkably artful form of religion, from the fact that it preaches peace and goodwill to all men, which is exactly what they wish to see; for such simple-minded toilers fancy that Christian priests, who speak so fair, practise what they preach, and have no idea—in fact, would even resent the idea—that they are made the tools of priestcraft, which gets their tithes, and uses its income in such wise, that, while preaching peace, they may the more effectually foment discord and cause war.

In the two previous instances, what I had to say which more especially concerns this name, and the present so-called religion of Christianity, developed from the ancient idolatry and political fetich-worship of ancient Egypt, I introduced immediately after the words derived from such name; but as, in this case, there are a few etymological matters necessary to be quoted among these observations, which are outside the subjects hitherto introduced, I have preferred to wait until I had completed the merely etymological matters concerning the chain of evidence just finished.

That the hodge-podge of superstition which passes for religion, is an insult to God and a source of misery to man, those who have attentively perused the foregoing pages can no longer doubt; and that it is the medium used for carrying out a conspiracy for selfish ends, has doubtless become more apparent, as page after page has been digested by those who have been able to grasp, and hold on to, the main facts, while following the incessant details with which I have been obliged to burden my subject, in order to substantiate my assertions, and render my ground firm as I proceeded step by step. That this conspiracy has been, and still is, a conspiracy of the race of Shem against the two other races of man (or, at any rate, against the race of Ham, for Japhet is, and must at present remain, an unknown factor), there can be no doubt; and that the conspiracy chiefly consisted in disguising the murderer's weapon under the cloak of priestcraft, is equally apparent, whether that weapon was the sacrificial axe or the sword of nations; that such con-

spiracy has been carried on from the days of Noah, or at any rate from the days when it was pretended that he said, "Cursed be Canaan," there can be no doubt either; and that the head and front of Shemite fetich-worship was eventually the worship of Horus, the deified form of Benjamin's son Hir, which has since developed into Christianity, must now be considered equally certain.

I have spoken of a conspiracy, though there were doubtless conspiracies within conspiracies, schemes within schemes, plans within plans, deceptions practised on great leading rogues by the little ones who followed them, robberies of big thieves by smaller ones, and murders of great and bloated tyrants by lean and hungry ones; but, even apart from this, the one great Shemite scheme of self-aggrandisement by means of so-called religion, can never from the first have presented an united appearance, as that would have defeated itself; for these lying and bloodthirsty barbarians, upon whose successful villanies and atrocious system of banding together for warfare by surprise, in order to commit rapine with impunity, and build their own nations on the ruins of other nations, knew well enough that differences in religion gave them, and still give them, the best opportunity to act, and by inventing endless schisms and heresies, as well as fundamental differences in religion, they divided the populations, and caused that confusion and local antagonism, which prepared the way for their invading hordes, who seized the lands, massacred the inhabitants, and whose leaders endowed their coadjutors the priests, who agree to differ so that they may pull the ropes which gave, and still give, their accomplices the opportunity to act.

Of all the various sections of this conspiracy, the Benjaminite section has certainly been the most important; this arose, *firstly*, from the vast power which they obtained in Egypt after Joseph had delegated the keeping of all the cattle in the country to them, as already explained in Chapter VI., *secondly*, from the exceptionally warlike and ravenous propensities of the tribe; and *thirdly*, from the fact, that, to all appearances, the ten sons of Benjamin and their families banded together and kept together. I have studiously avoided, in these pages, entering into the subject of geographical nomenclature, or trenching upon national and political matters, excepting so far as religion is concerned with these; but, now that the reader has become familiar with these names, it would be affectation to pretend that I imagine others will fail to note some of the most obvious of these matters. Thousands, as they repeat the name *Benoni*, would remember that *Austria* was formerly called *Pannonia*; that south of this lay *Greece*,

of which *Achaia* was an important part,—*Gera* or *Geras* and *Achi* being sons of *Benoni*; that next to Greece lays *Italy*, down the length of which run the *Apennines*, a large portion of *Italy* having formerly been called *Etruria*,—*Adeiel*, *Apphein*, and *Adar* being sons of *Benoni*; that *Spain* lays to the west of this, all the land opposite and between these countries, and now called *Algiers* and *Tunis*, having formerly been called *Numidia*,—*Saophein* and *Naam* being sons of *Benoni*; that part of France is called *Picardy*,—*Bachar* or *Beker* being a son of *Benoni*; that east of this lay the vast country formerly held by the *Poles*, and away beyond that northward and eastward, thus surrounding *Pannonia* with great nations, lay the enormous country of *Russia*,—*Bela* and *Ros* (or *Rosh*) being sons of *Benoni*. They will repeat to themselves *Pannonia*, *Greece*, *Achaia*, *Italy*, the *Apennines*, *Etruria*, *Spain*, *Numidia*, *Picardy*, *Poland* (properly *Pole-land*, “in Polish called “*Poloska*, in German *die Polen*,” see *Bohun*), and *Russia*,—the ten sons of *Benoni* being *Geras*, *Achi*, *Adeiel*, *Apphein*, *Adar*, *Saophein*, *Naam*, *Bacher*, *Bela* and *Ros*, and will come to the conclusion that this cannot be the result of accident, and so far they will be right; they may next conclude that the natives of these countries, which constitute more than three-fourths of Europe, are Benjaminite, but here they will be wrong. One has only to go sufficiently far as to analyze Europe, by the names of tribes known to have inhabited it, and to study the names of its towns, rivers, mountains, &c., to know that the population is intensely mixed; but, that most of the countries of Europe have thus been named, proves an identity of purpose at some long past period, as occult in its action as it must have been powerful in its influence; those who reflect on this must see the unity of purpose, the whole world knows that no Benjaminite sovereignty has ever been proclaimed over Europe, and they will, therefore, see that this must have been the result of a powerful conspiracy, and that conspiracy must have been carried out by the priests of Egypt, who worshipped *Horus* and elaborated the Christian myth, for the countries above named include almost all of what was anciently called *Christendom*, and do not extend outside it. To carry out a scheme which has had such results, and to do so without those kings, politicians, and historians, who were not associated with them, detecting the Benjaminite origin thereof, and interest therein, must have required signs and pass-words known only to the initiated, and some of these (over and above the well-known sign of the cross, which was probably a secret sign centuries before it was publicly adopted), are traceable in the Gospels.

The human breath and the faculty of uttering words were by no means given solely to the tribe of Benjamin, nor the power of shouting either; but, at some very early period of this tribe's career, probably dating from the time of their pastoral life in the land of Egypt, when calling to each other at a distance was a matter of everyday necessity, they seem to have made a speciality of using their voice for calling, and from thence words have been coined, expressive of the fact, which have become bedded in the languages, and, it would seem, have also served the tribe for pass-words. The myth of Christ may be considered as neither more nor less than an heraldic emblem, or device, representing the tribe of Benjamin in general, and the house of Gera in particular; and the New Testament a vehicle for uttering its mottoes, or pass-words, without attracting attention from those who were not in the scheme. For instance, we read in Matthew xxvii. 50, concerning Christ, that "when he had *cried with a loud voice*, "he yielded up the *ghost*;" in Mark xv. 37, that he "*cried with a loud voice*, and gave up the *ghost*;" in Luke xxiii. 46, that he "*cried with a loud voice . . . and gave up the 'ghost*;" which is varied, in John xix. 30, by "he *said*, It "is finished, and gave up the *ghost*." It must be remembered that Christ is represented as having been begotten by the Holy *Ghost*; or as the original word, may be as strictly, and more appropriately, translated, the holy *spirit* or *breath*. Now the offspring of the lungs is the voice, and, figuratively speaking, the son of the breath is a cry, and I say that Christ is a cry, and a political cry too; and that the lungs and breath, from which that cry emanated, were the lungs and breath of Benjamin father of Geras; for the word used in Greek, namely, the original language of the Gospels, for the ghost or spirit that begot Christ, is as plainly derived from the name of Benjamin, or Bnymn, as any word can be; and the following remarkable group of words, derived, most unmistakeably from the names of Bnymn and his ten sons, prove, by their mutual connection and concatenation, that this is no accident; but that the loud cries, pretended to have been uttered by him who is called The Word, were intended to be the pass-words for gathering the ravening wolves and hawks of the tribe of Benjamin to their prey, which for the time being was Jerusalem, and these form part of a set of pass-words and signs which have drawn them there more than once, and would, and still does, assemble them, to "raven" anywhere, and "divide the spoil." The words to which I alluded, and which embrace such meanings as Breath, Air, Sound, Voice, Word, &c., are as follows:—

No. 151. Benymn, Beniamin or Benjamin which appears to have been usually abbreviated into Benym, Beniam, Benj or Beng, *otherwise called* Bn-aony or Benoni which appears to have been sometimes abbreviated into Benny or Benn.

Greek	Pneumon, <i>plural</i> Pneumones, the organs of breathing, the lungs.
Greek	Pneo, to blow, breathe, draw breath, live.
Greek	Pneuma, wind, air, the air we breathe, breath, respiration, life, spirit, a Spirit, a spiritual Being, the ghost, in the sense of "to give up the <i>ghost</i> ."
Greek	Phonema, a sound made, voice.
Greek	Phone, sound, tone, voice, especially a loud clear voice, a cry.
Greek	Phoneo, to produce a sound, to call, to cry to.
Greek	Phonion, a small voice or sound.
Hindu 276	Bang, voice, outcry, sound.
Persian 211	Bang, voice, sound, cry.
Persian 211	Banga, an extending of the voice.
Sanscrit 572	Pinj, to sound, to emit a sound.
Chin. III. 705	Fung, the breath of nature.
Hausa A.	Fing, air.
Chin. II. 447	Fun, vapour, breath, air.
Chin. II. 408	Phun, to send forth the breath with vehemence.
Chinese I. 415	Peen, to give a turn to the tongue or mouth and
Irish	Binn, a voice. [call out.

No. 152. Bela, Bolau, Balaum or Beleleel.

Latin	Pulmo, the lungs.
English	Blow, to make a current of air, as to blow hot or cold, to breathe, pant, puff.
Arabic 253	Balil, voice, sound, noise.
Hindu 379	Boli, speech.
English	Bawl, to cry out with a loud full sound.
English	Bool, to bawl. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
English	Bellow, to make a loud and continued sound with the voice.
Welsh	Ballaw, to shout out, cry or scream.
Welsh	Blaw, a cry.
Gaelic	Bla, a cry, a shout.
Irish	Bla, a cry, a shout.
Spanish	Bulla, a shout, a loud cry.

No. 153. Becher, Bachir or Beker.

Sanscrit 687	Bekura, a voice, sound,
Turkish 527	Baghirmak, to call out, cry, cry aloud.
French	Bagarre, a hubbub.
Portuguese	Pigarro, an audible respiration.
Hindu 540	Pukara, a shout, halloo.
Hindu 540	Pukar, a calling out aloud, a cry, call, bawl.
Gaelic	Foghair, to make a noise.
Gaelic	Foghar, voice, noise, sound.
Irish	Foghar, sound, noise, voice, tone, accent.
Irish	Faoghar, a sound, voice.
Sanscrit 967	Vaikhari, speech in the fourth of its four stages, articulate utterance.

No. 154. Asuber or Asyber.

Latin	Aspiro, to breathe, to blow, to aspirate.
Italian	Aspirare, to breathe.
French	Aspirer, to inhale or draw air into the lungs.
English	Aspyre, to breathe, to blow. (Wright's <i>Obso-</i>
French Romn	Espirer, to breathe. [etc.])
Spanish	Espirar, to exhale, to breathe.
Greek	Aspairo, to pant, to gasp.
English	Whisper, to speak with a low, sibilant voice.

No. 154 *otherwise spelled* Adeiel.

Welsh	Adyl, breath, respiration.
Spanish	Adulear, to bawl, to cry loudly.

No. 155. Ayr, Aer, Ahr, Ahara, Aher, Acher, Achrah, Gera, Guera or Geras.

Caribbean	Oara, the lungs.
Spanish	Ayre, air.
Italian	Aria, air.
Latin	Aer, air.
Greek	Aer, the lower air, the atmosphere, thick air or haze, air in general.
Irish	Aer, the air, sky.
Welsh	Awyr, the air, one of the four elements.
Portuguese	Ar, air.
French	Air, air.
English	Air, the fluid which we breathe.
	Armoric—Ear or Eer.

Arabic 193	Iyar, air, atmosphere.
Irish	Oar, a voice, a call.
Irish	Or, a voice, sound.
Ako African	Ara, a word.
Sanscrit 82	Are, an interjection of calling.
Coptic	Hrou, voice. (<i>See Bunsen v. 755.</i>)
Persian 1388	Harra, or Hurra, voice, sound.
Arabic 471	Hara, <i>plural</i> Ahraa, noise, cry, sound.
Hindu 2172	Harra, voice, shout.
English	Hoorra, Hooraw, or Hurrah, a shout. Swedish—Hurra.
Hindu 2378	Harra, to shout.
Welsh	Ori, Oraw, or Oroi, to utter.
Coptic	Hrou, to cry, to call. (<i>See Bunsen v. 755.</i>)
Zincali	Acarar, to call.
Turkish 661	Haykirmak, to call or cry out.
Arabic 867	Aakirat, the cries of wounded men, also the noise made in singing, weeping or reading.
Hebrew	Kra or Kara (קרא), to call. 1 Sam. iii. 8, for Thou didst <i>call</i> me. Is. lviii. 1, <i>cry</i> aloud, spare not. Zech. i. 17, <i>cry</i> yet, saying, Thus saith the [Lord.]
Assyrian	Kara, to call.
Sanscrit 239	Kur, to utter a sound.
Welsh	Creu, or Criaw, to cry.
English	Cry, to utter a loud voice.
Sanscrit 296	Gri, to call out to, to utter a sound.
Gaelic	Goir, to call.
English	Gaure, to cry out. (<i>Wright's Obsolete.</i>)
English	Cheer, to shout.
Hindu 1472	Ghareo, shout, noise.
Hindu 1740	Guhar, bawling.
Gaelic	Gair, a shout.
Gaelic	Gaoir, a cry.
Irish	Gair, a shout, an outcry.
Irish	Gor, a calling.
Welsh	Gawr, a shout.
Welsh	Ger, a cry.
Welsh	Cre, or Cri, a cry.
French	Cri, a cry, a shout.
Sanscrit 289	Gira, speech, speaking, voice.
Welsh	Gair, a word.
Cornish	Ger, a word. (<i>Borlase.</i>)
Egyptian 556	Kher, say, word, speak.
Egyptian 557	Kheru, voice, speak, word.
Egyptian 566	Kheru, word, voice.

Egyptian 561	Khar, or Kharsh, word.	[is formed.
Spanish	Gorza, the weasel of the throat, where the voice	
Greek	Geruo, Geruso, or Ceruo, Ceruso, to utter, to send forth a voice, to speak, to sing, to cry out.	
Greek	Gerus or Cerus, a voice, a sound, a song.	
Greek	Crazo or Krazo, to cry, scream, screech or croak, to call, to call to.	
Sanscrit 262	Krosa, a cry, yell, shriek, shout or call.	
Sanscrit 262	Krosat, crying, calling out.	[to halloo.
Sanscrit 262	Krus, Krosati, to cry out, to call out, to bawl,	
Sanscrit 262	Krushta, calling out, crying out, noise, sound.	

No. 155 *otherwise called* Gharem.

Gaelic	Gairm, to call, bawl, shout.
Anglo-Saxon	Cyrm, a shout.
Greek	Geruma or Ceruma, a voice, a tone, sound.
Zincali	Carema, a word.

No. 156. Naaman, Noeman or Noama.

Arabic 1333	Namm, breath.
Arabic 1348	Naaime, breathing hard.
Hebrew	Nhm or Naham (נָחַם), roaring. Prov. xix. 12, as <i>the roaring of a lion</i> .
Arabic 1343	Nahm, roaring, braying.
Arabic 1343	Nahmat, a roar, a loud cry.
Arabic 1343	Nahm, crying to or threatening.
Sanscrit 469	Nam, to sound.
Hebrew	Nam (נָמַן), to say, to speak. Ps. cx. 1, The Lord <i>said</i> unto my Lord. Prov. xxxi. 1, the man <i>spoke</i> unto Ithiel.
Persian 1295	Nam, a name.
Persian 1296	Namidan, to name, to call.
Sanscrit 478	Naman, a name.
Hindu 2036	Nam, a name.
Hindu 2037	Namna, to name.
Uraon India	Nam, a name.
Kocch Bengal	Nam, a name.
Darhi Nepal	Nayam, a name.
Bhumij India	Numu, a name.
Sinhalese I.	Nama, a name.
Arrakan	Nami, a name. (<i>Khyeng</i> dialect.)
Rajmahili I.	Nami, a name.
Malayan	Namai, to name, to call. (<i>See Crawford's Grammar and Dictionary</i> , ii. 118.)
Malayan 347	Nama, a name, an appellation.

Latin	Nomen, Nomenis, a name.	
Latin	Nomino, to call or name.	
Italian	Nome, or Nomea, a name.	
Italian	Nomare, to call, to name.	
Portuguese	Nome, a name.	
Portuguese	Nomear, to name.	
French	Nom, a name.	
French	Nommer, to call, to name.	
Swedish	Namn, a name.	
Finnic	Nimi, a name.	
German	Name, a name.	
Dutch	Naam, a name.	
Dutch	Noemen, to name, to call.	
Anglo-Saxon	Nama, or Nemn, a name.	[name.
Anglo-Saxon	Naman, or Nemnan, to name, to call, to call by	
English	Name, that by which a thing is called, to call.	
	Ostiak—Nemen.	

No. 157. Ahy, Ahoh, Ahi, Ehi, Echi or Achi.

Welsh	Iau, the lungs.	
Chin. III. 90	Yih, the lungs full of air or breath.	
Arabic 1404	Hawaa, air, ether.	
Chinese I. 435	Hwuh, the breath.	
Malayan 366	Hawa, breath.	
Persian 1406	Huy, breath.	
Greek	Aio, to breathe.	
Chin. II. 607	Yu, an aspiration.	
Chinese I. 312	Yew, manifestation or action of the air, breath, or the vivifying principle which pervades uni-	
Chinese I. 439	Yue, the breath rising.	[versal nature.
Chinese I. 440	E, breathing strong as in sighing, the sound of severe pain, &c.	
Chin. II. 400	He, air, breath or vapour rushing.	
Chin. II. 400	Heu, to blow with the breath.	
Chin. II. 401	Ho, to breathe.	
Chin. II. 401	He, the noise of breathing.	
Chin. II. 402	Hea, breathing.	
Chin. II. 403	He, to catch the breath as in weeping and sobbing.	
Chin. II. 404	Yuh, or I. 375 Heu, to blow with the breath.	
Chinese I. 429	Heu, to blow, to blow softly with the breath.	
Chinese I. 369	Heih, to draw in the breath, to inspire, to inhale.	
Chin. II. 406	Hee, to inhale.	
Chin. II. 406	He, to sigh and breathe.	
Chin. II. 406	Heae, appearance of precipitate breathing; va- pour passing with rapidity.	

- Chin. II. 408 Hoo, to exhale.
 Chinese I. 376 Hoo, or Ho, to breathe out, to call.
 Chinese I. 363 Hoo, or Heue, the sound made by propelling the breath.
 Persian 1406 Hah, the sound of the breath. [hortation.
 Greek Eua! or Eya! a cheering, an encouraging ex-
 Egyptian Ouaie, a voice from a distance. (Horapollo, 51.)
 Arabic 1419 Yahya, a cry used by a shepherd in calling to his companion at a distance.
 Chin. III. 683 E, an exclamation expressive of disquietude, indignation, pain or anger.
 Icelandic Aea, to say ah!
 Hebrew Hah (חחח), aha!
 Ps. xl. 15, they say unto me *Aha!*
 Ps. lxx. 3, a reward of their shame that say
 Ezek. xxvi. 2, *Aha!* she is broken. [*Aha.*
 Persian 192 Ay, O! ho! hallo!
 Arabic 192 Aya, O! Ho! Hola!
 Arabic 199 Ayyuha, O!
 Turkish 512 Eya, O!
 Turkish 511 Ah!, Ah! O!
 Greek Oi, an exclamation, Ah!
 Latin Eho! an exclamation, ho!
 French Hue! ho! gee!
 French Huhau! gee-ho! gee!
 English Aha! Ah! Ha! Hah! Hey! Hi! Eigh! O!
 Oh! Ho! Hoa! Hoy! Heigh! exclamations
 or shouts expressive of various shades of mean-
 ing, such as surprise, doubt, joy, pain, fear, &c.
 English Ahoy! a sea term used in hailing.
 English Hue, shouting or vociferation, as in the phrase
 Welsh Hwi, to set up a holloo. ["Hue and Cry."
 Welsh Ho, an exclamation, a call upon.
 Welsh Hoi, a call of attention.
 French Huer, to hoot.
 French Huee, a hoot or shout.
 Latin Hio, to bawl out.
 Greek Ia, or Ie, or Ioe, a voice, a cry, sound.
 Sanscrit 108 Ah, to call.
 Egyptian 342 Ahuai, cries of joy, hurrah.
 Chinese I. 432 Haou, the voice of a human being shouting or calling. (Also on III. 382.)
 Chin. III. 388 Haou, to call out aloud, to call upon, to call to.
 Chin. III. 240 Haou, or I. 381 E, to call out aloud.
 Chinese I. 445 Heaou, calling out.
 Chinese I. 390 Heaou, calling out, a loud cry.

- Chinese I. 395 Haou, or Hea, sound made by calling out or by lamenting.
- Chinese I. 444 Hih, Hwa, or Wo, to call out to loudly.
- Chinese I. 428 Hoo, to call, to cry out aloud. (Also on III. 381.)
- Chin. III. 353 Hoo, to call out, to call to.
- Chin. II. 193 Hoo, to call upon, or to call to.
- Chinese I. 394 Ho, sound emitted on opening the mouth.
- Chinese I. 402 Hih, or III. 99 Heaou, sound, voice.
- Chin. II. 754 Hwa, I. 383 Hwuy, I. 415 Hwuh, I. 398 Heaou, I. 419 Ho, II. 598 Hea, I. 442 E, I. 347 Yih yih, I. 407 Yuh or I. 356 Yaou, sound, noise.
- Chinese I. 419 Yaou, to call to, to call out.
- Chin. II. 869 Yu, or Yo, to roar or call out.
- Chinese I. 416 Yuh, the sound of the throat, a guttural sound.
- Chinese I. 397 Yuh, the sound of the voice.
- Chinese I. 411 Wei, the sound of calling.
- Wolof African Woe, to call, or a call.
- Arabic 1370 Waaa, calling aloud, crying out.
- Arabic 1358 Waha, a sound, a noise.
- Arabic 1404 Hawaa, sound, voice.
- Arabic 496 Hawaa, voice, sound, noise.
- Arabic 880 Auwaa, making an indistinct noise.
- Persian 183 Away, a loud voice.
- Persian 182 Awa, a voice, a sound.
- Persian 187 Awa, whatever makes an echo.
- Persian 182 Awa, or 183 Awah, echo, an echo.
- English Echo, to resound, to reflect sound, to reverberate.
- Greek Echo, a sound, a noise, especially a returned sound, echo.
- Latin Echo, the rebounding of a noise or voice in a valley or wood; an echo.
- Bambarra A. Aka, a voice.
- Polish Hukac, to whoop, halloo or hoot.
- Polish Huk, din, roar.
- Irish Eigh, or Eighe, a roar, a shout.
- Greek Echeo or Acheo, to send forth sound.
- Greek Iacho, to cry or shout.
- Greek Iache, a cry, a shout.
- Welsh Eichiauw, to sound, to utter noise.
- Welsh Wchuw, expressive of calling for assistance, Hoa!
- Irish Iach, a cry, noise.
- Gaelic Iach, to cry, to shout.
- Gaelic Iach, or Eigh, a shout, a cry.
- Egyptian 458 Ach, to cry out. (Vol. I.)
- Hebrew Hgh or Hagah (הגה), to utter, to speak. Job xxvii. 4, nor my tongue utter deceit.

- Ps. cxv. 7, neither *speak they* through their
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| Hindu 2115 | Wacha, speech. | [throat. |
| Chinese I. 383 | Hwa, words, speech, language. | |
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No. 158. Ros, Rhos or Arus.

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| Sanscrit 835 | Ras, to scream, cry out, make any sound or | |
| Fijian | Rusi, to cry. | [noise, to resound. |
| Sanscrit 1179 | Hras, sound, noise. | |
| Polish | Wyraz, a word. | |
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No. 158 *otherwise spelled* Rapha or Raphe.

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| Malayan 141 | Rabu, or Rebbu, the lungs. |
| Zulu Kafir | Ruba, to sound. |
| Gaelic | Rapa, or Rap, noise. |
| Dutch | Roep, a call, a cry. |
| Swedish | Ropa, to cry, to call; a shout. |
| Scotch | Roup, Rowp, or Rope, to cry, to shout. |
| English | Rave, to cry out. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .) |
| Sanscrit 834 | Rava, a cry. |
| Hindu 1191 | Rav, sound, cry, noise. |
| German | Ruf, a call, cry or voice. |
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No. 159. Maphi.

Wolof African Mpehhe, air.

No. 159 *otherwise spelled* Sophan.

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| Sanscrit 1159 | Svan, to sound, to make a noise. |
| Sanscrit 1159 | Svana, voice, speech. |
| Turkish 721 | Zeban, speech, language. |
| Hindu 1211 | Zaban, or Zuban, language, dialect. |
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No. 160. Apphin or Apphein.

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| Sanscrit 54 | Apan, to breathe out or away. |
| Sanscrit 95 | Avan, to breathe or inhale. |
| Greek | Evan, a cry of the Bacchanti. |
| Latin | Evans, Evantis, shouting Evan! raging like a Bacchante. From Evan, a surname of Bacchus. (W. Smith's <i>Latin-English Dictionary</i> , London, 1855.) |
| Galla African | Afan, language. |

No. 161. Arad, Ared, Ard or Hered.

Sanscrit 1179	Hrad, to sound.
Sanscrit 1179	Hrada, noise, sound.
Icelandic	Ord, or Orth, a word.
Swedish	Ord, a word.
Danish	Ord, a word.
Dutch	Woord, a word.
English	Word, an articulate or vocal sound, a combination of such sounds, uttered by the human voice, language, living speech, the Scripture, divine revelation or any part of it; Christ, as in John i. "In the beginning was the <i>Word</i> , "and the <i>Word</i> was with God, and the <i>Word</i> "was God."

No. 161 *otherwise spelled* Adar or Addar.

Malayan 3	Adara, or Udara, air.
Gaelic	Adhar, air.
Latin	Aether, the pure air.
Greek	Aither, ether, the upper air.
English	Utter, to speak, to pronounce, to emit vocal expression from the mouth.

The antithesis of crying out is *silence*; and, as might have been expected, words derived from the names of Bnymn, and his sons, have that meaning also, the Gospel narrative of the myth of Christ following suit; for whereas he is represented crying out with a loud voice six hours after he was crucified (see Mark xv. 25, 34 and 37), and at the very moment of final dissolution, when he might have been expected to fade out quietly after such protracted suffering; so, in this imaginary record of cross-purposes, just when one would have expected that he would have spoken, and to good purpose, he is utterly silent. Thus, "And the high priest arose, and said, "Answerest thou nothing? But Jesus held his peace" (Matt. xxvii. 62, 63), and again "When he was accused of "the chief priests and elders, he answered nothing. Then said "Pilate unto him . . . but he answered him never a word" (see Matt. xxvii. 12 to 14). So in Mark xiv. 61, "he held "his peace, and answered nothing," and in Mark xv. 5, "Jesus "answered nothing, so that Pilate marvelled," &c. I shall not, in this, or in the cases which follow, repeat the various names of Benjamin and his sons, in separate head lines preceding the words from each name, which, as far as I have noted them, are as follows; for, having so recently quoted these names, I shall trust to the reader's memory to keep them in view.

Polish	Poniemiec, to grow dumb or mute.
Toda India	Bokir, or Bokkiru, to be silent.
Kota India	Pakiru, to be silent.
Egyptian 420	Ker, or Kara, silence.
Serpa Nepal	Khara, to be silent.
Irish	Cearr, mute, dumb. (Supplement.)
Irish	Cear, dumb.
Arabic 516	Kharas, being dumb, dumbness.
Arabic 40	Ikhras, making dumb.
Arabic 41	Akhras, <i>plural</i> Khurs, dumb.
Fijian	Nomo, to be silent.
Swahili A.	Nyamaa, to continue silent, not to speak.
Polish	Niemy, dumb, mute, speechless.
Nachhereng	B. Wahe, to be silent.
Chinese I. 103	Heih, still, silent.
Bhramu Nepal	Mape, to be silent.
Arabic 1089	Mubham, silent, dumb.
English	Muff, dumb. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Ahom Siam	Supmu, to be silent.
Kol India	Hapauman, to be silent.
Arabic 16	Abham, dumb, silent.
Fanti African	Efung, silent.
Greek	Aphonos, Aphonon, voiceless, speechless, dumb.
Greek	Aphonia, loss of voice.
Telugu India	Uradu, to be silent.

Sleep, or the semblance of it, has also had more to do with this matter than has been imagined from the following simple words: "And behold there arose a great tempest in the sea, in so much that the ship was covered with the waves; but *he was asleep*" (Matt. viii. 24), or as in Mark iv. 38, "He was on the hinder part of the vessel *asleep* on a pillow," or, as in Luke viii. 23, "As they sailed, he fell *asleep*." Why he should be asleep, when anybody else would have been especially awake, is of course part of the process to attract attention to the pass-words. The following are the words occurring the most readily to me, as derived from the names of Benjamin and his sons in this connection.

Chin. II. 806	Ping, an excessive degree of sleep.
Polish	Ospaly, sleepy, drowsy.
Polish	Ospale, sleepily.
Ako African	Oru, sleep.
Greek	Oros, Orou, sleep.
Arabic 1006	Kara, inclining to sleeping, dozing; an inclination to sleep; sleep.
Arabic 1006	Kari, or Kariy, sleepy, slumbering.

Greek	Caroo, Caroso, or Karoo, Karoso, to fall into a deep, heavy sleep.
Greek	Caros or Karos, deep heavy sleep.
Icelandic	Kura, to sleep.
Garó Bengal	Gur, to sleep.
Malayan 285	Garuh, to snore.
Persian 519	Khurra, a snore.
Swahili A.	Koroma, to snore.
Hebrew	Nomh (נומה), drowsiness. Prov. xxiii. 21 <i>drowsiness</i> shall cover a man with rags.
Arabic 1298	Naa'im, one who sleeps; asleep.
Turkish 1077	Naim, sleeping, asleep.
Hindu 2096	Naum, sleep.
Japanese	Nemu, to sleep. (<i>Hunter's Non-Aryan Dictionary</i>)
Kossa African	Ihi, to sleep. [<i>ary</i> .)
Gadaba India	Eyya, to sleep.
KamiArrakan I.	to sleep; <i>Kumi</i> , Arrakan, the same.
Chinese I. 867	Yu, to sleep.
Chin. III. 508	Woo, to sleep.
Turkish 511	Uyumak, to sleep.
Burman	Eik, to sleep.
English	Youk, to sleep. (<i>Wright's Obsolete</i> .)
Turkish 510	Uyku, sleep.
Galla African	Raffe, to sleep.
Icelandic	Sofna, to fall asleep.
English	Sweven, sleep. (<i>Wright's Obsolete</i> .)
Hindu 1248	Sapn, sleep.
Polish	Spanie, sleep; sleeping.
Greek	Upnao, or Upneo, to sleep.
Greek	Upnos, Upnou, sleep.
Greek	Upnoo, to fall asleep.
Welsh	Hepian, or Hephun, a slumber, a doze.
Limbu Nepal	Ipse, to sleep.
Nepalese	Ipsa, to sleep. (<i>Chhingtangya, Yakha and Sangpang dialects</i> .)

The *hands* again have formed a very important factor in the system of signs, and from a remarkably early period; in fact, what with laying on of hands, spreading out of hands, holding the hands up in various ways, touching with the tips of the fingers, &c., the clerical hands are perpetually attracting attention by the marked way in which they are used, and in a manner pertaining to the craft only. Now, not only are passages like Mark vi. 5, Luke iv. 40, and various others, where Christ is represented as curing all sorts of sick people by

laying his *hands* upon them, so familiar to most people that I need only draw attention to the fact, in order to connect the myth of Christ with this matter of *hands* in an unmistakeable way; but, moreover, as we learn from Acts viii. 17, xix. 6, &c., it was by the laying on of hands that the Holy Ghost (namely, the "*Pneuma*" above quoted), was imparted; or, in other words, it was, and apparently still is, part of the ceremonial of initiation into the Benjaminite conspiracy; for, as stated in the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, article *Ordination*, it is by the laying on of *hands*, that bishops still initiate a person into the priesthood. The etymological connection between this subject and the tribe of Benjamin, is as follows:—

Arabic 254	Banam, or Banan, the finger, the tips of the	
Chin. II. 201	Peen, to touch with the hand.	[fingers.
Turkish 561	Penche, the hand of man.	
French	Poing, the hand closed, the fist, the hand.	
Mandingo A.	Bulo, the hand; <i>Kono</i> , African, the same.	
Bambarra A.	Bulu, the hand.	
FulupAfrican	Bulamoh, the hand.	
Filham A.	Belamuh, the hand.	
Greek	Palame, the palm of the hand, also the hand in general as used in grasping, striking, &c.	
Italian	Palma, the hand.	
English	Palm, the inner part of the hand.	[the same.
YagbaAfrican	Ateleo, the inner hand; <i>Ife</i> and <i>Oworo</i> , African,	
Aku African	Orowo, the hand; <i>Egba</i> , African, the same.	
Eafen African	Ekarowo, the hand.	
Sanscrit 6	Agru, a finger.	
Biafada A.	Akaru, the finger.	
Gura African	Kiero, the finger.	
Irish	Cior, the hand.	
ManoAfrican	Kere, the hand.	
Gio African	Kora, the hand.	
Basa African	Koaro, the hand.	
Hindu 1568	Kar, the hand.	
Sokpa Tibet	Kar, the hand.	
Dumi Nepal	Khar, or Khur, the hand.	
DhimalBengal	Khur, the hand.	
Mongolian	Ghar, the hand.	
Arabic 894	Gharz, the palm of the hand.	
Greek	Cheir, Cheiros, <i>plural</i> Cheires, a hand, the hands.	
	<i>Used by Homer.</i>	
Greek	Cheirizo, to have in the hands, to handle.	
Greek	Cheiristes, Cheiristou, one who has in hand, a	
Malabar	Karam, the hand. manager.	

Turkish 512	Aya, the inside or palm of the hand.	
Ako African	Awo, or Owa, the hand.	
Eki African	Ayawo, the hand.	
Bode African	Wuya, the hand.	
Murmi Nepal	Ya, the hand.	
NachherengN.	Huu, the hand.	
Circassia 102	Ey, or Oyg, the hand.	
Circassian	Eh, or Euyg, the hand.	(Hunter's <i>Non-Aryan</i>
Ibu African	Aka, the hand.	{ <i>Dictionary</i> .)
Soso African	Yekui, the hand.	
Babuma A.	Ekei, the hand.	
Bodo Bengal	Akhai, the hand.	
Bengali	Yak, the hand.	(<i>Tablung Naga</i> dialect.)
Egyptian 363	Ak, the finger.	
Yoruba A.	Ekawo, the finger; Oworo, African, the same.	
Yala African	Aikawo, the finger.	
Idsesa African	Owo, the finger.	
Irish	Mab, the hand.	
Balu African	Moepu, or Moepoa, the finger.	
Hebrew	Hpn or Hapan, plural Hapanyim (הַפְּנִיּוֹת), a hand, the hands.	
	Lev. xvi. 12, his <i>hands</i> full of sweet incense.	
	Ecc. iv. 6, both <i>the hands</i> full.	
Bola African	Wipen, the hand.	
Kiriman A.	Ebuno, the finger.	
Sanscrit 91	Avani, a finger.	
Boritsu A.	Ifon, the finger.	
Kamuku A.	Otara, plural Atara, the hand.	
Sanscrit 17	Athari, a finger.	

Hunger, as we might imagine, when we bear in mind that extraordinary ravening for food, and especially flesh food, which I showed in Chapter VI. to have been a speciality of the tribe of Benjamin, has naturally formed another source for signs and pass-words. Christ, as a consequence, might fairly be termed "the hungry god," for not only is he represented, in Matthew xxv. 35 et seq., saying, "I was *hungry*, and ye gave me meat," &c., and "I was an *hungered*, and ye gave me no meat, I was thirsty, and ye gave me no drink, I was a stranger and ye took me not in, naked, and ye clothed me not," &c., and stating in Matthew viii. 20, and Luke ix. 58, that he had not where to lay his head, though even the foxes have holes and the birds have nests, which may certainly be considered to describe an extreme of poverty, but he is actually described, in John xxi. 5, as *asking for food after death*, and in Luke xxiv. 30, 31, 42, 43, as *eating it*. In this connection, some of the words quoted

in the following group, under Gera or Geras, seem to have a palpable allusion to that which is known in the Christian mythology as "The Lord's supper;" and to the enigmatical remark, concerning the bread, attributed to Christ on that occasion, in Matthew xxvi. 26, Mark xiv. 22, and Luke xxii. 19, viz., "Take, eat, this is *my body*;" and also to the observation, in Matthew xxvi. 23, and Mark xiv. 20, concerning *the dish*, from which Christ is represented as feeding on that occasion.

New Zealand Pinono, to beg for food.

Greek Peneo, to be poor.

Greek Penia, poverty, need.

Greek Penomai, to work for one's daily bread, to be poor or needy.

Chin. III. 416 Pin, poor, poverty.

Persian 938 Fang, distress, misfortune.

Galla African Bela, poverty.

Icelandic Bala, to live hard.

Irish Bille, poor.

Irish Falamh, poor.

Irish Folamh, destitute.

Hindu 417 Bhukar, hungry, needy.

Hindu 1496 Fakir, poor, indigent.

Hindu 1496 Fakr, poverty.

Turkish 857 Fakr, poverty, indigence.

Arabic 933 Fakr, being poor, poverty.

Arabic 934 Fakir, poor, indigent, a poor man, a pauper.

Arabic 934 Fakiri, poverty.

Swahili A. Fakiri, poor, a poor person.

Swahili A. Fukara, very poor.

Toronka A. Fugare, poor.

Gadsaga A. Fokare, poor.

Anglo-Saxon Waedl, or Waedle, poverty, want, indigence.

Greek Otlos, Otlou, suffering, distress, hardship.

Greek Otleo, to suffer, to endure.

Irish Udal, distress.

Hebrew HdI or Hadal (חדל), rejected.

Is. liii. 3, he is despised and *rejected* of men.

Arabic 1391 Hazbalat, a being depressed by poverty.

Arabic 103 Isfar, being poor.

French Romn Here, a poor man.

Bas-Bret.—Hear.

Arabic 197 Iaar, being poor.

Dsumu A. Yaure, poor.

Bumbete A. Wura, poor.

Akurakura A. Ogor, poor.

Turkish 655 Hakir, poor.

- Egyptian 388 Hekar, to hunger, starve, famish.
 Latin Careo, to want, to lack, to be in want.
 Greek Chreia, want, poverty.
 Romany Choro, poor.
 Gbese African Koru, poor.
 Hindu 998 Khwar, poor, friendless, wretched.
 Hindu 998 Khwari, distress.
 Hebrew Gr or Gar (גר), a stranger.
 Gen. xxiii. 4, I am a *stranger*.
 Job xxxi. 22, *the stranger* did not lodge.
 Hindu 1479 Ghair, a stranger.
 Welsh Goreisiau, extreme want.
 Welsh Croes, adversity.
 Sanscrit 249 Krisa, poor.
 Spanish Carestia, penury, scarcity of the necessities of
 Portuguese Carestia, want, dearth, scarcity. [life.
 Polish Karystya, want, distress.
 Greek Crystaino or Krystaino, to freeze with cold.
 Greek Cryos or Kryos, frost, icy cold, chilliness.
 Hebrew Krh or Karah (קרר), cold.
 Job xxiv. 7, no covering *in the cold*.
 Prov. xxv. 20, in *cold* weather.
 Arabic 502 Kharis, hungry and cold.
 Greek Creas or Kreas, *Attic* Creos, *Doric* Cres, *plural*
 Crea, flesh, a piece of meat, meat, a carcase, a
 body, a person.
 Greek Chros, Chroos, Chroi, the body, the human body,
 especially the flesh of it.
 Irish Cras, the body.
 Gaelic Cras, the body.
 Gaelic Cre, the body.
 Sanscrit 231 Kira, flesh.
 Irish Cuar, flesh. (Supplement.)
 Irish Coire, raw flesh.
 Latin Caro, flesh.
 French Chair, flesh, meat.
 Romany Charo, a dish or plate.
 Hebrew Karh or Karah (קרה), a dish or a charger.
 Exod. xxv. 29, thou shalt make *the dishes*
 thereof.
 Exod. xxvii. 16, his dishes and his spoons.
 Numb. vii. 13, one silver *charger*.
 Quichua Peru Carasu, a large plate.
 Quichua Peru Huaccha, poor.
 Coptic Heki, poor. (Bunsen, v. 753.)
 Adampe A. Eko, poor.

- Adampe A. Ehia, poor.
 Anfue African Ahe, poor.
 Meto African Hawa, poor; *Matutan*, African, the same.
 Bulanda A. Hwoya, poor.
 Egyptian 372 Aha, want.
 Chin. II. 290 Woo, destitute of; wanting.
 Chin. III. 624 Yae, in narrow distressing circumstances.
 Manchu Tartar Youioumbi, to have nothing left to eat, to have eaten everything up, to be reduced to beggary.
 Kaure African Egiam, poor.
 Bayon African Ekeweium, poor.
 Hebrew Ros (רוש), poor, needy.
 1 Sam. xviii. 23, seeing that I am a *poor* man.
 Prov. x. 4, he becometh *poor*.
 Ps. lxxxii. 3, afflicted and *needy*.
 Hebrew Ras (רש), poverty.
 Prov. vi. 11, so shall thy *poverty* come.
 Prov. xxx. 8, give me neither *poverty* nor
 Hebrew Rys (רש), poverty. [riches.
 Prov. xiii. 18, *poverty* and shame shall be
 Prov. xxxi. 7, let him drink and forget his
 [*poverty*.
 Pati African Mfom, poor.
 Papiah African Mfamo, poor.
 Gbe African Soponi, poor.
 Ndob African Soapun, poor.
 Greek Spane, want, scarceness.
 Greek Spanis, lack, want, poverty.
 Greek Spanios, Spania, lacking, needy.
 Yula African Obuan, poor.
 Hebrew Abyon (אביון), poor, needy. [may eat.
 Exod. xxiii. 11, that *the poor* of thy people
 Deut. xv. 11, *the poor* shall never cease out
 of thy land.
 Ps. lxxxvi. 1, for I am poor and *needy*.
 Greek Upaniao, to be somewhat distressed.
 Greek Epanao, to be in want.
 Abadsa A. Obiamu, poor.
 French Affame, starving, hungry.
 Latin Aridus, Arida, poor, lean, meagre, dry, thirsty.
 Sanscrit 121 Adhra, poor, destitute, indigent.
 Welsh Athru, very pitiful, poor or miserable.

These, and many other words, had grown from circumstances known to the tribe of Benjamin in general, and more particularly to the family of Gera or Geras (whose grammatical formation in its development we have seen to be

whence Christ); but which, though long lost, were then
 vn, and, as I have said, formed a set of watch-words
 tribe, and these, artfully strung together in Greek
 the language of the descendants of Gera and his
), form the pith and marrow of the Gospels,
 e written in that language; and he who is therein
 Christ, is intended as a personification, or perhaps
 as a ghost of Gera, begotten by the holy ghost Pneuma,
 as such, is represented as using expressions, which are
 woven in, sometimes aptly, sometimes not, sometimes as para-
 bles, sometimes as dark sayings, and so forth; and thus, not
 only was a keynote struck which ensured the attention of
 Benjaminites in general, but also, from certain other imaginary
 utterings of Christ, their warlike spirit was aroused, and
 they, with all whom they could influence, were thus hounded
 on, some eighteen hundred years ago, against the Jews,
 for reasons already explained in Chapter V. As between the
 Egyptian Benjaminites and the Mosaic Jews of Jerusalem, this
 quarrel would have had but a minor importance, for if a few
 hundred millions of them had never drawn the breath of life,
 the world might now have been further advanced on the road
 to happiness; but then, as since, the people, among whom
 these incendiaries lived, were drawn into their quarrels, and
 millions upon millions of honest minded Hamites, who knew
 no more than that they were helping their neighbour, have
 doubtless fallen victims in these religious wars.

It may appear of minor importance, but really is not so,
 to refer back *now*, to the titles I quoted in Chapter VI. as
 having been derived from the names, and influence attaching
 to such names, as were borne by the sons of Benjamin, who,
 with their grandfather, uncles and cousins, numbering about
 seventy persons, came to Egypt at Joseph's invitation. These,
 so far as concerns Gera or Geras, stand as follows:—

Egyptian 421	Kar, power, property.
Assyrian	Khuru, a lord.
Arabic 961	Karia, a prince.
Romany	Guero, a person that governs.
Welsh	Goreu, a superior.
Welsh	Goreiste, to sit aloft, to preside.
Welsh	Gorsedd, a supreme seat, a throne.
Hebrew	Krsa, Karsa, Karasa or Krasa (כרסא), a throne. Dan. v. 20, deposed from his kingly throne.
Arabic 1004	Kursiy, plural Karasiy, a throne.
Arabic 1004	Kursiy, plural Karasiy, a king.
Persian 519	Khurish, a king.

- English Grace, the title of a duke or an archbishop, and formerly of the King of England: thus, "May it please your Grace."
- Greek Kurios, Kyrios, Cyrios or Curios, a lord.
- Sanscrit 222 Kara, Karas, royal revenue, tribute.

When treating of the rise of Christianity, in Chapter V., and of its having been concocted at Alexandria, I quoted from the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, articles *Septuagint* and *Bible*, showing that the first translation of the Jewish Bible into a foreign tongue, was that which was made at Alexandria, under the orders of King Ptolemy, by seventy-two Hebrew scholars, sent from Jerusalem for that purpose. Now Ptolemy died about 246 B.C. (see *Encyclopædia Britannica*, article *Ptolemy*), and concerning this translation we read as follows, in the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, article *Septuagint*: "For four hundred years this translation was in high estimation by the Jews; it was read in their synagogues in preference to the Hebrew; not only in those places where Greek was the common language, but in many synagogues of Jerusalem and Judea; but when, in the second century, they saw that it was equally valued by the Christians, they became jealous of it." On referring to the celebrated passage in Exodus xx. 2, namely, "I am the Lord thy God, who have brought thee out of the land of Egypt, out of the house of bondage," it will be found standing thus in the Septuagint version: "Ego eimi Kurios o Theos sou, ostis exegagon se ek ges Aiguptou ex oikou douleias."

Thus, in that version of the Bible, which had been in use by the Jews and the Greeks for 250 years before it is pretended that Christ was born, God Himself is represented as calling Himself "Kurios," and, in the original version of the New Testament, that is to say in the Greek, as it was written by John the Evangelist, Christ is stated to have also called himself "Kurios"—thus: "Umeis phoneite me O didaskalos kai o Kurios, kai kalos legete eimi gar," translated thus: "Ye call me Master and Lord, and ye say well, for so I am" (See John xiii. 13). This is why I have drawn attention to the etymology of the word, for the title, which takes its rise from the time when the family of Gera came to power in Egypt, is as Benjaminite as can possibly be, and in this connection it is important to notice the various gradations already quoted in Chapter VI. by which this word grew from Hor, *viâ* Akar, &c., as the name of Benjamin's son Hir, Acher or Gera grew also.

Confining myself, however, to the Greek, I will give a few extracts from the Lexicon, showing the various meanings of

this word Kurios, Kyrios, Cyrios or Curios (for the Greek letters may be equally well rendered in any of these ways), and showing also its origin, and affinities, as far as that language is concerned.

- Greek Kurios, or Curios (adverb), like a lord or master, authoritatively.
- Greek Kurios, Kuria, or Curios, Curia, ruling, governing, having power or authority, lord or master of; a lord, a master, used in this sense as an epithet of the *gods* by Pindar and Æschylus; in the Septuagint Bible it is used as equivalent to the Hebrew *Jehovah*; and in the New Testament it is especially used of *Christ*.
- Greek; Kuriakos, Kuriake, or Curiacos, Curiace, belonging to, or concerning, a *Kurios*, namely a Lord or Master, especially belonging to the Lord Christ, hence the Lord's day in the New Testament, and the Lord's house in Ecclesiastics; from this come the words *kyrke* and *church*.
- Greek Kureia, or Cureia, dominion, power, rule, thus used in the New Testament.
- Greek Kurieuo, or Curieuo, to be lord or master of, thus used by Xenophon; to gain possession of, to seize, thus used by Polybius.

These words are especially valuable, as showing the growth of the word which formed the title of the Christian myth, viz., *Kurios* or *Curios*. The word *Curieuo*, used by Polybius (who was born 205 years before the Christian era, see *Encyclopædia Britannica*), in the sense of "to gain possession of, to seize," is the original sense, and is from a far more ancient word, or set of words, namely, the Hebrew *Kra*, "against;" the Egyptian *Kar*, "adverse; to contend; a battle, a fight," and *Kheri*, "an enemy;" the Assyrian *Giru*, "an enemy, hostile," and *Gurusu*, "a warrior;" the Egyptian *Khershet*, "war;" and Hebrew *Garah*, "to contend," whence the French *Guerre*, "war," and a host of other words, quoted above when treating etymologically, in this chain of evidence, concerning No. 155 Hir, Acher or Gera, son of Benjamin, arising from the time when the tribe of Benjamin, among whom was the family of his son Gera, first began their course of warlike ravening and seizure. That those who wrote the Gospels really knew that Christ was merely a mythical character, representing the Geras family, there can be no doubt, for while at one time he seems to assume a studied gentleness, at another he is portrayed (Matthew x. 34) as saying: "Think not that I come

"to send peace on earth; I came not to send peace, but a sword,"—a mission which his followers have vastly improved on, whether we look upon the armaments of Holy Russia, France, Germany, or Austria, or whether we look close at home and admire the beauties of that last Christian persuader, the eighty-ton gun, known as the Woolwich infant, which under certain circumstances would doubtless convert a large number of heathens in a very short time.

Xenophon, using this same word *Curieuo*, about 400 years before Christ, in the sense of "*to be lord, or master of a thing*," shows the retention of that possession, originally gained by seizure, which we have been speaking of, and have traced to the early Egyptian *Kheri*, "an enemy," &c.; and the grammatical variety of the Greek *Curieuo*, viz., *O Curios*, "Lord or Master," applied to the *gods* by *Æschylus*, the Greek poet, who fought at the battle of Marathon 490 years before Christ, and gained the first prize for Greek Tragedy four years afterwards (see *Encyclopædia Britannica*, articles, *Æschylus* and *Chronology*), and used in the same sense by Pindar, who died 435 years before Christ (see *Encyclopædia Britannica*), shows that this word had been applied to a pagan deity (in fact, to the family fetich, or idol of the successful house of the plundering Geras) long before it is pretended that Christ was born. This, however, would have been of small importance had it not been for the fact that, by the orders of Ptolemy king of Egypt, the Hebrew Bible was translated into Greek about 250 B.C., and the word *Kurios* there used for the Hebrew *Jehovah*, as already stated.

No wonder the Christians valued this version, and no wonder the Jews, in spite of its general correctness of translation, reverted to their original Hebrew; the Jews *par excellence* are those of the tribe of Judah, the word "Jew" being, in fact, a vulgar abbreviation of that name; for over 1,800 years their tribe had placed faith in the words of that ancient fortune-teller Jacob, namely, that the descendants of his other children should bow down before the descendants of Judah (Genesis xlix. 8), in fact that the Jews should be the head tribe of Israel, and they had so read his words, and those of later prophets, that they expected a Messiah of their own tribe to gather the whole race of Jacob from all parts of the earth. That the new religion was of Greek origin, in spite of the genealogies of Jesus given by Matthew and Luke, tracing Joseph the husband of Mary (but who is specially stated not to have been father of Jesus) to their progenitor Judah, *viâ* the house of David, the Jews could see plainly; for all the Christian books were written in Greek, and every part of them abounded in

proofs that they were connected with the house of Benjamin, concerning which no promise of a Messiah had ever been made by the fortune-tellers of the tribe of Judah. Whether they ever traced that the Greek word *Kurios* or *Curios*, used for Jehovah by the Septuagint, had taken its rise from *Geras* or not, would now be hard to say; but, with their ideas of Jehovah, it was impossible to accept any books, which, by using the same word for Jehovah and for Christ, really made out that they had crucified the God of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob.

No wonder either that the Christians, and early Fathers of the Church, valued the very Septuagint which the Jews now discarded, for they were mostly Greeks (doubtless descended from *Geras*), and this Greek translation of the Hebrew Scriptures had, by the use of the word *Kurios* or *Curios*, for the Jehovah or God of the Old Testament, given a respectability to their epithet of the gods; and the same word being used for Christ, into the narrative of whose imaginary sayings and doings the well-known family pass-words and superstitions of their own tribe had been dexterously woven, gave them an opportunity of confusing their opponents, and rallying to themselves the scattered votaries of their ancient religion of the trinity of Osiris, Isis and Horus, which had been vastly weakened in its influence by the growing tendency to discard idols, and by the result of the reflections and teachings of the clear-headed Athenian philosophers, for Greece and Achaia, though named from *Geras* and *Achi*, contained, as almost all places do, a very mixed population.

The Druids, or priests of the ancient superstitions, were glad to take to the new doctrine and retain their clerical possessions, and every class of religion found some portion of their own tenets represented, or endorsed, by the new compromise, between the ethics or doctrines of moral philosophy (breathing the kind and gentle influence of reasoning minds, like those of Pythagoras, Solon, Socrates, Plato, &c.); the fierce and blood-thirsty Mosaic fire-god; and the idolatry and superstitions which Egyptian priestcraft had spread throughout the world now toned down for the occasion. But inasmuch as such elements are in themselves incongruous, so the result is, and hence we have in the Christian religion the fierce intolerance of the Hebrews, who destroyed towns and villages by fire and sword in the name of God, the gentle charity and love of our fellow-men which emanates from true philosophy, and a host of superstitious symbols and ceremonies which have been handed down from the remote antiquity of Egypt. Such elements can never truly blend, and thus the Christian Church, which *pretends* to speak in the name of the God of peace has always been

the scene of endless dispute and the cause of fearful bloodshed.

Referring now to the following words, already quoted in my fourth chain of evidence, and still keeping to Greek, the language of the Gospels, namely :

Greek Keiro, to ravage, to destroy, to devour.

Greek Keraizo, to ravage, to carry off.

Greek Keraistes, Keraistou, a ravager, a robber,

it is necessary to point out that the last of these three words is the Greek of Homer (*See Greek Lexicon*, quoting H Homer, Merc, 336), and Homer lived 900 years before it is pretended that Christ was born, and, as we have seen, in the etymological chain of evidence, where this word was previously quoted, it is embedded in the roots of many ancient languages ; there can therefore be no doubt that it takes its rise from the ravening, ravaging, thievish propensities of the house of Geras, son of Benjamin, for it agrees with many words, already quoted, as derived from the names of his brothers, who have been, in their descendants, as I have already said, the head and front of Shemite ravaging and robbery. The original word from which these Greek formations are derived is, no doubt, the Egyptian word *Kar*, also already quoted, and meaning "to rob privily," for robbery, like all other things, usually has small beginnings ; and this word, which is to be found on the Egyptian monuments (long before Christ was invented), in the language which grew up in the land of the Mizraim, after Geras with his nine brothers, his father Benjamin, and grandfather Jacob, rode into Egypt in the waggons of Pharaoh ; which Joseph, by the Hamite king's thoughtful and hospitable orders, had sent to fetch them (Gen. xlv. 16 to 25). In view of what we have seen, and in view of the inestimable misery wrought among the millions of the land, into which Jacob, and his seventy descendants, rode hungry and almost starving, at the invitation of Pharaoh, 3,585 years ago, and on the nations of the earth subsequently, many may, without due reflection, think it was a great pity that Geras did not tumble out of the cart and break his neck ; but such a thought, though natural as an impulse, would betray absence of reflection, and want of faith in the supreme wisdom of Him, who in His omniscient knowledge and unfailing foresight had decreed otherwise.

Turning now to another word quoted above, with its grammatical variants, namely :

Latin Grassor, to assail and set upon, to attack, to pad, to rob upon the highway ; to rage and spread as an infection does.

Latin	Grassatio, a ranging about to rob and kill, a padding or robbing on the highway.
Latin	Grassator, a stroller, a padder or robber on the highway, a bandit, highwayman, an assailant, an aggressor.

These last two and kindred words contain the elements of the word *crusade*, and but too truly describe the real acts of the crusaders; thieves they were, and thieves they are, whether marching with steel *cuirasse* and flowing *crest*, about seven hundred years ago, in the name of Christ, against Saladin ("the Sultan who by his valour and amiable character supported himself against the united efforts of the chief Christian potentates of Europe, who under the appellation of Holy Wars carried on the most unjust crusade against him:" *Encyclopædia Britannica*); whether marching in the name of Holy Russia, against another Sultan more recently; whether civilising savages with rum and gunpowder; or levying black mail in the Campagna around Rome; but where is the wonder! is it not pretended that Christ said (John x. 8) "All that came before me are thieves and robbers"? Do not Matthew (xxvi. 38), Mark (xv. 27), and Luke (xxiii. 33), state that he was crucified between two thieves, and, in fact, that he died the death of a thief? Does not Luke state (xxiii. 43) that Jesus on the cross promised one of the thieves, on another cross beside him, "To-day thou shalt be with me in Paradise"? Is he not stated in Matthew xxiv. 43, and elsewhere, to have described his second coming to be like the approach of a thief? Do we not read in Revelations xvi. 15, "Behold I come as a thief"? Have we not seen the thieving propensity running through the whole range of words derived from names of people of the Shemite race, born hundreds of years before the myth which is called Christ is said to have been begotten by the Holy Ghost? Is not this association of the reputed founder of Christianity with thieves admirably calculated to act as a watchword, rallying to the banner of him who had brought a sword on earth, the ravening thieves of the Shemite race, scattered like their emblems wherever rapine and robbery are to be found, for he is preceded by thieves, dies in company with thieves, promises a thief that he shall keep him company in the next world, that he himself will come as a thief when he comes again; and has not plunder been the object of many a Christian revival? Has not the Cross rallied to its banner many a thief? But as the Christ of Christianity was born 1879 years ago, or not at all (for upon the Gospels, and upon them only, the whole matter rests), so it is evident that he could not have been the original from which these words were de-

rived, as they were in existence long before his time ; the Latin word of which we are now treating is derived from the Greek word used 900 years before the myth of Jesus Christ was elaborated, and this in its turn is derived from other words still more ancient (as we have seen), and as not only this but so many other expressions, incidents, meanings, or words associated with the acts or sayings of Jesus Christ are expressed by the radical sound of the word *Christ*, and as these were expressed by that sound before it is pretended that he was born, so it becomes evident that they were derived from Geras and his descendants the Gerasites, or Gerastians, whence the word Christians; and as it is impossible that so many associations with the ancient specialities of the Gerasians could be *accidentally* connected with the reputed founder of the Christians 1879 years ago, so it becomes more evident that he is a myth and that the sayings and doings recorded of him by the Evangelists are, as I have already stated, an invention, and a mere tissue of watchwords, artfully strung together by the scheming Shemites, and especially by the priests of the ravening Benjaminites, for the purpose of the conspiracy of setting man against man in the name of God.

When treating of the warlike propensities of the house of Benjamin on two occasions, further back, it will be remembered that the word "war" was expressed by almost every variety of their names. Now if there were no intention to identify Christ with the specialities of the Gerasites, why should such incongruous expressions, as the following, be represented as coming from the mouth of him, whose advent on earth is stated by Luke (ii. 14) to have been accompanied by a chorus of angels singing, "Glory to God in the highest, and on earth *peace*," and whose apostles (Acts x. 36) profess to "preach *peace* by Jesus Christ"; namely:

"Think not that I come to send peace on earth; I came not to send peace; but a sword." (Matt. x. 34.)

"Suppose ye that I am come to give peace on earth? I tell you Nay; but rather division. . . . I am come to send fire on the earth, and what will I if it be already kindled? The father shall be divided against the son, and the son against the father, the mother against" &c., &c. (Luke xii. 51, 49, 53.)

"But those mine enemies which would not that I should reign over them, bring hither, and slay them before me." (Luke xix. 27.)

These words, reported by the evangelists Matthew and Luke to have been uttered by *Christ* himself, are sufficient to connect the word "Crusade" with the word "Christ," without

any reference to the symbol of the *cross* adopted by the crusaders long after his imaginary death thereon; but it was not 1845 years ago (when he who is called Christ, and is reported to have uttered these words is supposed to have lived) that this meaning was first expressed by this sound; the Christ of Christianity, in whose name the crusades were waged, was no more the origin of the word "Crusade" or the cause of those religious wars, as is supposed, than he was the originator of roast mutton and the primary cause of beef; the man from whose name the word arose was Gera or Geras, son of Benjamin, and he was dead hundreds of years before the Christian myth known as Christ was invented at Alexandria; the Gerasite propensity for aggressive war had become known abroad, and words coined from his name to express this propensity had become rooted in the Egyptian, Hebrew, Accadian, and Assyrian languages, as is proved by those I have quoted from the Hebrew Bible, and the Egyptian and Assyrian monuments, which were already ancient, and buried in ruins, before this myth is pretended to have been crucified by Pontius Pilate. Of all the connections of words with the family of Benjamin, none is stronger than the *war* connection which I brought forward at an early stage of the etymological part of this work, and none out of the family of Benjamin is more copiously, and definitely, connected with war than Gera, otherwise Geras; nothing therefore can prove more decisively that the Gospels were manufactured for the political ends of the house of Geras than the fact of their writers putting these words into the mouth of the myth they were treating of, and nothing can make this more evident than a comparison of the above quotations from Matthew and Luke with the more ancient words from the Assyrian, Egyptian, &c., which I have brought forward in Chapter VI., when showing that the house of Benjamin had become the chief power in Egypt; and moreover nothing can more clearly show the mythical character of the whole Christian religion than this, and the other instances I have adduced where he is stated to have uttered words taken from the myth of Horus, and others which must have been connected with Hir, Acher or Geras, son of Benjamin, or rather with the blasphemous deification of this dead man, by his lying, superstitious, and bloodthirsty descendants, who in the name of religion insult God, and injure man, murdering their supposed enemies for greed and gain, by craftily laid schemes for carrying on aggressive war, and especially taking their opponents at a disadvantage, while deceiving their friends and followers with all the arts and specious rhodomontade which the long firm of religious impostors have elaborated during centuries.

In the above observations concerning Gera and his descendants, I have had to touch upon the subject of Christianity in various ways, but what I have said refers primarily to this family and the tribe of Benjamin in general. The religion of Christianity, as apart from its Benjaminite origin, has been fully treated of in the chapter devoted to that purpose, but these matters could not have been brought forward then to any advantage, as the vast power held by the Benjaminites in Egypt, the light thrown upon the whole subject by etymology, and various other things contained in this and the two preceding volumes had not yet been spoken of. What has now been said concerning Christianity must not therefore be considered as supplementary to Chapter V., for that was complete in itself, but must rather be looked upon as a totally distinct line of evidence in support of the conclusions already expressed there.

Passing, however, from the tribe of Benjamin, and the family of Geras, we must remember that our subject lays with the entire races of Shem and Ham, who doubtless constitute two-thirds of all mankind. What I have had to say concerning the race of Shem, the much belauded, holy people of the Bible, has now been nearly said; for I have only further to draw attention to the fourth and final etymological chain of evidence concerning the whole race, which I have produced according to promise; indelibly connecting them, from Shem downwards, in the languages of the world, with vice, ill-temper, paltriness, pride, idleness, begging, avarice, cowardice, conspiracy, craft, lying, and the rabble, and mob, which hates honest labour, and delights in rapine, robbery, murder, and desolation.

To believe that God has ever made favourites of a race of men like these, whose attributes we have been considering on the testimony of the voice of nations, is an insult to the Creator, as I remarked more than once when considering the recorded acts of Abraham, Jacob, Moses, David, Solomon, &c., in the Third and Fourth Chapters. Now that I have not only drawn attention to the well-known fact that their recorded deeds were villanous in the extreme, but have shown by various yet consistent chains of evidence that the same detestable characteristics are common to the whole race, the absurd and superstitious belief that the descendants of Abraham, by the line of Jacob, known as the Israelites (whose deeds, or rather misdeeds, form the chief portion of that book, whereon what is called religion is founded, for the benefit of a clique and the degradation of man), were a chosen people, ordained by God to spread true religion and destroy the wicked, will pass away;

and the eyes of men, no longer blinded by any priestcraft, will discern between right and wrong, will understand that God does not license villany for a tenth of the profits, will learn that they can climb up no man's back to heaven, or get there by vicarious atonement or by favour, as sinecures are obtained through the help of a patron; but that each must live his own life, answerable for his own acts here and hereafter, expecting no grace for himself or friends other than that extended to all men, by Him who never for one moment has withdrawn His merciful sustaining power, and absolute rule, over all the whirling worlds, revolving throughout infinity.

As town after town in the land of Canaan was ruthlessly demolished with all its records by the Israelites, and as one Hamite settlement after another all over the world shared the same fate, until every authentic record of their national concerns was destroyed, and every trace by which the Hamites could be distinguished had disappeared; as one after another all the wells of knowledge were systematically poisoned, and everything concerning the past shrouded in mystery, by a lying priestcraft, which held the world in its clutches by the awe and veneration which their crypts and cloisters, candles, incense, tinkling bells, embroidered robes, sanctimonious voice, faultless intonation and all the rest of their mumbo-jumbo practices, has inspired, it was little thought that, in a far-off day, the whole conspiracy would come to light; that all through that long dark period, when helpless human creatures were offered up as sacrifices at their villanous altars, in the woods, and on the mountains, from end to end of every continent of the world and among the islands of the sea, an universal testimony was being piled up against these miscreants, and their acts chronicled on earth; but it was so, for He who sees and knows all things, had provided that their atrocities should be recorded, in a way which no fire could burn, no axe could destroy; for He, foreseeing all, had provided for all things the means by which they should right themselves when they had gone wrong, as He has provided that water, no matter how raised, lowered, or diverted, shall find its own level; and in this matter had ordained, that, passing from mouth to mouth, one living stream of spoken language should flow on from generation to generation, and that words, spoken centuries ago, should be witnesses to-day in the mouths of millions of living men, who only know that their fathers used them, and have never troubled why.

Written histories could be burned or otherwise destroyed, for they were the record of man; but language was impalpable, and, though much mutilated, has survived where all else

perished, and speaks this day, with the experience of thousands of years, to emancipate the race of Ham from the thralldom of the race of Shem, who now stand convicted, as liars, rogues, thieves, and murderers, on the testimony of all mankind; and I now claim that whatever I have said, in the Third and subsequent Chapters, concerning the race of Shem, has been fully substantiated by the evidence I have adduced; therefore, without making any further remark concerning them, I shall turn to a much more pleasing subject, namely the Race of Ham.

END OF THE FOURTH VOLUME.



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